



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



32101 066886159

HD
053
1735

Library of



Princeton University.

Presented by

N. Y. State

Compliments of
J. M. Martin
Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

REPORT
ON THE
GROWTH OF INDUSTRY
IN
NEW YORK.

UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
PRINCETON, N.J.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 23, 1903, AS PART V OF THE
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1904.

(RECAP)

HD8053

N733

1901-02

v.2

YTI24IVMU

YRA9RL

L.A. NOTEDMPP

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 65 D.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

Report on the Growth of Industry in New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, *February 23, 1903.*

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.—As part of the second report of this Department, for the year ended September 30, 1902, I transmit herewith a report on the Growth of Industry in New York.

Always interesting as is a review of a people's resources and progress, such an inventory seems especially timely at the end of a century of wonderful development such as has characterized the nineteenth century, in which the industrial organization of New York, in common with that elsewhere in the world of progress, underwent a complete transformation. An inventory of this kind is, moreover, rendered possible by the national census of 1900, which affords a striking picture of the wealth and industry of the commonwealth that for the better part of

 2/24/03

OCT -3 1904

184120

Digitized by Google

the century has been known as the "Empire State." There have accordingly been assembled here the significant statistics of manufacturing industry and agriculture for 1900, which are accompanied with a presentation of the statistics of industry in the earlier stages.

I am under obligations to the Hon. William R. Merriam, Director of the United States Census Office, for the compilation of the statistics of New York manufactures contained in Tables XII-XIV, which were made at his direction especially for this report. The accompanying analysis and description of the industries of the State were prepared by Adna F. Weber, chief statistician of the Department.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN McMACKIN,

Commissioner of Labor.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	iii

CHAPTER I.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

New York's leadership in material development.....	1
New York in comparison with foreign countries.....	7
Natural resources of New York.....	11
Growth and distribution of the population.....	16
Occupations	20

CHAPTER II.

WEALTH AND INDUSTRY IN 1900.

Assessed valuation of property in New York, 1820-1900.....	23
Gainful pursuits of the people in 1900.....	24
Agricultural development	27
Development since 1850.....	28
New York ranks fourth in investment and production.....	30
Labor and income.....	32
Live stock	36
Dairy produce and other animal products.....	38
Farm crops	40
The agricultural counties of New York.....	48
Manufactures	50
General Summary—Forms of Organization—Capital Invested— Power—Employees and Wages—Cost of Materials and Miscel- laneous Expenses of Production—Production—The Manufactur- ing Districts of the State.	

CHAPTER III.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK.

Manufacturing industry in the early colonial period.....	62
Industry and commerce in the eighteenth century.....	66
Manufacturing interests in the nineteenth century:	
The census of 1810.....	70
State and national censuses from 1810 to 1850.....	72
Progress from 1850 to 1900.....	75

CHAPTER IV.

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES.

Tests of the relative importance of industries.....	81
Capital—Workers—Wages—Gross Product—Net Product.	
Leading industries of 1850 and 1900.....	84

	PAGE.
<i>I. Clothing and Millinery</i>	88
Men's clothing, custom and ready-made.....	88
Men's furnishing goods	91
Women's clothing	93
Hats and caps.....	94
Millinery and millinery goods.....	96
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	97
<i>II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances</i>	99
Metals and metallic goods.....	99
Jewelry—Silver and Plated Ware—Fine Instruments— Coppersmithing.	
Iron and steel and their products.....	101
Iron and Steel—Machinery and Apparatus: Foundry and machine shop products, architectural iron work, steam en- gines, locomotives, stoves, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements.	
Conveyances	114
Ship and Boat Building—Carriages and Wagons—Cars and Railway Shop Construction.	
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	120
<i>III. Food, Tobacco and Liquors</i>	127
Flour and grist-mill products.....	128
Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.....	130
Sugar refining	133
Coffee and spice roasting and grinding.....	135
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	135
Dairy products (cheese, butter and condensed milk).....	137
Bread and bakery products.....	146
Confectionery	148
Salt	149
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	151
Malt liquors and other beverages.....	155
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	159
<i>IV. Printing and Paper Goods</i>	162
Paper goods	162
Printing and publishing.....	164
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	177
Lithographing and engraving.....	179
Paper hangings	182
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	184
<i>V. The Building Industry</i>	185
Carpentering	187
Masonry	188
Painting	189
Plumbing	190
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	191

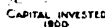
	PAGE.
<i>VI. Lumber and Manufactures of Wood</i>	192
Lumber and timber products.....	193
Paper and wood pulp.....	203
Furniture and cabinetmaking.....	209
Pianos and other musical instruments.....	212
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	215
<i>VII. Chemicals, Oils, Paints and Illuminants</i>	217
Drugs and chemicals.....	218
Paints, oils and varnishes.....	223
Soap, perfumery, cosmetics, etc.....	226
Illuminants:	
Petroleum, refined	229
Gas, manufactured	231
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	234
<i>VIII. Textiles</i>	236
Wool manufactures	245
Woolens and worsteds.....	248
Carpets and rugs.....	250
Knit goods	253
Silk and silk goods.....	257
Cotton goods	261
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	263
Flax, hemp and jute manufactures.....	264
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	269
<i>IX. Leather and Rubber Goods</i>	271
Tanneries	271
Boots and shoes.....	277
Gloves and mittens.....	280
Miscellaneous leather goods:	
Saddlery and harness.....	286
Trunks and valises.....	289
Pocketbooks and fancy leather goods.....	290
Belting and hose.....	291
Fur goods	292
Buttons and other articles of horn, bone, etc.....	294
Rubber and gutta-percha goods.....	296
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	300
<i>X. Stone, Clay and Glass Products</i>	302
Stone work	304
Brick, tile and pottery.....	305
Lime and cement.....	310
Glass and glassware.....	313
Summary table, 1850 and 1900.....	320
<i>XI. Fisheries, Etc.</i>	321

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

	PAGE.
POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS.	
I. Population of New York, by counties, 1790 to 1900, with increase in 1890-1900, and area in 1900.....	328
II. Occupations of the people of New York State and New York City in 1900.....	330
AGRICULTURE.	
III. Acreage and production of principal cereals in New York, 1867-1901	334
IV. Number and acreage of farms, value of farm property and of farm products in each county of New York in 1900.....	336
V. Dairy produce and other animal products of farms in each county of New York in 1899.....	340
VI. Farm crops of each county in 1899.....	344
VII. Fruits and nursery products of each county in 1899.....	348
MANUFACTURES.	
VIII. Value of manufactured products in each county, 1850 to 1900...	352
IX. Manufactures by counties, 1900.....	354
X. Manufactures of cities and villages, 1900.....	358
XI. Manufactures by industries, 1900.....	364
XII. Number of factories and employees in the industries of the principal cities and villages, arranged by counties, 1900.....	382
Recapitulation by counties.....	527
XIII. Capital invested, wages paid, cost of material, and value of products manufactured in the several industries of the principal cities and villages.....	528
XIV. Local distribution of fourteen leading industries.....	598
XV. Distribution of thirty-six leading industries in the counties of New York	648
INDEX	657

Supremacy of New York in Manufacturing Industries



CHAPTER I

NEW YORK THE EMPIRE STATE

The potential strength of America lies in the fertile stretch of country between the Appalachian and Rocky mountain systems, a region which in soil, climate and mineral deposits contains a large proportion of the natural wealth of the North American continent. While New York, in part, lies within that territory, the secret of the State's greatness consists rather in its peculiar relation to that region and to the ancient seat of civilization across the Atlantic ocean. For, as it happens, nature has erected walls of mountains which enclose and shut in the Mississippi plain on the east and west, and through these barriers has left only three gateways to the commerce of the old world: the Gulf of Mexico, the St. Lawrence river and the Hudson-Mohawk valleys of New York. New Orleans and other Gulf ports are too distant from Europe; the St. Lawrence is frozen during a considerable portion of the year, and hence New York City, the finest harbor on the coast and the terminus of the central gateway through the Appalachian system, became the principal seat of American commerce.*

Commerce breeds wealth, and New York's commerce, combined with its agriculture, has made New York not only the most populous but also the wealthiest State in the Union† and the

*In the year ended June 30, 1901, the tonnage entered from foreign countries at all American ports aggregated 24,790,950 tons, of which more than one-third (8,679,273 tons) entered the port of New York, while Boston had 2,497,441 tons, Philadelphia, 1,923,402 tons; Baltimore, 1,647,177 tons; New Orleans, 1,858,078 tons; San Francisco, 1,054,252 tons; Puget Sound, 1,209,185 tons, etc. The tonnage cleared from American ports for foreign countries aggregated 24,889,368 tons, and was divided in substantially the same proportion. In the same year New York's exports amounted to \$529,592,978, or 35 per cent of the total exports of the United States (\$1,487,764,991); while its imports were \$527,259,906, or 64 per cent of the American aggregate (\$823,172,168). New York's share of the export trade has been declining for about twenty years, owing principally to shipments of grain via the Gulf.

†The census of 1890 reported the true valuation of real and personal property in New York to be at that time \$8,576,701,991, as compared with \$6,190,746,550 in Pennsylvania and \$5,066,751,719 in Illinois, the nearest rivals of New York. The census figures for 1900 have not as yet been published; the *assessed* valuation of real estate in that year, however, was \$5,093,025,771 in New York, \$2,766,829,685 in Pennsylvania and \$809,733,405 in Illinois. Methods of assessment vary so much from one State to another that it is hardly safe to use these figures in direct comparison; but the increase in assessed valuation has been so much larger in New York than in Pennsylvania in the decade just closed that one may fairly infer that the margin of difference in the total wealth of the States is now larger rather than smaller than it was in 1890.

city of New York the financial center of the new world. The unrivaled position held by the city of New York as a director of wealth and furnisher of credit is indicated in the transactions of its clearing house for banks, which in 1902 amounted to \$74,753,189,436, as compared with eight billions in Chicago, seven billions in Boston and six billions in Philadelphia.‡

It were easy to heap up statistics of material development wherein New York has long occupied the same commanding position among the American commonwealths that it holds in population and wealth; but such narration would be as tedious as it is unnecessary. It is, however, worthy of note that the prodigious accumulations of wealth in this State result not more from its natural advantages than from the active and alert intelligence of its people. The well-known excellence of the Empire State's educational system, combined with the freedom of opportunity, secured by its government and its industrial organization, may be recognized in the facts that New Yorkers, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, have taken out more patents than the citizens of any other State; and that in the exchange of intelligence, as indicated by the amount of mail matter handled, New York leads all the States.§

‡The total resources of banks, as reported by the Comptroller of the Currency for June, 1902, were as follows (in millions of dollars):

	United States.	New York.	New England.	Pennsylvania.
National banks.....	6,008.7	1,550.3	707.2	825.5
State banks.....	2,309.3	363.1	14.2	126.4
Loan and trust companies....	1,983.2	1,078.2	261.0	378.4
Savings banks.....	2,893.2	1,167.7	1,069.3	130.9
Private banks.....	169.4	3.0	.....	8.9
Total.....	13,363.8	4,162.3	2,051.7	1,470.1

§The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ended June 30, 1900, furnishes the following data:

	Gross postal receipts.	Registered letters and parcels.	MONEY ORDERS.	
			Domestic.	Foreign.
United States.....	\$102,354,579	18,422,649	\$238,921,010	\$16,749,018
New York.....	17,415,297	2,825,449	19,436,660	3,832,907
Pennsylvania.....	8,835,597	1,463,896	16,401,708	1,359,625
Illinois.....	10,022,564	1,216,214	14,436,856	1,421,334

The most complete view of the supremacy in material wealth which has secured to New York the title of the Empire State proceeds from statistics of occupation, which may be summarized in the following way:

NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD OR OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS IN 1900

<i>Pursuits.</i>	Rank of	
	New York.	Other leading States.
Mechanic trades.....	1,025,406	1
Commerce, trade and transportation.....	758,160	1
Personal and domestic service.....	673,374	1
Agriculture.....	375,990	12 Texas..... 644,634
Professional service.....	159,393	1
Mining and quarrying.....	5,614	23 Pennsylvania 184,373
Fisheries.....	3,537	6 Maryland.... 9,524
	2,996,474	1

In the industries directly dependent upon the exploitation of natural resources New York makes a relatively poor showing. Twenty-two States surpass it in mining and quarrying, and five in fisheries, while eleven outrank it in respect of persons engaged in agriculture. Notwithstanding this fact, however, agriculture in New York is so highly developed that the State ranks fourth (following Iowa, Illinois and Ohio) in value of farm products as well as value of farm property.

But the extractive industries occupy only twelve per cent of the workers of the State, the remaining seven-eighths being either engaged in altering the form of the crude products furnished by workers of other States or forwarding them to their proper destination; or else employed by such manufacturers, traders and transporters in professional, domestic and other personal service. New York's supremacy in commerce and finance has already been noted, and a few additional remarks may now be made concerning her place in the ranks of manufacturing communities as established in every Federal census of manufactures with the exception of the first (in 1810). In 1900 New York ranked first in capital invested in manufacturing establishments, in number of wage-earners, wages paid and goods produced, but—an honorable exception—second in the number of children employed in factories. New York's supremacy, moreover, extended to two-thirds of the fifteen great classes into which all manufacturing industries are combined by the census office, as set forth in the table on the following page.

MANUFACTURES OF NEW YORK AND OTHER LEADING STATES, 1900. BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.	Estab- lish- ments.	CAPITAL.		Wage- earners.	Wages.	PRODUCT (GROSS VALUE).		
		United States.	New York.*			United States.	New York.*	Leading State.
1. Food and kindred products	8,678	\$940,889,888	\$164,454,981	44,680	\$20,105,694	\$2,377,702,010	\$382,380,918(2)	Ill.; \$410,814,886
2. Textiles and clothing	6,617	1,844,094,058	229,978,781(3)	220,546	88,382,597	1,687,484,484	489,667,767	New York.
3. Iron and steel and their products....	3,161	1,538,979,076	159,154,023(3)	71,607	42,367,460	1,788,480,908	187,050,461(4)	Penn.; 632,501,781
4. Lumber and its products	4,308	946,116,315	52,160,313(5)	48,772	21,985,000	1,080,806,979	100,906,978	New York.
5. Leather and its products	1,927	348,000,513	41,000,010(3)	29,869	11,976,681	582,331,046	66,838,177(5)	Mass.; 171,868,891
6. Paper and printing.....	3,978	557,610,867	156,538,140	74,170	38,869,812	608,317,768	171,667,101	New York.
7. Liquors and beverages.....	1,271	594,101,049	120,765,141	11,578	8,309,846	428,904,167	77,853,719	New York.
8. Chemicals and allied products	909	498,880,219	112,661,198	19,864	9,317,851	582,991,877	116,651,481	New York.
9. Clay, glass and stone	1,517	380,932,367	44,388,576(2)	27,008	18,804,616	288,564,385	42,594,874(2)	Penn.; 57,896,453
10. Metals and metal goods.....	2,841	410,646,037	54,482,882	22,438	16,705,427	748,785,464	96,341,319	New York.
11. Tobacco	3,106	124,089,871	23,404,521	27,449	11,614,310	288,078,546	54,546,895	New York.
12. Vehicles	1,129	896,778,672	41,707,871(3)	28,200	15,087,821	598,648,128	44,887,980(4)	Penn.; 79,308,188
13. Ship building.....	227	77,862,781	9,878,080(3)	5,572	3,181,869	74,578,156	8,647,871(2)	Penn.; 14,468,156
14. Miscellaneous	5,564	1,348,920,721	324,546,065	96,068	44,589,888	1,004,064,294	222,873,887	New York.
15. Hand trades	84,408	822,482,282	88,098,729	108,840	61,287,698	1,188,618,478	246,411,287	New York.
Total.....	78,668	\$9,817,434,139	\$1,651,210,280	849,066	\$408,855,623	\$13,004,400,148	\$2,175,728,300	New York.

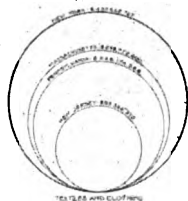
* The figures within parentheses in these columns indicate the rank of New York in the case of those industries in which it is not the leading State.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Rank of New York in each of the Fifteen Groups of Manufactures-1900

According to Gross Product

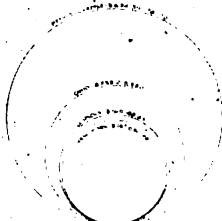
NEW YORK LEADS IN-



NEW YORK SECOND



NEW YORK THIRD OR FOURTH



The table affords an impressive revelation of the magnitude and variety of New York's manufacturing interests, for the Empire State takes high rank in every one of the groups of industries. So far as production is concerned New York holds first place in nine of the fifteen groups, while in respect of capital invested it occupies the first rank in eight groups. In the matter of investment, the State never once falls below the third rank; it ranks second in two groups and third in the remaining five. As respects product, New York ranks second in three groups, third in one group and fourth in the two remaining groups. In the following seven groups the Empire State holds the first rank in respect of both capital and production: Paper and printing; liquors and beverages; chemicals and allied products; metals and metal goods (other than iron and steel); tobacco manufactures; miscellaneous products, and hand trades. In the great iron and steel industry New York is surpassed by Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the capital invested, and also by Illinois in respect of production. In textiles and clothing New York ranks first in production but second to Massachusetts in investment, as a result probably of the incomplete reports made by the small clothing contractors of New York City. In the group of food and kindred products New York ranks first in capital invested and second to Illinois in product (explained by the predominance of Illinois in the slaughtering and packing business, wherein a large product results from the high cost of materials). In the group of lumber and its remanufactures New York ranks first in product and third in investment, being surpassed by Wisconsin and Michigan. In the manufacture of leather and its products (notably boots and shoes) New York ranks below Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In the group of clay, glass and stone products it is second to Pennsylvania alone, while in the manufacture of conveyances it is outranked by several States—in shipbuilding by Pennsylvania and Virginia, in vehicles (railroad cars, carriages and wagons, bicycles, etc.) by Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The pre-eminence of New York as a manufacturing State is manifested not only in the magnitude of its interests in important industries, leading to its supremacy over all rivals in three-fifths of the great classes of industry in the United States, but

also in the notable variety of its products. Nearly everything that is made anywhere in the United States will be found represented in New York's output of manufactured goods. In fact, of the 354 industries recognized by the census of 1900, 328 are represented in the State of New York. The census authorities selected for special treatment in the several State bulletins the leading industries of the respective States, and it appears that the Empire State ranked first among the States in 29 of the 44 industries appearing in the New York table, while Pennsylvania ranked first in only 9 out of 31 selected industries, and Massachusetts first in 7 out of 29 selected industries. Even more significant is the fact that of 99 leading industries in the United States (exclusive of hand trades), New York occupied the first rank in 36; Connecticut in 11; Pennsylvania in 10; Illinois in 7; Massachusetts in 7; California in 6; New Jersey and Ohio, each in 4; Louisiana, Maryland, Rhode Island and Texas each in 2, and Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, 1 each.

The industries in which New York turns out a larger product than any of the other States are the following:

- Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.
- Chemicals.
- Clothing, men's, factory product.
- Clothing, women's, factory product.
- Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.
- Confectionery.
- Cordage and twine.
- Electrical apparatus and supplies.
- Food preparations.
- Fur goods.
- Furnishing goods, men's.
- Furniture, factory product.
- Gas, illuminating and heating.
- Gloves and mittens.
- Gold and silver, reducing and refining.
- Hosiery and knit goods.
- Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.
- Liquors, malt.
- Lithographing and engraving.
- Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.

Malt.

Marble and stonework.

Millinery and lace goods.

Musical instruments, pianos, and materials.

Oil, linseed.

Paints.

Paper and wood pulp.

Patent medicines and compounds.

Printing and publishing, book and job.

Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.

Ship and boatbuilding, wood.

Shirts.

Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.

Soap and candles.

Sugar and molasses, refining.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

The State ranks *second* in boots and shoes, factory product; carpets and rugs, other than rag; carriages and wagons; flouring and grist mill products; foundry and machine shop products.

New York is *third* in agricultural implements; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; jewelry; leather, tanned, curried and finished; petroleum refining.

The fifteen hand trades not included in these factory statistics include the building trades, bakeries, and repair shops, such as jewelers, etc. In nearly every one of these trades, New York, with its large industrial population, occupies the first rank among the States.

NEW YORK COMPARED WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

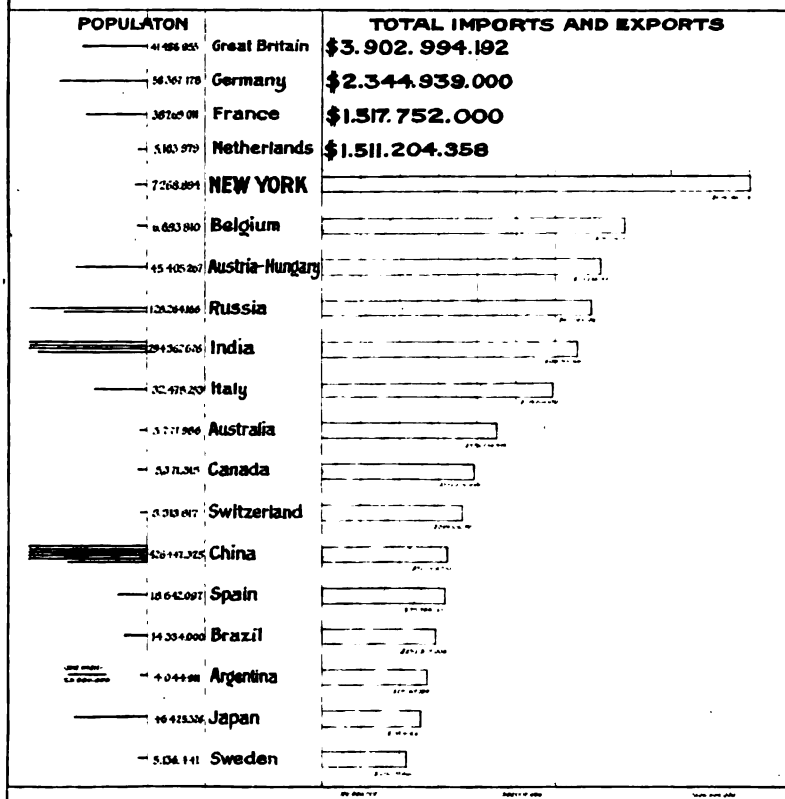
New York is called the "Empire State" not only because it outranks the other American commonwealths in population, wealth, industry and commerce, but because in many lines of material progress it surpasses the kingdoms and empires of the old world. The lack of comprehensive industrial statistics abroad prevents any accurate comparison between countries with respect to the relative productiveness of their manufacturing industries. For most European countries the only measure of industrial importance that we have is the number of persons occupied, and this is no guide at all when the organization of industry differs so greatly as it does between Europe and the

United States. Wages—labor's share of the product—are scarcely one-half as high in Continental Europe as in the United States; and less rather than more machinery is used in Europe, so that the per capita product in Europe must be considerably less than one-half the per capita product in New York. It therefore seems probable that only one or two European countries, besides the three great leaders (Great Britain, Germany and France), can be placed ahead of the State of New York in ranking them by their industrial importance. The annual manufactured product of the vast Russian Empire is smaller than that of New York, and the same is true of Spain, Belgium and the Scandinavian and Balkan states; but it is possible that the industries of Austria-Hungary and Italy somewhat surpass those of New York. It is significant that in the last thirty years citizens of New York State have taken out more patents than those of any nation of the world, with the exception of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium; for the number of inventions has a vital relation with the magnitude and productiveness of industry.

If the evidence of New York's supremacy in industry is not perfectly convincing, no shadow of doubt can be cast on its rank in trade and finance. The statistics of foreign trade (imports and exports combined) show that New York's foreign commerce exceeds that of every country in the world except Great Britain, Germany, France and the Netherlands; that it is fifty per cent larger than Russia's, three times as great as Canada's, nearly four times as great as Spain's and more than four times as great as Japan's. It is indeed true that the vast foreign commerce of New York, like that of Holland, is only partially concerned with commodities of home production or consumption; but the handling of all these products brings to both States the wealth that has been the basis of much of their progress in civilization. This is especially true of financial power, which, as far as the Western hemisphere is concerned, centers in New York's great center of commerce—the metropolis on New York bay. In the most recent years the bank clearings of New York City have not only surpassed in magnitude those of every continental center, but have even distanced those of London itself. Complete statistics of

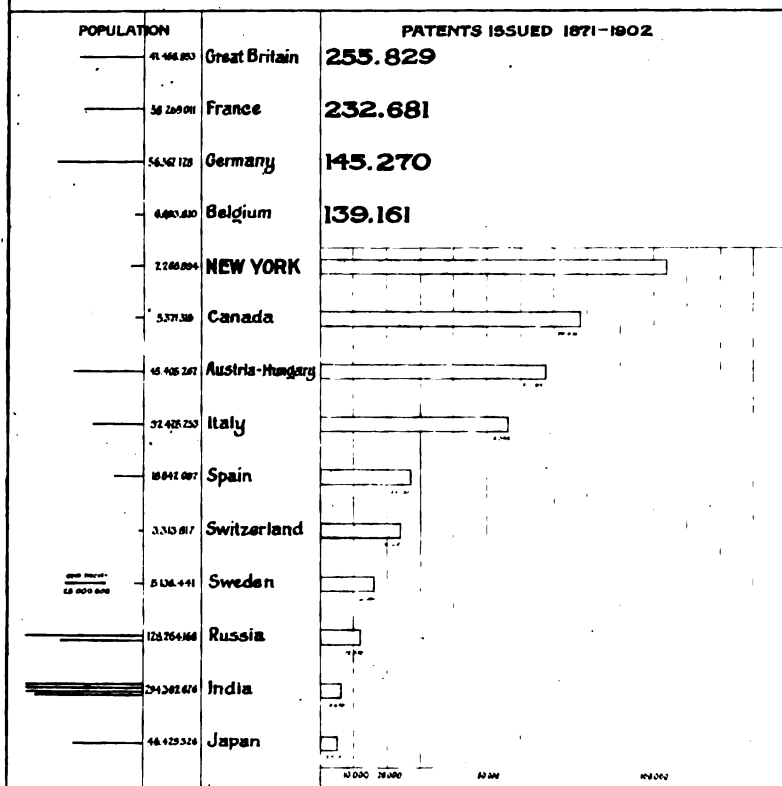
**STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**The EMPIRE STATES' Position among the leading Countries of the World
FOREIGN COMMERCE**



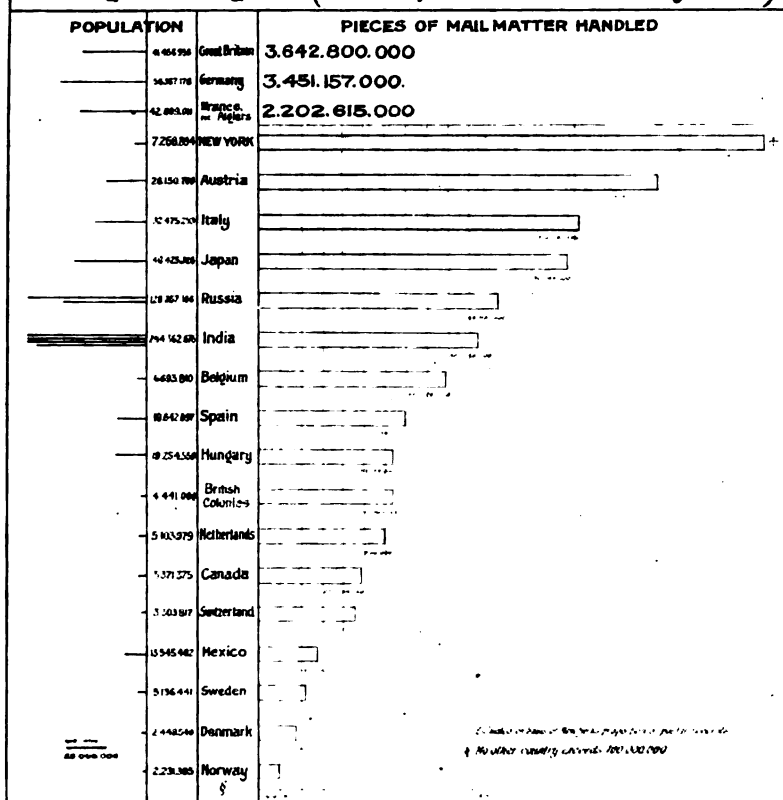
STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The EMPIRE STATE'S Position among the Leading Countries of the World
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY as indicated by the number of Patents Issued



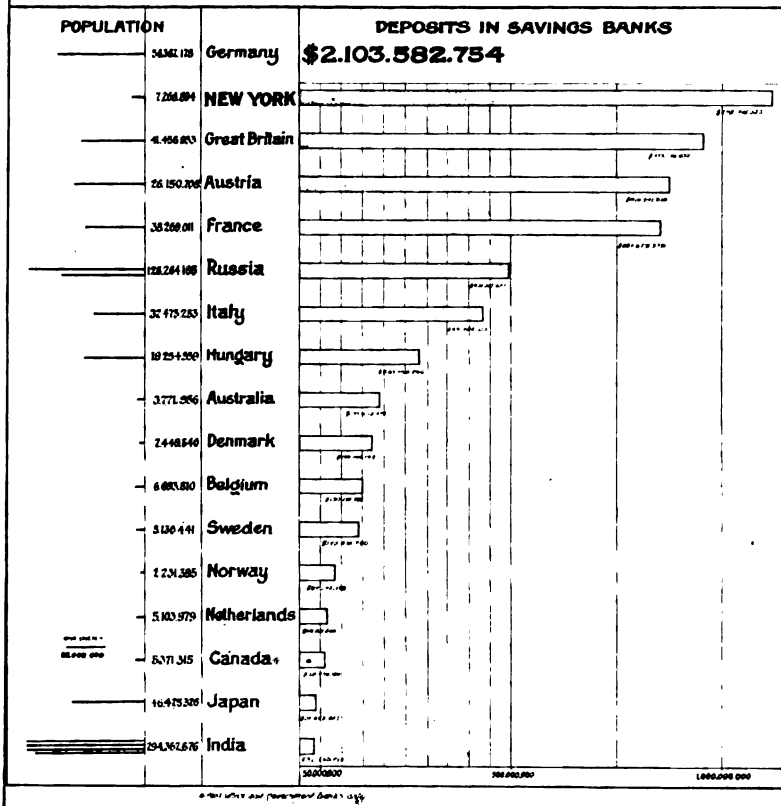
STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The EMPIRE STATE'S Position among the Leading Countries of the World Exchange of Intelligence (Number of pieces of mail matter annually handled)



STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The EMPIRE STATE'S Position among the Leading Countries of the World WEALTH as indicated by amount of deposits in Savings Banks



bank loans and discounts are not available, but we have statistics of savings banks which tell us that the deposits in the savings banks of this State are larger in amount than those of any country in the world save Germany alone.

In respect of aggregate wealth only a few of the larger European countries, with several times the population of New York, outrank the Empire State. Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary are unquestionably wealthier, but it is doubtful if Spain and Italy possess property of greater value, and it is reasonably certain that no other country approaches this State in that regard.

A fairly good index of material progress is the number of messages, letters, papers, etc., transmitted. In Europe, where the telegraph system is operated by the government as a part of the postal system, it is more generally used than in this country; but in all other respects the transmission of intelligence is on a larger scale in the United States. Only the three leading countries of Europe (Great Britain, Germany and France) surpass the Empire State in such exchange of letters, papers, etc., through the post office. Russia distributes only one-half as many pieces of mail matter as does New York; Hungary one-fourth as many, and the entire Dominion of Canada only one-fifth as many. Such a demonstration of New York's rank among the civilized nations of the world is very significant of the importance of industry, commerce and finance in the Empire State.

Statistical tables of international comparisons respecting population, commerce, wealth and industry

I. POPULATION		
Country.	Year.	Inhabitants.
China.....	.....	426,447,325
British India.....	1901	294,362,676
Russian Empire.....	1897	128,264,166
United States.....	1900	76,303,387
Germany.....	1900	56,367,178
Japan.....	1898	46,425,326
Austria-Hungary.....	1900	45,405,267
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1901	41,456,953
France.....	1896	38,269,011
Italy.....	1901	32,475,253
Spain.....	1900	18,642,097
Brazil.....	1890	14,334,000
Mexico.....	1900	13,545,462
Egypt.....	1897	9,734,405

I. POPULATION—(Continued)

Country.	Year.	Inhabitants.
NEW YORK.....	1900	7,268,894
Belgium.....	1900	6,693,810
Roumania.....	1899	5,912,520
Turkey in Europe.....	Estimated	5,888,000
Portugal.....	1900	5,428,659
Canada.....	1901	5,371,315
Sweden.....	1900	5,136,441
Netherlands.....	1899	5,103,979
Australia and New Zealand.....	1901	4,544,705
Argentina.....	1895	4,044,911
Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.....	1900	3,744,087
Switzerland.....	1900	3,313,817
Chile.....	1895	2,712,145
Servia.....	1900	2,493,770
Denmark.....	1901	2,449,540
Greece.....	1896	2,433,806
Norway.....	1900	2,231,395

II. FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, IN 1901, OF COUNTRIES WHOSE FOREIGN TRADE AMOUNTED TO AT LEAST \$200,000,000

Great Britain and Ireland.....	\$3,902,994,192
Germany.....	2,344,979,000
United States.....	2,283,634,971
France.....	1,517,752,000
Netherlands.....	1,511,204,358
NEW YORK.....	1,119,666,976
Belgium.....	781,500,118
Austria-Hungary.....	719,234,144
Russia.....	697,829,098
British India.....	657,704,368
Italy.....	596,938,670
Australia.....	448,298,846
Canada.....	392,500,000
Switzerland.....	364,108,140
China.....	321,389,000
Spain.....	315,786,755
Brazil.....	292,803,000
Argentina.....	271,817,196
Japan.....	251,605,612
Sweden.....	217,931,000

III. PATENTS ISSUED, 1871-1902

United States.....	606,904
Great Britain.....	255,829
France.....	232,681
Germany.....	145,270
Belgium.....	139,161
NEW YORK.....	114,000
Canada.....	78,031
Austria-Hungary.....	67,583
Italy.....	56,385
Spain.....	27,185
Switzerland.....	24,764
Sweden.....	16,906
Russia.....	12,550
India.....	6,870
Japan.....	5,521

IV. TRANSMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE

PIECES OF MAIL MATTER HANDLED

Country.	Total number.	Letters only.
United States.....	7,223,686,000	3,364,939,000
Great Britain.....	3,642,800,000	2,323,600,000
Germany.....	2,451,157,000	1,505,398,000
France (including Alziers).....	2,202,615,000	869,988,000
NEW YORK*.....	1,204,000,000	560,823,000
Austria.....	942,829,000	520,435,000
Italy.....	755,982,000	228,933,000
Japan.....	730,144,000	169,198,000
Russia.....	566,937,000	283,660,000
British India.....	519,086,000	240,024,000
Belgium.....	442,774,000	113,376,000
Spain.....	334,278,000	122,989,000
Hungary.....	317,354,000	132,998,000
British colonies.....	316,883,000	180,824,000
Netherlands.....	297,768,000	87,333,000
Canada.....	242,198,000	171,975,000
Switzerland.....	227,699,000	109,378,000
Mexico.....	137,949,000	37,522,000
Sweden.....	109,166,000	80,034,000

V. SAVINGS BANKS

Country.	Amount of deposits.	Year.
Germany.....	\$2,103,582,754	1900
NEW YORK.....	1,112,418,552	1902
Great Britain and Ireland.....	959,236,637	1902
Austria.....	876,941,933	1901-2
France.....	854,879,328	1901
Russia (in Europe).....	491,317,622	1903
Italy.....	431,764,353	1901
Hungary.....	283,995,000	1900
Australasia.....	195,273,475	1901-2
Denmark.....	176,244,144	1901
Belgium.....	150,191,761	1901
Sweden.....	143,418,740	1901
Norway.....	86,292,423	1901
Netherlands.....	69,831,686	1900-1
Canada†.....	58,438,188	1902
Japan.....	35,852,467	1901-2
India.....	32,583,673	1901

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF NEW YORK

Why has New York become in population and wealth the equal of old world kingdoms and empires, as well as the leader in material progress of all the great commonwealths of the American Union? The fundamental cause has already been suggested, namely, the fact that in New York is situated the most advantageous gateway to the great Mississippi basin. This approach is through the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, which lie so low that in prehistoric times the ocean extended as far as the basin of the Great Lakes and completely surrounded the Adirondacks; while

* Estimated on basis of New York's proportion of postal receipts.

† Post-office and government banks only.

after its recession the water of the lakes probably flowed into the ocean through these valleys. But in thus providing a natural gateway through the Appalachian mountain system, nature did not cease her favors to the region known to man as the State of New York. The great sheet of ice, which in the glacial period came down from Canada and covered New England and the Northern States of the lake region, did not strew New York's surface with the hard, granite-like boulders and stones that it left in New England, but brought a softer stone from other Canadian formations which was ground into powder and spread as a rich loam over a large portion of the State. When this thick sheet of ice went away, says Professor Tarr in his *Physical Geography of New York State*, "the surface of the land, though in some particulars hardly affected, was nevertheless in many respects strangely transformed. Over the surface was strewn a sheet of glacial deposit of variable thickness; some of the hills were planed down and rounded, others were built up; some valleys were deepened, others were more or less completely filled; some streams were turned completely out of their valleys, some only partly interfered with, and many valleys were locally transformed to lakes. The hundreds of lakes that dot the State were thus created, and even Lakes Erie and Ontario had their birth at the close of the ice period. The Falls of Niagara, and many other gorges and waterfalls, have also had their beginning as a result of the ice action. With the withdrawal of the glacier, the form of the lakes varied, finally assuming their present condition."

The influence of this ice invasion upon New York's economic development appears in a variety of ways. The presence of the innumerable bodies of water, for example, has made New York, after California, the greatest fruit-growing State of the continent, because water absorbs and retains heat and gives it off later in season to prevent early frosts that would otherwise destroy the fruit crop. Even more influence has been exerted upon the State's industries by the utility of the water courses in furnishing power and the cheap transportation facilities that make its natural resources readily accessible. The Mohawk, the Hudson above tidewater (Troy), the Black and Genesee rivers, with their

busy industrial cities and villages illustrate the advantages drawn by New York from its swift water courses. At the end of the nineteenth century the attention of practical men was for the first time drawn to the possibility of securing power from the Great Lakes. As is well known, there is a drop of 330 feet between the level of Lake Erie and that of Ontario, through which the immense volume of water descends in the Niagara river. Until recently no more than a rivulet of this stream has been harnessed—the water which passed through the Erie canal and descended from the higher to the lower level at Lockport. But now the great stream is being tapped at Niagara Falls, where it falls 165 feet, and transformed into electrical energy. When the census was taken in 1900, only about 50,000 horse-power had been developed, but this amount was doubled by the erection of a second power-house in 1902. With the spring of 1903 the output of electrical energy from the canals on the American side of the river will be raised to 135,000 horse-power, and by 1904 the total amount of power developed on the Niagara frontier and available for factories on either side is expected to be 400,000 horse-power. Experts estimate that the amount of energy capable of being developed at the falls aggregates six or seven million horse-power, and as it can be economically transmitted as far as Buffalo, where it now supplies the motive power of the street railways, it portends an enormous growth of industries in that part of the State.*

*A better idea of the value of the water power available at Niagara Falls may be imparted by the statement that the aggregate steam power utilised in the factories of the whole State in 1890 was 513,560 horse-power, and the combined steam and water power in 1890 only 454,143 horse-power, while the entire motive power used in the factories of the United States in 1890 was less than the potential energy of the water at Niagara Falls. The following table shows the amount of motive power of each variety utilised in the factories of New York, together with the total for Pennsylvania, New England and the United States (Census of 1900, vol. VII, page cccxxxvii):

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Owned—steam engines.....	126,107	234,795	513,560	677,219
water wheels.....	208,256	219,348	231,959	368,456
gas or gasoline engines.....			1,990	16,810
electric motors.....			2,447	29,860
other.....			1,141	6,080
Rented—electric power.....				48,148
all others.....			25,723	34,796
Total—New York.....	334,363	454,143	776,820	1,181,369
Pennsylvania.....	363,918	512,408	986,790	1,859,265
New England.....	514,730	743,106	1,159,971	1,871,798
United States.....	2,346,162	3,410,837	5,954,655	11,300,081

This tendency seems the more probable when one considers the geographical situation and transportation facilities of New York. Aside from the swift water courses already mentioned, the State contains numerous navigable rivers and lakes which greatly facilitate the exchange of products. Nature had almost provided the one great artery of traffic extending across the State from New York City to Buffalo. New York statesmen early in the nineteenth century laid hold of the opportunity to make this great natural highway of commerce practically useful, and in 1825 completed the Erie canal between Albany and Buffalo. Branch canals were constructed to connect with Lake Ontario, Lake Champlain and the smaller lakes in central New York. These transportation lines were subsequently paralleled and supplemented by railways, but they still serve for the carriage of bulky commodities as well as the regulation of railway rates, which without water competition might be increased to the detriment of local industries.

For the promotion of its internal trade, New York therefore possesses unique facilities in the way of the navigable waters which may be said to enclose the State on three sides, and to interpenetrate the interior. But the value of these waterways is vastly enhanced by the position which New York occupies between the Atlantic ocean and Lake Erie. Possessing the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast, the State was from the first destined to share in the foreign trade that inevitably developed upon the ocean highways to Europe, while its western entrepôt at the foot of Lake Erie was likewise certain of rapid growth as soon as the almost unlimited commercial possibilities of those vast inland seas began to be realized. The connection of these two commercial centers by the construction of a canal right through the State established the most economical route between Europe and the Great West, and made New York City the commercial and financial center of the new world. Buffalo's position as the second city of the State was won from Albany between 1850 and 1860, and is now incontestable as a result of its participation in the vast commerce of the Great Lakes. All along the route between New York City and Buffalo villages and cities were built

to serve as distributing points to the agricultural population, and on account of their advantageous location for assembling materials and marketing products they at once developed into manufacturing centers. A noteworthy proof and illustration of the decisive influence of water routes upon the distribution of population may be recognized in the fact that with two exceptions (Jamestown and Watertown) all the New York cities, twenty in number, that appear in the census statistics of 1900 as important manufacturing centers, have, in their earlier stages at least, enjoyed this economical transportation furnished by water highways, and in a considerable degree owe their progress if not their very existence to such transportation facilities.

New York has relatively little mineral wealth. Its salt wells are, to be sure, historically important, but the salt business is necessarily small. Some deposits of iron are also found in New York, the mining of which gives employment to a few hundred men. The most important mineral resource of the State consists of the building stone, cement and clay deposits. But while the industries built on these resources rank first or second as compared with similar industries in the other States, they are of minor importance when compared with leading New York industries. They may in fact be considered simply as a minor branch of the State's building industry.

With the exception of the paper-making industry, saw-mills and tanneries, flouring and grist-mills, butter and cheese factories, and a few minor industries, New York's manufacturing interests do not depend upon its extractive industries. Its industrial and commercial pre-eminence is therefore due in part only to its natural resources, which consist chiefly in a well-favored soil and climate; it is due rather to its advantageous situation and its network of natural and artificial waterways which have stimulated the growth of commerce and vast manufacturing enterprises to supply its own needs and the needs of the extensive markets so easily reached from its commercial centers. The development of its resources has been encouraged by wise legislation, of which three important phases may be briefly adverted to. First, the construction of its extensive system of

canals, to serve not only as inland waterways but also as through routes. Second, like other commercial communities, New York has had abundant capital for industrial enterprises; but it was among the most progressive of the States in encouraging the owners of capital, especially the holders of small amounts of wealth, to unite their savings and invest them in business under a corporation law that secured to them limited liability and other advantages.* Third, New York has in more recent times perfected a liberal code of laws for the protection of its workingmen. Standing as it does the principal gateway to the immigration from Europe, New York has never lacked an abundant supply of labor. But to protect that labor from the inevitable deterioration that follows unrestricted competition among employers to cut down the expenses of production by means of reduced wages, long hours of work, crowded and unhygienic workshops, etc., the State has prescribed certain minimum conditions of work which must be met by every employer. Such regulations for the protection of labor, taken with the system of universal attendance upon public schools, has preserved a body of workingpeople of intelligence and character, and hence the more valuable to the capitalist as well as the community. The only source of danger has been found in the system of unregulated labor in "sweatshops" and in the home, and some improvement is now manifest in this system as the result of legislation of the last three or four years.

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

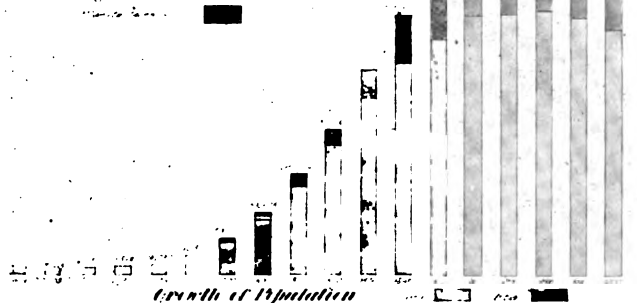
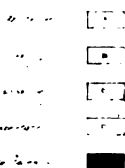
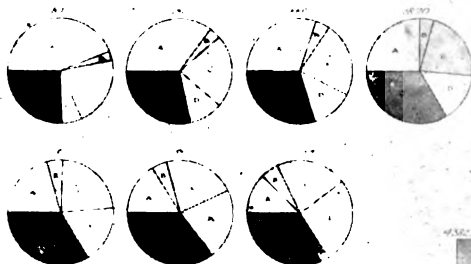
While nature thus destined New York to its commercial and industrial pre-eminence, it will be readily perceived that the attainment of such supremacy depended upon the settlement and cultivation of the imperial territory of the Mississippi valley. Hence, although New York was visited by European explorers and traders at an early date (1609) and was among the first of the colonies to receive permanent settlers, its development was comparatively slow. Population of course settled first along the coast and only gradually moved westward into the interior. So long as the settlements were confined to the narrow fringe of territory east of the Appalachian mountains, New York, with

*Bishop, the leading historian of American manufactures in the first half of the nineteenth century, makes frequent mention of this feature of New York legislation.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Growth of Population from 1664-1900.

Density of Population.

Occupations.



only Long Island and the Hudson valley available, could not of course hope to rival the larger colonies. Such remained the condition until after the Revolution, when the stream of immigration moved westward, filling up western New York and overflowing into Ohio.

In 1790, when the first census was taken, New York had only 340,120 inhabitants, and was outranked by Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Massachusetts. In the succeeding decade the settlement of the central part of the State, to the south and west of the Mohawk valley, proceeded rapidly; with a decennial increase of 73 per cent, New York passed Massachusetts and North Carolina, and gained considerably upon her other two rivals. By 1810 the New York settlements had reached Lake Erie; and Pennsylvania had been passed and Virginia almost overtaken. Before the outbreak of the war of 1812 New York had wrested the leading place from Virginia, and has since held it without dispute from any other commonwealth.*

After 1830 the rate of growth naturally declined, as all the arable land had by that time been taken into cultivation. Since then the rural population has constituted a continually decreasing proportion of the State's population, having declined from 90 per cent in 1820 to 31.5 per cent in 1900. Since 1860, indeed, the

*The following table shows the population and rank of New York at each census, as well as the decennial increase and the number of persons to each square mile of territory (land surface):

	Population.	DECENNIAL INCREASE.		Population per square mile.*	Rank among the states as to population.	Ratio of New York to United States.
		Number.	Per cent.			
1790.....	340,120	.....	.....	7.1	5	8.6%
1800.....	589,051	248,931	73.2	12.4	3	11.0%
1810.....	959,049	369,998	62.8	20.1	2	13.2%
1820.....	1,372,812	413,763	43.1	28.8	1	14.2%
1830.....	1,918,608	545,796	39.8	40.3	1	14.9%
1840.....	2,428,921	510,313	26.6	51.0	1	14.2%
1850.....	3,097,394	668,473	27.5	65.0	1	13.4%
1860.....	3,880,735	783,341	25.3	81.5	1	12.4%
1870.....	4,382,759	502,024	12.9	92.0	1	11.4%
1880.....	5,082,871	700,112	16.0	106.7	1	10.2%
1890.....	†5,997,853	914,982	18.0	126.1	1	9.6%
1900.....	‡7,268,894	§1,265,257	21.1	152.6	1	9.7%

*Area of the State: 49,170 square miles (47,620 square miles land surface, 1,550 square miles water surface).

†Exclusive of 5,321 persons specially enumerated.

‡Includes 4,711 Indians not taxed, who are to be excluded for purposes of apportioning representatives. The population on Indian reservations was 5,784.

§Exclusive of persons on Indian reservations; including same in both 1890 and 1900, the increase was 1,265,720, or 21.1 per cent.

rural population of the State has been at a standstill, the increase in population having been almost wholly confined to the cities and villages of 8,000 or more inhabitants.* In 1790 and 1800 New York was the only place in the State that had more than 8,000 inhabitants; by 1810 Albany had passed this line, and in 1830, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy and Utica came into the urban class, making seven places; in 1850 three more were added—Syracuse, Auburn and Schenectady; and in 1860, four more—Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers and Binghamton—making 14 places in the class. In 1870 this number had increased to 25; in 1880, to 33; in 1890, to 46, and in 1900, to 47.† While the mul-

*The following table reveals the striking growth of urban populations in New York:

YEAR.	RURAL POPULATION.		URBAN POPULATION (Places of 8,000 or more).			ESTIMATED POPULATION ON TERRITORY CON- STITUTING THE PRE- SENT CITY OF NEW YORK.	
	Number.	Per cent of entire popula- tion.	No. of places.	Population.	Per cent of entire popula- tion.	Total.	Per cent of popu- lation of the State.
1790.....	306,989	90.3	1	33,131	9.7	49,401	14.5
1800.....	528,536	89.8	1	60,515	10.2	79,216	13.5
1810.....	851,914	88.9	2	107,135	11.1	119,734	12.5
1820.....	1,236,476	90.0	2	136,336	10.0	152,056	11.2
1830.....	1,647,127	85.9	7	271,481	14.1	242,278	12.7
1840.....	1,975,737	81.3	7	453,184	18.7	391,114	16.1
1850.....	2,268,492	73.3	10	828,902	26.7	696,115	22.5
1860.....	2,446,542	63.1	14	1,434,193	36.9	1,174,779	30.4
1870.....	2,452,894	56.0	25	1,929,855	44.0	1,478,103	33.8
1880.....	2,491,604	49.0	33	2,591,267	51.0	1,911,698	37.7
1890.....	2,403,297	40.0	46	3,599,877	60.0	2,507,414	41.8
1900.....	2,288,852	31.5	47	4,980,042	68.5	3,437,202	47.3

†The following census table includes the twelve cities which in 1900 had more than 25,000 inhabitants. It contains all the places classed as urban, down to 1860, with the exception of Brooklyn, and in 1860, with the exception of Brooklyn, Oswego and Poughkeepsie:

CITIES.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Albany.....	24,209	33,721	50,763	62,367	69,422	90,758	94,923	94,151
Auburn.....	4,486	5,626	9,648	10,986	17,225	21,924	25,858	30,345
Binghamton.....				8,325	12,692	17,317	35,005	39,647
Buffalo.....	8,668	18,213	42,261	81,129	117,714	155,134	255,664	352,387
Elmira.....	2,892	4,791	8,166	8,682	15,863	20,541	30,893	35,672
New York.....	202,589	312,710	515,547	813,669	942,292	1,206,299	1,515,301	3,437,202
Rochester.....	9,207	20,191	36,403	48,204	62,386	89,366	133,896	162,608
Schenectady.....	4,268	6,784	8,921	9,579	11,026	13,655	19,902	31,682
Syracuse.....		ca. 6,500	22,271	28,119	43,051	51,792	88,143	108,374
Troy.....	11,556	19,334	28,785	39,235	46,465	56,747	60,956	60,651
Utica.....	8,323	12,782	17,565	22,529	28,804	33,914	44,007	56,383
Yonkers.....		2,968	4,160	11,848	12,733	18,892	32,033	47,931

The population here reported for Elmira is for the entire township previous to 1870 and is not, therefore, reckoned in the urban population until that year.

tiplication of urban centers through the development of villages into cities has of course contributed to the shifting of population from the rural to the urban class, the real secret of the growing preponderance of the urban population lies in the rapid expansion of the great commercial centers, New York City and Buffalo. The metropolis alone contains 70 per cent of the urban population, and almost one-half of the entire population, of the State. In 1820, just before the Erie canal was opened, the population on the territory of the present Greater New York constituted only 11 per cent of the population of the State; but thereafter it rapidly outgrew the remainder of the State, and in 1900 claimed 47.3 per cent of the State's total population. The metropolis in 1890-1900 gained 930,000 souls and the remainder of the State 335,000, of which the greater part was in the other large cities, Buffalo alone having gained 97,000.*

The fact is that 22 of the 61 counties in New York State lost population in the recent decade, and many more gained only in their incorporated places. Table I in the Appendix, showing the population of each county of the State at each census period as well as the increase or decrease in the past decade and the population per square mile, discloses the close relation between density of population and its growth. With very few exceptions, the densely populated counties are growing, while the thinly settled counties have either a declining or a stationary population. The only counties that enjoyed an increase above the average for the State (21.1 per cent) were Erie, Kings, New York, Richmond, Schenectady, Suffolk and Westchester.† The first of these counties signifies Buffalo; the next three are parts of New York City, and the last two contain suburbs of the metropolis, while Sche-

*The total number of incorporated places in the State has increased from 378 to 458 in the decade and their aggregate population from 4,169,055 to 5,642,999, thus:—

CITIES AND VILLAGES	No. of places.		Population.	
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.
Under 1,000.....	149	191	92,504	113,367
1,000 and under 2,500.....	116	145	179,622	231,521
2,500 and under 4,000.....	29	39	91,452	121,697
4,000 and under 8,000.....	38	36	206,000	196,372
8,000 and under 25,000.....	33	35	446,349	523,009
25,000 and over.....	13	12	3,153,528	4,457,033
Total.....	378	458	4,169,055	5,642,999

† Queens county, a borough of New York City, would also be among these counties but for the erection from it in 1890 of the county of Nassau.

nectady, which has the highest percentage of increase, contains an exceptionally active industrial city.

Comparing New York's growth in population in 1890-1900 with that of the other States, it will be found that the rate of increase for New York (21.1 per cent) was a little above the average rate for the entire country (20.7). The rate of increase in the North Atlantic States was 20.9; but while Pennsylvania's rate (19.9 per cent) was inferior to New York's, that of New Jersey (30.4 per cent), Massachusetts (25.3 per cent), Rhode Island (24.0 per cent) and Connecticut (21.7 per cent) was superior. Of the other principal industrial and commercial States Illinois gained 26 per cent, Missouri 16 per cent and Ohio only 13.2 per cent.

OCCUPATIONS

Down to the middle of the nineteenth century, as we have seen, the increase of population in New York State was chiefly in the rural districts, thus indicating the development of the State's agricultural resources. After 1860 there was no appreciable increase in the rural population, and whatever increase has taken place in the value of farm property and farm products since 1860 or 1870 is due rather to more intensive cultivation of the farm land than to the extension of the area of cultivation. The *proportion* of the population counted as rural has steadily declined since 1825, when New York's commerce and industry had fairly entered upon their splendid development. Our statistics of occupations are very fragmentary for all but the most recent censuses, and are still too imperfect to permit any precise measurements; but they nevertheless suffice to confirm the inferences already drawn from the statistics of the rural and urban populations, thus:

DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 100 BREADWINNERS REPORTED †

	1820.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Agricultural pursuits (including Fisheries)		[44.2]	35.3	*30.1	25.5	20.4	16.5	12.7
Professional service		2.0	3.6	4.1	[4.3]	4.7	4.7	5.3
Domestic and personal service (incl. labor not otherwise specified)		[22.0]	22.9	*23.0	[22.8]	23.5	22.0	22.5
Trade and transportation		6.4	[10.0]	13.0	15.8	18.4	21.7	25.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits (incl. mining and quarrying.)	[15.0]	25.4	[28.0]	*29.8	31.6	33.0	35.1	34.4
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

* Corrected.

† Estimates are bracketed.

This table brings out in a striking way the relative decadence of the one original industry, agriculture, and the concomitant growth of new occupations. For a time manufacturing was the rising industry, and the census of 1860 showed that that industry had nearly overtaken agriculture, while the census of 1870 revealed its primacy; but the invention of labor-saving machinery has for the past two or three decades enabled a fixed proportion of the workers to supply the increasing demand for manufactured goods, and allowed the surplus population to be drafted into trade and transportation, so that by 1890 these pursuits had likewise passed agriculture and now include fully one-fourth of the breadwinners of New York, as contrasted with about one-sixteenth in 1840. In recent decades their growth has been so rapid that commerce threatens ere long to displace manufacturing from its primacy as New York's industrial mainstay.

NOTE ON STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS

In 1840 the occupation returns for the same divisions were as follows:

OCCUPATIONS IN 1840 OF FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.

<i>Pursuits.</i>	United States.	New York.*	New England.	Pennsylvania.
Agriculture.....	3,717,756	455,954 (1)	414,138	207,533
Learned professions.....	65,236	14,111 (1)	11,050	6,706
Trade and transport... {	Commerce.....	117,575	28,468 (1)	17,757
	Navigating the ocean...	56,025	5,511 (3)	42,154
	Internal navigation....	38,067	10,167 (1)	1,914
Mining.....	15,203	1,896 (3)	811	4,608
Manufactures.....	791,545	173,193 (1)	187,258	105,888
Total.....	4,796,407	689,302	675,082	345,829

It will be observed that there is no separate class of "domestic and personal service, including laborers without more specific designation;" such persons having been for the most part included under "Agriculture." The principal defect of all the census occupation statistics, in fact, lies in the failure of the enumerators to describe the occupation with sufficient exactness for classification. In the rural districts the common laborer is almost invariably employed upon the farm, and should therefore be designated as agricultural laborer and assigned by the tabulator to the group of agricultural pursuits; but his occupation is not infrequently reported as simply that of a "laborer," and he is therefore classed with the city laborer who works on buildings or street construction, or with the laborers without special designation in the group of "domestic and personal service." Thus an agricultural

*Figures in parentheses indicate New York's rank among the states.

laborer may appear in one census under agriculture, at the next census under manufactures and the mechanic trades, and again, if he lives long enough, under personal and domestic service. The occupation statistics of 1840 serve, however, to show the rank of New York in the classes of pursuits then designated. Since 1840 New York has overtaken New England in manufacturing, while Pennsylvania has also outstripped New England in every industry except commerce and manufacturing.

Besides the defects in methods of enumeration already pointed out, the occupation statistics do not uniformly rest on the same basis. Thus in 1850 they included only free males above the age of fifteen years, and in 1860 only free persons above that age. Since 1870 they include all persons ten years or over engaged in gainful occupations. Hence the following table is limited to the period since 1870:

NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS IN NEW YORK, 1870-1900

GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS.	1870.*	1880.	1890.	1900.
Agriculture.....	374,323	379,178	397,541	375,990
Professional service.....	405,339	88,370	115,376	159,393
Domestic and personal service.....		443,883	535,650	673,374
Trade and transportation.....	234,581	346,590	527,564	753,160
Manufacturing and mechanical:				
Fishing.....	2,557	3,788	4,674	3,537
Mining and quarrying.....	4,456	4,404	7,917	5,614
Manufacturing, hand trades, etc.....	469,762	618,432	847,003	1,025,406
Total.....	1,491,018	1,834,645	2,435,725	2,996,474
Number of persons 10 years old or over,	3,378,959	3,981,428	4,822,392	5,801,682
Total population.....	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894

The following table shows the number and proportion of male and female breadwinners in the several classes of industries:

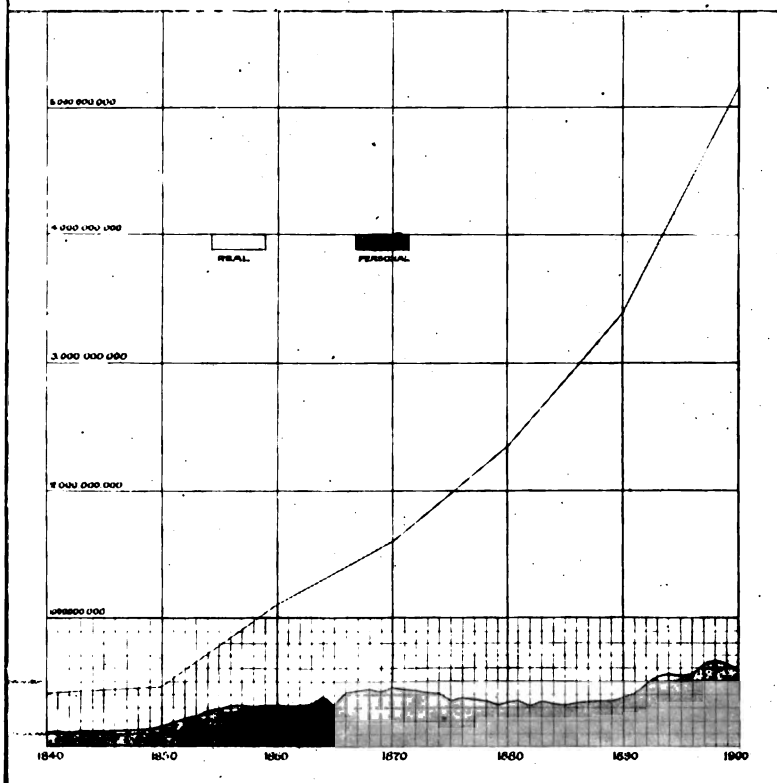
GROUPS.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.
Agriculture.....	388,951	363,619	8,590	12,371
Professional service.....	76,484	107,689	38,892	51,704
Domestic and personal service.....	308,772	407,834	226,878	265,540
Trade and transportation.....	481,790	656,970	45,774	96,190
Manufacturing, mining, etc.....	665,788	788,317	193,806	246,240
Total.....	1,921,785	2,324,439	513,940	672,045
Number 10 years old or over.....	2,385,622	2,877,822	2,436,770	2,923,860
All persons.....	2,979,690	3,614,780	3,023,484	3,654,114

Percentages.				
Agriculture.....	20.2	15.6	1.7	1.9
Professions.....	4.0	4.6	7.6	7.7
Domestic and personal service.....	16.1	17.6	44.1	39.5
Trade and transportation.....	25.1	28.3	8.9	14.
Manufacturing, mining, etc.....	34.6	33.9	37.7	36.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*To make the figures for 1870 correspond more closely with those for succeeding years some minor changes should be made in the classification, thus: Transfer 425 whitewashers from professional and domestic service to manufactures; 791 clerks from manufactures to trade and 1,717 lumbermen and woodchoppers from manufactures to agriculture, making the total for the four main groups 378,040, 404,914, 235,372 and 474,692.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROWTH OF TAXABLE WEALTH IN STATE
Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Property 1840-1901



CHAPTER II

WEALTH AND INDUSTRY IN 1900

The story of New York's industrial progress may be read in the foregoing statistics of the growth of population; for population is itself labor force, and when well educated and wisely organized and directed is the primary basis for the growth of wealth and production. In New York as in other American commonwealths industries and wealth have grown even more rapidly than population. Proof of the latter statement is derived from the returns of taxable property, especially real estate, which in any large community of diversified interests maintains to a considerable extent stability of value, although allowance must always be made for variations in methods of assessments. The statistics for New York are as follows:

TAXABLE WEALTH IN NEW YORK, 1820-1900.

	ASSESSED VALUATION OF—			Population.	Average per capita wealth (assessed).
	Real property.	Personal property.	Real and personal.		
1820.....	.....	.....	\$256,605,300	1,372,812	\$187
1840.....	\$517,723,170	\$121,447,830	639,171,000	2,428,921	263
1850.....	571,690,807	153,183,486	724,874,293	3,097,394	234
1860.....	1,119,933,484	320,617,352	1,440,550,836	3,880,735	371
1870.....	1,599,980,166	452,607,732	2,052,537,898	4,382,759	468
1880.....	2,340,335,690	340,921,916	2,681,257,606	5,082,871	528
1890.....	3,397,234,679	382,159,067	3,779,393,746	5,997,853	630
1900.....	5,093,025,771	593,895,907	5,686,921,678	7,268,894	782

While it is possible that the increase in the valuation of real estate is in part due to higher assessments, especially in rural districts in which farm values have declined, such changes by no means offset the diminishing proportion of personal property listed by the assessors, and it is therefore conservative to estimate the increase in per capita wealth at the figures stated in the last column of the table—an advance from \$187 in 1820 to \$782 in 1900. The United States census attempts to calculate the true valuation of all property, the latest estimates published being for 1890, when New York's valuation was \$8,576,701,991 (as compared with \$65,037,091,197 for the entire country). The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has estimated the true valuation of real

and personal property in the United States in 1900 to be \$94,300,000,000, of which New York's share, assuming that the proportion was no larger than in 1890, would be \$12,450,000,000. New York's population, however, increased at a more rapid rate than did that of the entire country in the decade 1890-1900, and it is likely that its wealth also increased more rapidly; in fact, if the true valuation increased at the same rate as the assessed valuation it would amount to \$12,850,000,000 in 1900. The estimates reached by the two methods are pretty close together, the difference being only three per cent. In the former case the average per capita wealth of New Yorkers in 1900 would be \$1,713, and in the latter case \$1,766. This estimate would make about \$7,000 the average amount of wealth to each family in New York.

GAINFUL PURSUITS

So much for accumulation. If our information as to current production is also incomplete, we can at least compare the productive forces at work in this State with those of the other commonwealths. The breadwinners, or workers for hire, enumerated by the census, do not include housewives, who with the children constitute more than one-half the entire population. In 1900 there were 2,996,474 breadwinners and 4,272,420 dependents; that is to say, out of each 100 inhabitants of the State 59 look to the other 41 for support. In tabular form the classification of New York's population is as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
BREADWINNERS.....	2,324,429	672,045	2,996,474
DEPENDENTS.....	1,290,351	2,982,069	4,272,420
Children under 10 years.....	736,958	730,254	1,467,212
In school or college.....	362,842	368,238	731,080
All others.....	190,551	1,883,577	2,074,128

Of the 4,272,420 dependents, more than one-half are children under ten years of age, or else children and youths in school or college. There remain 2,074,128 persons who reported no occupation; but 90 per cent of them are women, the majority of whom are contributing to the State's wealth by the performance of their household duties. The 190,551 unoccupied males represent

the invalid, leisured, criminal and pauper classes, so far as they have not reported honorable occupations to the enumerator.

Of the three million workers for hire, as noted in the preceding chapter, 34.4 per cent are engaged in manufacturing or the mechanical trades, 25.1 per cent in commerce, trade and transportation, 22.5 in domestic and personal service, 12.7 per cent in agricultural, and 5.3 in professional service. It is interesting to examine New York's working population in comparison with that of rival States and of the whole country, thus:

PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD OR OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, 1900

	United States.	New York.*	New England.	Pennsylvania.	Leading State.
Agriculture, etc.	10,438,219	375,990 (12)	287,829	341,712	Texas (644,634).
Professional service.	1,294,737	169,393 (1)	114,135	103,011	New York.
Personal service.	5,691,746	673,374 (1)	449,608	566,171	New York.
Trade, transportation.	4,778,233	753,160 (1)	479,988	454,846	New York.
Fisheries.	73,810	3,537 (6)	12,455	12,559	Md. (9,524).
Mining, quarrying.	588,930	5,614 (23)	7,069	184,373	Pennsylvania.
Manufacturing, etc.	6,450,247	1,025,406 (1)	1,025,369	797,917	New York.
Total.	29,285,922	2,996,474 (1)	2,376,453	2,448,589	New York.

Percentage in Each Group of Occupations.					
Agriculture, etc.	35.7	12.6	12.1	14.0	Texas (62.4).
Professional service.	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.2	
Personal service.	19.4	22.5	18.9	23.1	
Trade, transportation.	16.3	25.1	20.2	18.6	
Fisheries.	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	Maryland (2.1).
Mining, quarrying.	2.0	0.2	0.3	7.5	Penna. (7.5).
Manufacturing, etc.	22.0	34.2	43.3	32.6	
Total.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The table shows the number of persons who work for gain in the United States, New York, New England and Pennsylvania (the nearest rivals of New York) in the seven principal groups of occupations. New York ranks first among all the States and Territories in the manufacturing and mechanical industries (including building), trade and transportation, professional and domestic and personal service. In the fisheries it ranks sixth, in agriculture twelfth, and in mining and quarrying twenty-third. It is probable that this low rank in quarrying is abnormal, and is due to the fact that the stone quarries had not resumed their wonted activity, after the depression of 1893-97, when the census

*The figures in parentheses in this column indicate New York's rank among the States.

†Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

was taken in 1900, whereas the States that possess mines of coal, iron, copper, etc., were more fortunate.

The table clearly reveals the basis of New York's supremacy as resting upon its advantageous situation for commerce. Trade and transportation give employment to nearly twice as many persons in New York as in New England, Pennsylvania or Illinois; in New York the breadwinners in these branches of industry constitute fully one-fourth of the entire working population, while in Massachusetts the percentage thus employed is 23.5, in Illinois 22.0, in Pennsylvania 18.6, and in the United States as a whole only 16.3. Professional and personal service depend largely upon the wealth amassed in trade, and in these branches of industry also New York clearly leads.

In the manufacturing and mechanical industries, likewise, New York has more persons employed than any other State—more even than the six States of New England combined, by the small figure of 37. But of course manufacturing engages a smaller proportion of the people in New York than in New England; thus, in New York the proportion of breadwinners employed in manufactures is 34.2 per cent, as compared with 43.3 per cent in all New England and 52.2 per cent in Rhode Island, which has carried specialization in manufactures to the farthest extent of any of the States. New Jersey (39.5 per cent) is the only State outside of New England that devotes a larger proportion of its population to manufactures than New York.

Of the several classes of pursuits, agriculture and manufacture can be portrayed in some detail on the basis of the Federal census of 1900 (Table II of the Appendix). Of the other great classes, trade and transportation, which occupies 753,160 workers, is particularly interesting to New Yorkers. A smaller proportion of these than might be supposed are engaged in the transport trades—in round numbers, 50,000 on steam railroads; 11,000 on street railways, 11,000 on telegraphs and telephones, 15,500 as boatmen and sailors, 81,500 as draymen and teamsters, besides 10,000 hostlers and 3,000 livery stable keepers. There were 6,500 wholesale and 119,000 retail merchants and dealers, besides 18,000 hucksters and peddlers. Commercial travelers numbered 11,400,

while the number of salesmen and saleswomen was 102,500, and the number of clerks and copyists was 124,000, of bookkeepers and accountants 48,500, of stenographers and typewriters 21,500, of porters and helpers in stores 12,400, of packers and shippers 9,800, and of messengers and office boys 18,700. In addition, there were 11,600 bankers and brokers, 8,800 officials of banks and companies, 6,400 foremen and overseers, 37,300 agents, etc.

Under the head of domestic and personal service the largest group consisted of laborers, with no industry specified, who numbered 247,564 of the total 673,374. Next were servants and waiters, numbering 227,000. Launderers and laundresses numbered 36,000, and barbers and hairdressers 20,400. There were 10,000 hotel keepers, 4,400 restaurant keepers and 10,600 saloon keepers, with 18,600 bartenders; also 7,600 boarding and lodging-house keepers and 18,000 housekeepers and stewards. In addition there were 13,000 janitors and sextons, 23,700 watchmen, policemen and firemen, and 6,500 soldiers and sailors in the army and navy, while the 21,500 nurses and midwives might well have been included in the class of professional servants, along with the 13,800 physicians and 3,300 dentists. The largest class engaged in professional service are teachers, 44,000 in number. This number includes only the teachers in colleges and schools, besides whom there were 15,800 musicians and teachers of music, and 5,700 artists and teachers of art. Lawyers in New York numbered 14,700, clergymen 9,700, engineers and surveyors 5,900, architects and designers 6,300, journalists 4,800, electricians 11,400, actors and showmen 9,300, government officials 8,700, etc.

The following analysis of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State is based on the Federal census of 1900, which has been freely used without the insertion of quotation marks.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Of New York's total land area (47,620 square miles, or 30,476,800 acres) almost exactly three-fourths (22,648,109 acres, or 74.3 per cent) is in farms. The remaining fourth is sterile or is included within the boundaries of cities and villages, or in the

forests of the Adirondacks. During the last twenty-five years the process of clearing the ground in this region and bringing it into cultivation has been so slow that it has been fully counter-balanced by the transformation of farming territory into urban building lots. Hence the acreage in farms in New York has not increased for many years, as appears in the next table, showing the number of farms, farm acreage and value of farm property and products from 1850 to 1900.

This table, giving a general view of agriculture in New York during the last fifty years, shows that the decade 1870-80 marked its apogee. Down to 1880 the acreage of improved land and the value of farm lands and improvements steadily increased. But the development of western agriculture led to a depreciation of farm values in the east after 1870, so that the average value of farm lands (with improvements) has declined in New York from \$45.89 per acre in 1870 to \$39.21 in 1900, and from \$4,709 per farm to \$3,917 in the same interval.* Although the census of 1880 revealed a considerable increase in the number of farms and in farm acreage in New York, the total value of farm property increased but slightly, and Ohio in that year took from New York the leadership in American agriculture. In 1890 Illinois had the largest investment in farm property, and New York dropped to the third place; while before 1900 Iowa had also passed New York and Ohio.

*The following table exhibits the average value per farm and per acre of lands, implements and live stock, as stated by the United States censuses from 1850 to 1900:

	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM OF—				AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF—			
	Farm land, etc.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	All farm property.	Farm land, etc.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	All farm property.
1850.....	\$3,250	\$129	\$431	\$3,811	\$29 00	\$1 16	\$3 85	\$34 01
1860.....	4,078	148	527	4,753	38 30	1 39	4 95	44 64
1870.....	4,709	170	651	5,530	45 89	1 66	6 34	53 89
1880.....	4,381	177	489	5,047	44 41	1 79	4 96	51 16
1890.....	4,280	206	550	5,036	44 08	2 12	5 67	51 88
1900.....	3,917	247	554	4,718	39 21	2 47	5 54	47 23

New York therefore ranks fourth among the States and Territories as respects the investment of fixed capital in agriculture, and it has the same rank in value of agricultural products.†

These two criteria are on the whole the best indications of a State's rank, being much more significant than the number of farms or acreage. In respect to the former, New York's rank is seventh and in the latter twelfth. With respect to the number of persons occupied in agricultural pursuits New York ranks twelfth; but on the other hand it ranks second in its investment in agricultural implements and machinery, and first in expenditure for farm labor. From these two facts the inference may be drawn that agriculture in this State has passed out of the *extensive* into the *intensive* stage. The average size of farms has steadily decreased during the last half century until the present decade, when the tendency toward small farms for vegetables

†New York's present rank as an agricultural State is shown in the following table of comparisons:

	United States.	New York.	Ratio of New York to U. S.	Rank of New York.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	
Number of farms.....	5,739,657	226,720	4.0	7
Aeres of improved land.....	414,793,191	15,599,986	3.8	10
Aeres of unimproved land.....	426,408,355	7,048,123	1.6	22
Total acreage.....	841,201,546	22,648,109	2.7	12
Value of farm land and improvements.....	\$16,674,690,247	\$888,134,180	5.3	5
Value of implements and machinery.....	761,261,550	56,006,000	7.4	2
Value of live stock on farms.....	3,078,050,041	125,583,715	4.1	8
Total value of farm property.....	\$20,514,001,838	\$1,069,723,895	5.2	4
Value of farm products, 1899.....	\$4,739,118,752	\$245,270,600	5.2	4
Animal products.....	1,718,990,221	95,352,247	5.5	
Farm crops.....	3,020,128,531	149,918,353	5.0	.....
Fed to live stock.....	\$974,941,046	\$63,429,180	6.5	3
Not fed to live stock.....	3,764,177,706	181,841,420	4.8	5
Expenditure for labor, 1899.....	\$365,305,921	\$27,102,130	7.2	1
Persons 10 years old or over engaged in agricultural pursuits.....	10,438,219	375,990	3.6	12

Of the value of land and improvements in New York \$336,959,960 represents the value of buildings, leaving \$551,174,220 as the value of the land and other improvements. The live stock consists almost entirely of domestic animals, thus: Domestic animals, \$120,673,101; poultry, \$4,310,755; bees, \$593,784; Belgian hares, \$2,575; buffaloes, \$2,500; deer, \$1,000.

and truck gardening has been counterbalanced by the consolidation of dairy farms.* The increase in dairy farming has led to a very considerable increase in the acreage of unimproved farm lands (pastures, wood lands, etc.) in the last decade, so that the proportion of improved land fell from 74.6 per cent of the total acreage in 1890 to 68.9 per cent in 1900.

*The following table shows the number of farms of different sizes, 1890-1900:

Grades.	1890.	1890.	1900.
Under 3 acres.....	370	.....	807
Under 10 acres.....	14,913	13,166	14,596
10 and under 20.....	17,229	15,779	15,782
20 and under 50.....	40,386	36,955	35,123
50 and under 100.....	70,661	67,835	63,789
100 and under 500.....	96,273	91,323	93,909
500 and under 1,000.....	1,315	972	1,109
1,000 and over.....	281	193	248
Total.....	241,058	226,223	224,556
Average size in acres.....	98.7	97.1	100.9

These figures include only the farms that reported a gross income, or sale of products, in excess of \$500 in the census year, whereas smaller farms are included in the former table and bring up the total for 1900 to 226,720. A more complete analysis of the area of farms in New York is made possible by the following table:

AREA.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	226,720	99.9	22,648,109	100.0	\$1,069,723,895	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	2,971	1.7	5,109	(*)	\$3,367,231	0.8
3 to 9 acres.....	13,789	6.1	84,255	0.4	29,915,196	2.8
10 to 19 acres.....	15,782	13.8	218,157	1.0	39,397,835	3.7
20 to 49 acres.....	35,123	33.6	1,180,411	5.2	108,969,883	10.2
50 to 99 acres.....	63,789	71.3	4,551,108	20.1	251,343,891	23.5
100 to 174 acres.....	63,846	127.8	8,157,512	36.0	338,807,707	31.7
175 to 259 acres.....	21,335	207.0	4,416,428	19.5	162,097,992	15.1
260 to 499 acres.....	8,728	323.9	2,827,356	12.5	96,898,600	9.0
500 to 999 acres.....	1,109	622.8	690,692	3.0	23,290,139	2.2
1,000 acres and over..	248	2,085.0	517,081	2.3	10,635,421	1.0

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The group of medium-sized farms, containing from 100 to 174 acres each, comprises over one-third of the total farm acreage, and more than one-fourth of the total value of farm property.

The average gross income per acre for each of the various groups classified by area is as follows: Farms under 3 acres, \$407.71; 3 to 9 acres, \$52.60; 10 to 19 acres, \$25.72; 20 to 49 acres, \$13.64; 50 to 99 acres, \$9.29; 100 to 174 acres, \$7.75; 175 to 259 acres, \$6.45; 260 to 499 acres, \$5.49; 500 to 999 acres, \$4.61; and 1,000 acres and over, \$1.78.

For the group of farms containing less than 3 acres each, the average values are relatively high, as this group contains more than one-half of the florists' establishments of the State, and a large number of city dairies and vegetable farms. It should be borne in mind that the income from these industries is determined less by the acreage of land used than by the amount of capital invested in buildings, implements, and live stock, and by the expenditures for labor and fertilizers.

LABOR AND INCOME

The statistics of farm tenure reveal a strong tendency toward tenant farming. The operation of farms by owners or their managers has decreased not only relatively but also in absolute numbers, having declined from 201,200 in 1880 to 172,500 farms in 1900.* Of these 152,956 were operated by owners; 13,497 by part owners; 2,245 by owners and tenants; 3,819 by managers. The number of farms operated by cash tenants was 24,303, or 10.7 per cent of all farms, and by share tenants 29,900, or 13.2 per cent. The small farm is usually conducted by its owner and the large farm by a manager, the average size of farms conducted by owners being 90.4 acres, and of those conducted by managers 186.6 acres.† A number of the farms operated by managers are adjuncts of public institutions, while others are conducted for wealthy individuals in connection with their summer homes.

*The following table exhibits the increase in tenantry:

YEAR	Total number of farms.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—			PERCENTAGE OF FARMS OPERATED BY—		
		Owners.*	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Owners.*	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
1880.....	241,058	201,186	18,124	21,748	83.5	7.5	9.0
1890.....	226,223	180,472	19,725	26,026	79.8	8.7	11.5
1900.....	226,720	172,517	24,303	29,900	76.1	10.7	13.2

*Including "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers."

†The number and acreage of farms and value of farm property, June 1, 1900, classified by tenure and race of farmer appear below:

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	226,720	99.9	22,648,109	100.0	\$1,069,723,895	100.0
Owners.....	152,956	90.4	13,828,567	61.1	626,707,561	58.6
Part owners.....	13,497	126.7	1,709,422	7.6	78,126,804	7.3
Owners and tenants.....	2,245	123.8	277,978	1.2	13,386,733	1.3
Managers.....	3,819	186.6	712,436	3.1	56,091,699	5.2
Cash tenants.....	24,303	95.3	2,315,789	10.2	134,567,491	12.6
Share tenants.....	29,900	127.2	3,803,917	16.8	160,843,607	15.0
White farmers.....	225,935	100.0	22,600,592	99.8	1,067,898,391	99.8
Negro farmers.....	443	60.3	26,735	0.1	1,114,787	0.1
Indian farmers.....	331	62.7	20,744	0.1	601,797	0.1
Chinese farmers.....	11	3.5	38	(¹)	108,920	(¹)

¹Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

These farms are, as a rule, favorably located and highly improved, and their average values are much larger than those for any other tenure group. The ratio which the gross income of these farms bears to the total value of farm property is, however, smaller than for the other groups. This is due to the high average valuation above noted and to the fact that very few of these farms are cultivated for profit.

The total number of persons engaged in farming is not stated in the agricultural statistics, but in the statistics of occupation published by the division of population, that number is reported to be 373,650 (exclusive of lumbermen and wood choppers), of whom 148,456 are agricultural laborers. The remainder, 225,194, closely corresponds to the number of farms, 226,720. On the other hand, the expenditure for labor, including the value of board, was reported to be \$27,102,130. The average monthly wage of farm laborers in New York, without board, is about \$25.*

*The wages of farm labor in New York according to the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture (Miscellaneous Series, Bulletin No. 22) have varied as follows:

YEAR.	PER MONTH FOR YEAR OR SEASON.		PER DAY IN HARVEST.		ORDINARY FARM LABOR PER DAY.		
					NEW YORK.		U. S.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.
1866*	\$29 57	\$19 32	\$2 41	\$1 92	\$1 75	\$1 23	\$1 49
1869*	29 28	18 64	2 53	1 99	1 64	1 19	1 41
1875*	27 14	17 80	2 25	1 75	1 48	1 06	1 08
1879.	20 61	13 19	1 53	1 18	92	68	81
1882.	23 63	15 36	1 89	1 47	1 29	93	93
1885.	24 00	16 52	2 00	1 54	1 26	93	91
1888.	24 13	16 30	1 80	1 37	1 21	90	92
1890.	24 45	16 65	1 80	1 38	1 23	90	92
1892.	24 55	16 50	1 80	1 40	1 22	90	92
1893.	26 64	18 91	1 74	1 45	1 27	99	89
1894.	25 62	18 07	1 64	1 36	1 20	93	81
1895.	25 32	17 82	1 59	1 29	1 19	91	81
1898.	24 26	17 00	1 60	1 31	1 23	94	96
1899.	24 88	17 52	1 65	1 35	1 26	98	1 01
1902.	27 37	19 65	1 86	1 53	1 38	1 05	1 13

A. Without board.

B. With board.

*Wages in 1866, 1869 and 1875 are reported in currency values. For comparison with subsequent years they should be reduced to the gold basis in the following ratios: \$100 in gold was equivalent to \$140.9 in currency in 1866, \$133 in 1869, and \$114.9 in 1875.

The wages of casual laborers were highest in 1882 or 1885, but the wages of those who worked steadily, by the year or season, attained their highest point in 1893, and thereafter declined until 1899, when a partial recovery began. In the present year, 1902, farm wages are higher in New York than in the record year, 1893.

Assuming that the farm laborer is employed 12 months in the year it would take only 90,300 laborers to earn the \$27,000,000 expended for labor, whereas the number of agricultural laborers in the State has been stated at 148,000. The discrepancy may be explained in part by the fact that farm laborers seldom work more than six or eight months a year. Reckoning their average annual income at \$180 instead of \$300 ($7\frac{1}{2}$ rather than 12 months' employment), we should be able to reconcile the figures; \$180, however, is doubtless too small an estimate. The chief statistician for agriculture calculates the average labor income for both farmers and laborers in this State at \$296.26,* as compared with \$288.26 in the United States.

The gross income (value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock) averaged \$802 per farm; deducting the expenditure for labor, there was an average income of \$684 for each farm. Relatively few farms (7,622) had a gross income of more than \$2,500; but nearly one-fourth of the farms brought in an income of more than \$1,000.† Of the farms of the State, 487, ranging in area

*The calculation is as follows: To the value of farm products not fed to live stock is added one-tenth of the increase in the value of farm property in the ten years, 1890-1900, and from the sum is subtracted interest on the value of farm property at six per cent. thus:

Value of products not fed to live stock.....		\$181,841,420
Annual decrease in farm property.....	\$6,958,682	71,142,116
Interest on farm property.....	64,183,434	
Labor income.....		\$110,699,304
Number of persons engaged in agriculture.....		373,650
Average labor income.....		\$296.26

†The following table exhibits the farms of the State classified according to gross income:

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	226,720	99.9	22,648,109	100.0	\$1,069,723,895	100.0
\$0.....	487	57.7	28,116	0.1	2,021,610	0.2
\$1 to \$49.....	3,370	32.7	110,095	0.5	5,615,490	0.5
\$50 to \$99.....	7,944	29.3	233,020	1.0	12,099,130	1.1
\$100 to \$249.....	34,918	42.4	1,480,248	6.5	66,386,110	6.2
\$250 to \$499.....	52,395	74.1	3,884,443	17.2	149,312,530	14.0
\$500 to \$999.....	68,689	107.7	7,398,874	32.7	308,055,490	28.8
\$1,000 to \$2,499.....	51,295	153.1	7,854,196	34.7	392,162,610	36.7
\$2,500 and over.....	7,622	217.7	1,659,117	7.3	134,070,925	12.5

from 3 to 1,000 acres, reported no income. The average values of the land and improvements, buildings, and live stock of these farms are very high. This, together with the fact that 283 of them are operated by their owners, indicates that many of them are the suburban or summer homes of city merchants and professional men who derive their principal income from other than agricultural pursuits. The same statement is also true of some of the farms with reported incomes of less than \$100. Some, however, are farms that were partially abandoned in 1899, while others had changed owners or tenants, and the persons in charge, June 1, 1900, could not always give definite information concerning the products of the preceding year. To this extent the reports fall short of giving a complete exhibit of farm income in 1899.

The largest average income is naturally derived from farms devoted to nursery products (\$7,060) and flowers and plants (\$2,916), for it is upon such farms that expenditures are largest. Were it possible to present the average net incomes, the variations would be comparatively slight.*

*The following table shows the average values of specified classes of farm property and average gross income per farm:

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock.)	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings.)	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$2,431	\$1,486	\$247	\$554	\$802	17.0
Hay and grain.....	2,988	1,548	248	410	708	13.6
Vegetables.....	3,743	1,541	281	353	902	15.3
Fruits.....	2,719	1,651	244	321	992	20.1
Live stock.....	1,697	1,337	219	560	552	14.5
Dairy produce.....	2,564	1,582	269	817	984	18.8
Tobacco.....	2,535	1,654	260	407	979	20.2
Sugar.....	3,697	1,177	196	405	553	10.1
Flowers and plants.....	4,466	4,039	272	66	2,916	33.0
Nursery products.....	10,685	4,534	493	335	7,060	44.0
Miscellaneous.....	2,033	1,354	231	436	683	16.9

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock are as follows: For farms deriving their principal income from flowers and plants, \$389.34; nursery products, \$95.24; fruit, \$18.94; vegetables, \$15.27; dairy produce, \$7.63; miscellaneous products, \$7.34; hay and grain, \$6.80; live stock, \$6.05, and sugar, \$4.08.

As previously remarked, agriculture in New York has developed in the direction of dairying and mixed farming, so that now one-third of the fixed capital invested in New York farms is devoted to the growing and marketing of "dairy produce," while one-fourth is devoted to "miscellaneous products."*

LIVE STOCK

The total value of live stock on farms June 1, 1900, was \$125,583,715. Of this amount, 38.8 per cent represents the value of cows kept for milk; 38.2 per cent, that of horses; 11.2 per cent, that of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 4.7 per cent, that

*The proprietors of 67,457 farms, or 29.8 per cent of all in New York, derived their principal income from the sale of dairy produce, thus:

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State	226,720	99.9	22,648,109	100.0	\$1,069,723,895	100.0
Hay and grain.....	27,095	104.1	2,819,847	12.5	140,739,391	13.2
Vegetables.....	17,083	59.1	1,009,397	4.5	101,102,441	9.4
Fruits.....	10,367	52.4	542,792	2.4	51,157,185	4.8
Live stock.....	38,182	91.3	3,485,805	15.4	145,572,118	13.6
Dairy produce.....	67,457	129.1	8,706,442	38.4	352,953,954	33.0
Tobacco.....	1,068	70.6	75,348	0.3	5,186,168	0.5
Sugar.....	51	135.4	6,907	(¹)	279,240	(¹)
Flowers and plants.....	983	7.5	7,362	(¹)	8,692,939	0.8
Nursery products.....	237	74.1	17,568	0.1	3,803,232	0.4
Miscellaneous.....	64,197	93.1	5,976,641	26.4	260,237,227	24.3

¹Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm. If vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the value of products, it is a "vegetable" farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the same general principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive 40 per cent of their income from any one class of products. Farms with no income in 1899 are classified according to the agricultural operations upon other farms in the same locality.

of sheep; 3.4 per cent, that of poultry; 3.0 per cent, that of swine; and 0.7 per cent, that of all other live stock.*

Of the total number of steers three years old and over, 38.7 per cent are kept in towns or cities; the corresponding percentage for horses two years old and over, being 34.4. The total number of goats kept in towns or cities is more than twice the number kept on farms.

No reports were secured of the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, however, the value of live stock not on farms is \$26,184,844. The total value of all live stock in the State is approximately \$151,768,560.

The development of intensive agriculture in New York has

*Number of domestic animals, fowls and bees on farms, June 1, 1900, with total and average values, and number of domestic animals not on farms:

LIVE STOCK.	Age in years.	ON FARMS.			NOT ON FARMS.
		Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.
Calves.....	Under 1.....	507,140	\$3,144,954	\$6 20	5,963
Steers.....	1 and under 2.....	36,446	578,624	15 88	730
Steers.....	2 and under 3.....	23,492	656,229	27 93	2,875
Steers.....	3 and over.....	8,253	385,378	46 70	5,207
Bulls.....	1 and over.....	85,140	1,730,526	20 33	517
Heifers.....	1 and under 2.....	335,844	5,151,703	15 34	3,136
Cows kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	1,501,608	48,694,512	32 43	36,313
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	98,466	2,393,248	24 31	814
Colts.....	Under 1.....	20,027	650,894	32 50	856
Horses.....	1 and under 2.....	30,033	1,771,023	58 97	1,192
Horses.....	2 and over.....	578,378	45,556,014	78 77	303,889
Mule colts.....	Under 1.....	192	6,162	32 09	7
Mules.....	1 and under 2.....	182	9,160	50 33	14
Mules.....	2 and over.....	2,939	213,850	72 76	1,845
Asses and burros.....	All ages.....	338	8,109	23 99	421
Lambs.....	Under 1.....	761,230	1,940,183	2 55	4,032
Sheep (ewes).....	1 and over.....	938,315	3,729,631	3 97	12,330
Sheep (rams and wethers).....	1 and over.....	46,201	252,127	5 46	1,686
Swine.....	All ages.....	676,639	3,794,332	5 61	52,176
Goats.....	All ages.....	1,316	6,442	4 90	3,046
Fowls: ¹					
Chickens ²		8,964,736	4,310,755		
Turkeys.....		190,879			
Geese.....		45,933			
Ducks.....		150,864			
Bees (swarms of).....		187,208	593,784	3 17	
Unclassified.....			6,075		
Value of all live stock.....			125,583,715		

¹The number reported is of fowls over 3 months old. The value is of all old and young.

²Including Guinea fowls.

been attended by important changes in the general character of live stock kept on farms.*

The remarkable growth in dairying is shown by the constantly increasing number of dairy cows; the gradual but constant decrease in the number of sheep since 1850, and of swine during the last decade is incident to the transfer of the meat-producing and wool-growing industries to the Western States. There was, during the last ten years, a small decrease in the number of horses and mules throughout the State.

Compared with the census of 1890, the present census shows increases of 4.3 per cent in the number of dairy cows, and of 58.4 per cent in the number of other neat cattle, and decreases as follows: Horses, 5.4 per cent; mules and asses, 21.2 per cent; sheep, 35.6 per cent, and swine, 19.8 per cent.

In 1900 the enumerators were instructed to report no fowls under three months old, this limitation not being made in former census years. This fact probably accounts for the apparent decreases in the number of turkeys, ducks and geese, and the small increase in the number of chickens. Compared with the Eleventh Census, the report of 1900 shows an increase of 6.4 per cent in the number of chickens, and the following decreases: Turkeys, 52.6 per cent; ducks, 49.9 per cent, and geese, 42.9 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

The gross income of farms in 1899, or total value of all farm products including those fed to live stock, has already been stated to be \$245,270,600, of which \$95,352,247, or 39 per cent,

*The following table shows the changes since 1850 in the numbers of the most important domestic animals:

YEAR.	Dairy cows.	Other neat cattle.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Sheep. ¹	Swine.	Chickens.*
1900.....	1,501,608	1,094,781	628,438	3,651	984,516	676,639	8,964,736
1890.....	1,440,230	691,162	664,430	4,636	1,528,979	843,342	8,421,667
1880.....	1,437,855	901,866	610,358	5,072	1,715,180	751,907	6,448,886
1870.....	1,350,661	694,663	536,861	4,407	2,181,578	518,251	.....
1860.....	1,123,634	849,540	503,725	1,553	2,617,855	910,178	.....
1850.....	931,324	946,315	447,014	963	3,453,241	1,018,252	.....

¹Lambs not included.

*In 1900 only fowls over 3 months old are included. The number of fowls other than chickens was 496,406 in 1880, 734,464 in 1890, and 387,676 in 1900.

were animal products and the remaining 61 per cent farm crops. Of the animal products, 58.2 per cent represented the value of dairy products; 24.5 per cent, that of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 15.5 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; 1.4 per cent, that of wool, mohair and goat hair; and 0.4 per cent, that of honey and wax.*

The value of the products of the poultry industry for 1899 was gross farm income. The production of milk in 1899 was 772,799,352 gallons, which was 16.4 per cent greater than in 1889 (663,917,240 gallons). As the number of dairy cows increased but 4.3 per cent in the same time, the increased production of milk indicates an improvement in the grade of cows kept, and in the care given them.

Of the \$55,474,155 given as the value of dairy products, \$46,670,916, or 84.1 per cent, represents the value of such products sold, and \$8,803,239, or 15.9 per cent, that of dairy produce consumed on farms. Of the former amount, \$36,248,833 was received from the sale of 445,427,888 gallons of milk; \$9,868,446, from 51,861,592 pounds of butter; \$312,414 from 609,866 gallons of cream, and \$241,228 from 2,524,917 pounds of cheese.

Since 1880 the quantity of butter made on farms has decreased, but the decline is not a real one for the reason that butter making has become a factory industry. Thus in 1900 there were made 74,714,376 pounds of butter on the farm and 40,693,846 pounds in creameries, etc. Cheese making has become in this

*Quantities and values of specified animal products, and values of poultry raised, animals sold, and animals slaughtered on farms, in 1899:

PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	Pounds.....	6,674,165	\$1,387,900
Mohair and goat hair.....	Pounds.....	393	155
Milk.....	Gallons.....	1772,799,352	\$55,474,155
Butter.....	Pounds.....	74,714,376	
Cheese.....	Pounds.....	2,624,552	8,630,062
Eggs.....	Dozens.....	62,096,690	
Poultry.....	.....	.....	6,161,429
Honey.....	Pounds.....	3,422,497	352,795
Wax.....	Pounds.....	84,075	
Animals sold.....	.....	.....	15,025,932
Animals slaughtered.....	.....	.....	8,319,750
Total.....	.....	.....	\$95,352,247

*Comprises all milk produced, whether sold, consumed or made into butter or cheese.

*Comprises the value of milk sold and consumed, and of butter and cheese made.

State almost exclusively a factory industry, the quantities made on the farm and in factories in the census year having been 2,624,552 and 127,386,032 pounds respectively.*

The value of the products of the poultry industry for 1899 was \$14,791,491, of which 58.3 per cent represents the value of eggs produced, and 41.7 per cent that of poultry raised. Over sixteen million dozen more eggs were produced in 1899 than in 1889, the gain being 35.6 per cent.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$23,345,682, or 12.8 per cent of the gross farm income. Of all farmers reporting live stock, 162,630, or 75.2 per cent, report animals slaughtered, the average value per farm being \$51.16. Sales are reported by 147,238 farmers, or 68.1 per cent of all reporting live stock, the average receipts per farm being \$102.05. In obtaining these reports the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farm operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year.

The production of wool for the State has decreased steadily since 1869, the production of 1899 being 6,674,165 pounds, a decrease of 0.6 per cent since 1889.

In 1899, 3,422,497 pounds of honey and 84,075 pounds of wax were produced, a decrease of 20.1 per cent since 1889 in quantity of honey, and an increase of 26.1 per cent in quantity of wax.

FARM CROPS

While the dairy produce and other animal products just mentioned brought to the farms of New York a gross income of

*A later chapter on the growth of the individual manufacturing industries of the State contains a brief history of this transformation. The following table reveals the decline in farm-made cheese and butter and the recent increase in the production of eggs:

YEAR.	Butter made (lbs.).	Cheese made (lbs.).	Factory product of cheese, butter, condensed milk.	Wool (lbs.).	Eggs (doz.).	Honey (lbs.).
1850.....	79,766,094	49,741,413	.....	10,071,301	.....	.....
1860.....	103,097,280	48,548,289	.....	9,454,474	.....	2,369,751
1870.....	107,147,526	22,769,964	\$12,164,065	10,599,225	.....	896,286
1880.....	111,922,423	8,362,590	12,295,353	8,827,195	31,958,739	2,088,845
1890.....	98,241,813	4,324,028	14,385,966	6,715,686	45,807,106	4,281,964
1900.....	74,714,376	2,624,552	26,557,888	6,674,165	62,096,690	3,422,497

\$95,352,247 in 1899, farm crops contributed \$149,918,353, or 61 per cent, of the total income. Hay and forage is the most valuable crop on New York farms, contributing in 1899 36.9 per cent of the total value of crops; cereals contributed 22.9 per cent; vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions, 17.1 per cent; fruits, 10.6 per cent; forest products, 5.1 per cent; nursery and florists' products and seeds, 3.0 per cent; and all other crops, 4.4 per cent, thus:

CROPS.	Acres.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn.....	658,652	Bushels.....	20,024,865	\$9,181,791
Wheat.....	557,736	Bushels.....	10,412,675	7,332,597
Oats.....	1,329,753	Bushels.....	40,785,900	12,922,092
Barley.....	111,658	Bushels.....	2,943,250	1,402,184
Rye.....	177,416	Bushels.....	2,431,670	1,393,313
Buckwheat.....	289,862	Bushels.....	3,815,350	2,045,737
Flax seed.....	159	Bushels.....	1,350	1,485
Clover seed.....	.....	Bushels.....	7,830	42,384
Grass seed.....	.....	Bushels.....	3,619	5,406
Hay and forage.....	5,154,965	Tons.....	6,389,408	55,237,446
Tobacco.....	11,307	Pounds.....	13,958,370	1,172,236
Hops.....	27,533	Pounds.....	17,332,340	1,600,305
Peppermint.....	62	Pounds.....	700	613
Broom corn.....	356	Pounds.....	201,060	8,967
Dry beans.....	129,298	Bushels.....	1,360,445	2,472,668
Dry peas.....	14,748	Bushels.....	251,889	230,609
Potatoes.....	395,640	Bushels.....	38,060,471	15,019,135
Sweet potatoes.....	73	Bushels.....	8,681	5,588
Onions.....	6,033	Bushels.....	2,177,271	1,066,042
Chicory.....	4	Pounds.....	20,500	162
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	138,285	.....	.....	9,590,016
Maple sugar.....	.....	Pounds.....	3,623,540	307,184
Maple sirup.....	.....	Gallons.....	413,159	323,996
Sorghum sirup.....	114	Gallons.....	.....	371
Sugar beets.....	2,053	Tons.....	16,003	75,487
Small fruits.....	25,051	.....	.....	2,538,363
Grapes.....	142,337	Centals.....	2,476,981	\$2,763,711
Orchard fruits.....	243,582	Bushels.....	.....	\$10,542,272
Nuts.....	.....	.....	.....	71,122
Forest products.....	.....	.....	.....	7,671,099
Willows.....	366	.....	.....	22,495
Flowers and foliage plants.....	1,496	.....	.....	2,867,673
Seeds.....	529	.....	.....	54,148
Nursery products.....	8,238	.....	.....	1,642,107
Miscellaneous.....	442	.....	.....	\$300,549
Total.....	9,521,648	.....	.....	149,918,353

¹Sorghum cane.

²Estimated from the number of vines or trees.

³Including value of wine, raisins, etc.

⁴Including value of cider, vinegar, etc.

⁵The greater part of this value was derived from products for which no acreage was reported.

The average values per acre of the various crops were as follows: Flowers and plants, \$1,916.89; nursery products, \$199.33; tobacco, \$103.67; small fruits, \$101.33; miscellaneous vegetables, \$69.35; grapes, \$65.28; hops, \$58.12; potatoes, \$37.96; orchard fruits, \$24.09; beans and peas, \$18.77; cereals, \$10.97.

Hay and forage—Until recently New York produced more hay and forage than any other State, but in 1890 it was surpassed by Iowa, and in 1900 by Kansas also, so that it now ranks third among the States, and produces only 8 per cent of the aggregate for the United States.*

In 1900 210,527 farmers, or 92.9 per cent of the total number, reported hay and forage crops. Exclusive of cornstalks, an average yield of 1.2 tons per acre was obtained. The total area in hay and forage in 1899 was 5,154,965 acres, or 1.7 per cent less than ten years before.

In 1899 the acreages and yields of the various kinds of hay and forage were as follows: Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 26,006 acres and 29,719 tons; millet and Hungarian grasses, 10,401 acres and 18,341 tons; alfalfa or lucern, 5,582 acres and 13,002 tons; clover, 103,155 acres and 114,660 tons; other tame and cultivated grasses, 4,758,523 acres and 5,082,322 tons; grains cut green for hay, 61,697 acres and 96,693 tons; crops grown for forage, 189,601 acres and 964,738 tons; and cornstalks, 45,469 acres and 70,021 tons.

Cereals—The area devoted to cereals has decreased from 3,669,834 in 1879, to 3,239,466 in 1889, and 3,125,079 in 1899. While in 1850 New York ranked fourth among the States in cereal production, it now ranks seventeenth, and raises only 1.8 per cent of the total for the United States.† The principal cereal grown in this State is oats, and this crop has fairly maintained

* Year.	New York production in tons.	Rank of New York.	Ratio of New York product to that of United States.
1850.....	3,728,797	1	27.0
1860.....	3,564,793	1	18.7
1870.....	5,614,205	1	20.6
1880.....	5,255,642	1	14.9
1890.....	6,675,658	2	10.0
1900.....	6,319,475	3	8.0

† Year.	Production of cereals in bushels.	Rank among the States.	Per cent of total for U. S.
1850.....	68,449,908	4	7.9
1860.....	78,017,168	6	6.3
1870.....	77,751,688	7	5.6
1880.....	89,741,380	10	3.3
1890.....	78,272,587	15	2.2
1900.....	80,413,695	17	1.8

its production. Oats are raised in every county of the State, but particularly in the St. Lawrence valley. The acreage under corn has been declining, and the crop of 1900 was no larger than that of 1860; it is distributed throughout the State, the largest yield coming from the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga and Dutchess. The acreage under wheat has decreased even more than that under corn, and from its rank of third, with 13.1 per cent of the United States product in 1850, New York has fallen to the twentieth position, with 1.6 per cent of the total; wheat is still grown most extensively in the famous Genesee valley. Barley growing has diminished even more than that of wheat, and the only one of the cereals in which New York has not lost its leading position is the minor one of buckwheat.*

Vegetables—After hay and cereals, the most valuable farm crop in New York consists of vegetables.

The value of the vegetables grown in 1899, including potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions, was \$25,680,781, representing 14.1 per cent of the gross farm income and 17.1 per cent of the value

*Table IV of the Appendix shows the acreage and production of the several cereals in each year since 1867, as estimated by the Chief Statistician of the National Department of Agriculture. They do not agree precisely with the decennial statistics of the census, which are as follows:

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, 1849 TO 1899

Part 1.—Acreage

YEAR. ¹	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.
1879.....	356,629	291,228	779,272	1,261,171	244,923	736,611
1889.....	349,311	280,029	493,320	1,417,371	236,874	462,561
1899.....	111,658	289,862	658,654	1,329,753	177,416	557,736

Part 2.—Bushels Produced.

1849.....	3,585,059	3,183,955	17,858,400	26,552,814	4,148,182	13,121,498
1859.....	4,186,668	5,126,307	20,061,049	35,175,134	4,786,905	8,681,105
1869.....	7,424,621	3,904,030	16,462,825	35,293,625	2,478,125	12,178,462
1879.....	7,792,062	4,461,200	25,690,156	37,575,506	2,634,690	11,587,766
1889.....	8,220,242	4,675,735	15,109,969	38,896,479	3,065,623	8,304,639
1899.....	2,943,250	3,815,350	20,024,865	40,785,900	2,431,670	10,412,675

Part 3.—Rank of New York and Proportion of Total Production in United States.

1849.....	1—69.4%	1—35.5%	12—3.0%	1—18.1%	2—29.2%	3—13.1%
1859.....	2—26.5	2—29.2	14—2.4	1—20.4	2—22.7	7—5.0
1869.....	2—25.0	1—39.8	15—2.2	3—12.5	2—14.7	11—4.2
1879.....	2—17.7	1—37.7	16—1.5	3—9.2	3—13.3	13—2.5
1889.....	5—10.5	1—38.6	21—0.7	9—4.8	3—10.8	17—1.8
1899.....	8—2.5	2—34.0	25—0.8	7—4.3	3—9.5	20—1.6

¹No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

of crops. Of the total, 58.5 per cent represents the value of potatoes. This important crop was reported by 194,914 farmers, or 86.0 per cent of the total number in the State. New York still ranks first among the States in the production of potatoes.*

Aside from the land devoted to potatoes and onions, 138,285 acres were used in the growing of miscellaneous vegetables. The products of 42,123 acres of this area were not reported in detail. Of the remaining area, 35,818 acres were devoted to sweet corn; 25,261, to cabbages; 9,159, to tomatoes; 7,421, to pease; 3,624, to cucumbers; 2,021, to beans; 1,830, to cauliflower; 1,735, to beets; 1,624, to celery; 1,569, to carrots; 1,533, to muskmelons; 1,335, to turnips; 811, to asparagus; 749, to squashes; 323, to lettuce; 288, to radishes; 277, to spinach; 276, to watermelons; 205, to parsnips; 192, to rhubarb; and 111, to other vegetables.

Hops, tobacco, etc.—The cultivation of hops has for years been an important industry in New York, and was reported as early as 1839. Up to 1880 the production increased in each decade as follows: 1850 to 1860, 7,135,632 pounds; 1860 to 1870, 7,886,750 pounds; 1870 to 1880, 4,070,250 pounds; but from 1880 to 1890 it decreased 1,565,902 pounds, or 7.2 per cent. In 1899 5,003 farmers, in 32 counties, devoted to this crop 27,533 acres, an average of 5.5 acres per farm. They obtained from this land 17,332,340 pounds, an average of 630 pounds per acre, which was a decrease since 1889 of 2,730,689 pounds, or 13.6 per cent. From the sale of this product they received \$1,600,305, an average of \$320 per farm, \$58 per acre, and \$0.09 per pound. The counties producing the most hops are Otsego, Schoharie, Madison and Oneida, ranking in the order named, and reporting 80.1 per cent of the total acreage. The recent growth of hop culture on the Pacific coast has affected the production of this crop in the Eastern States, and

* YEAR.	POTATOES.			BEANS (bu.).	PEAS (bu.).
	Bushels.	Rank of New York.	Per cent of U. S. product.		
1850.....	15,398,368	1	23.4	741,546	.....
1860.....	26,447,394	1	23.8	1,609,339	.....
1870.....	23,547,393	1	19.9	1,152,541	.....
1880.....	33,644,807	1	19.9	1,303,444	266,097
1890.....	24,616,736	1	11.3	1,111,510	228,726
1900.....	38,060,471	1	13.9	1,360,445	251,889

accounts for the noticeable decrease in New York, although New York still remains the leading State.*

According to the census of 1850, New York produced in 1849, 83,189 pounds of tobacco. The census of 1860 showed a production of 5,764,582 pounds, while between 1860 and 1870 there was a decrease of 3,414,784 pounds, or 59.2 per cent. In each of the three decades since 1870 there has been a considerable increase in production. Between 1870 and 1880 there was a gain of 4,131,633 pounds, or 175.8 per cent, and between 1880 and 1890 there was a gain of 2,834,704 pounds, or 43.7 per cent. The present census shows that in 1899 tobacco was grown in New York by 4,221 farmers, who obtained from 11,307 acres a yield of 13,958,370 pounds, valued at \$1,172,236. This was a gain over the crop area of 1889 of 2,678 acres, or 31.0 per cent, and an increase in production of 4,642,235 pounds, or 49.8 per cent. The average area in tobacco for each farm on which tobacco was grown was 2.7 acres. The average yield per acre in 1899 was 1,234 pounds, against 1,080 pounds in 1889, and 1,313 pounds in 1879. The average value was 8.4 cents per pound. Tobacco was grown in 1899 in 31 counties of the State. The leading county was Onondaga, which furnished 32.4 per cent of the acreage, and 30.9 per cent of the production of the State. The counties next in rank were Chemung, Steuben, Cayuga and Oswego. These five counties together furnished 89.0 per cent of the entire acreage, and 90.4 per cent of the entire production of the State.

At one time New York grew a considerable proportion of the broom corn of the United States, but very little of the 90,947,370 pounds crop of 1899 was raised in this State.

Though begun in the last decade, the growing of sugar beets has become an important branch of agriculture in New York.

*YEAR.	HOPS.		TOBACCO.			Broom corn (lbs.).
	Pounds.	Rank of New York.	Pounds.	Rank of New York.	Per cent of U. S. product.	
1849.....	2,536,299	1	83,189	17	0.1	.....
1859.....	9,671,931	1	5,764,582	11	1.3	.....
1869.....	17,558,681	1	2,349,708	13	0.9	.....
1879.....	21,628,931	1	6,481,431	12	1.4	2,926,742
1889.....	20,063,029	1	9,316,135	10	1.9	450,380
1899.....	17,332,340	1	13,958,370	11	1.6	201,060

In 1899 774 farmers devoted to this crop an area of 2,053 acres, an average of 2.7 acres per farm. They obtained and sold from this land 16,003 tons of beets, an average of 7.8 tons per acre, and received therefrom \$75,487, an average of \$98 per farm, \$37 per acre, and \$4.72 per ton. Beets were raised in 28 counties, Wayne, Broome, Ontario, Yates and Steuben counties, ranking in the order named, reporting 76.0 per cent of the total acreage.

Fruits—In the cultivation of small fruits (berries, currants, etc.) New York leads all the States, while in respect of orchard fruits and grapes it is second only to California. The total value of fruits grown in 1899 was \$15,844,346, of which \$10,542,272 was orchard fruit, \$2,763,711 grapes, and \$2,538,363 small fruits.

Of the farmers of the State, 158,860, or 70.1 per cent reported orchard fruits for 1899. The value of orchard products was not reported by the census of 1890, but in 1879 the total value of such products was \$8,409,794. For 1899 the corresponding value is \$10,542,272, a gain in 20 years of 25.4 per cent. The total number of trees increased from 17,518,048 to 21,470,841 in the last ten years. For this period the percentages of increase in the numbers of the various trees are as follows: Apricot, 291.5; peach, 148.8; plum and prune, 95.9; pear, 86.1; cherry, 37.9; and apple, 4.3.*

In 1900 70.1 per cent of all fruit trees in the State were apple trees; 11.7 per cent, peach trees; 10.2 per cent, pear trees; 4.6 per cent, plum and prune trees, and 3.4 per cent, all other fruit trees.

Apple trees were reported by 174,579 farmers. A large percentage of the apple trees reported are in the western counties, more than one-fourth of the total number being in Niagara, Wayne, Monroe, Erie and Orleans counties.

Niagara, Ulster and Monroe counties contain over one-half of the peach trees, which are reported by 21,798 farmers. Nearly

*ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS, 1890 AND 1900.

FRUITS.	NUMBER OF TREES.		BUSHELS OF FRUIT.	
	1900.	1890.	1899.	1889.
Apples.....	15,054,832	14,428,391	24,111,257	8,493,846
Apricots.....	25,806	6,540	15,710	281
Cherries.....	539,742	391,446	218,642	44,298
Peaches.....	2,522,729	1,014,110	466,850	169,976
Pears.....	2,183,909	1,173,206	960,170	588,767
Plums and prunes.....	988,147	504,365	303,688	73,411

one-fifth of the pear and plum and prune trees are grown in Niagara county, and Columbia is the leading cherry-growing county. The majority of the apricot trees are reported from Seneca and Ontario counties.

The value of orchard products includes the value of 145,953 barrels of cider, 18,250 barrels of vinegar, and 3,658,610 pounds of dried and evaporated fruits. Approximately four-fifths of this fruit comes from Wayne county.

The quantity of fruit produced in any year is determined so largely by the nature of the season, that comparisons between the crop of 1889 and that of 1899 have little significance. In the latter season there was a very large production of all fruits.

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 25,051 acres, distributed among 39,984 farmers. The value of the fruits grown was \$2,538,363, an average of \$63 per farm. Of the total area, 12,376 acres, or 49.4 per cent, were devoted to raspberries and Logan berries. The total production of these berries for the State was 17,575,530 quarts, of which nearly one-half were grown in the adjoining counties of Wayne, Ontario, Yates and Monroe. The acreages and productions of the other small fruits were as follows: Strawberries, 7,311 acres and 13,849,860 quarts; currants, 2,594 acres and 4,584,080 quarts; blackberries and dewberries, 2,060 acres and 3,167,090 quarts; and other berries, 710 acres and 862,107 quarts.

After Vermont, New York is the principal producer of maple sugar in this country. The industry, however, is declining.* In 1899 the value of the sugar produced was \$307,184, and of the sirup \$323,996.

Nurseries—The total value of nursery stock sold in 1899 was \$1,642,107, reported by the operators of 485 farms and nurseries. Of this number 237 derived their principal income from the

*YEAR.	MAPLE SUGAR.		Maple sirup, gallons.
	Pounds.	Rank of New York.	
1849.....	10,357,484	1	.....
1859.....	10,816,419	1	131,843
1869.....	6,692,040	2	46,048
1879.....	10,693,619	2	206,390
1889.....	10,483,623	2	457,658
1899.....	3,623,540	2	413,159

nursery business. They had 17,568 acres of land, valued at \$2,532,482; buildings worth \$1,074,625; implements and machinery valued at \$116,780; and live stock valued at \$79,345. Their total income, exclusive of products fed to live stock, was \$1,673,130, of which \$1,530,360 represents the value of nursery stock and \$142,770 that of other products. The expenditure for labor was \$468,873, and for fertilizers \$29,205. The average income for each farm reporting (including products fed to live stock) was \$7,187. Monroe county is far in advance of any other in the production of nursery stock, furnishing, in 1899, 37.9 per cent of the entire acreage devoted to the business.

Floriculture—The area devoted to the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants in 1899 was 1,496 acres, and the value of the products sold therefrom was \$2,867,673. These flowers and plants were grown by 1,212 farmers and florists. Of this number 983 made commercial floriculture their principal business. They had invested in the aggregate \$8,692,939, of which \$4,389,995 represents the value of land and improvements other than buildings; \$3,970,102, that of buildings; \$267,712, that of implements and machinery; and \$65,130, that of live stock. Their sales of flowers and plants amounted to \$2,622,899, and of other products \$243,458. They expended for labor \$688,191, and for fertilizers \$61,627. The average income for each farm reporting (including products fed to live stock) was \$2,928.

In addition to the 983 principal florists' establishments, 2,361 farms and market gardens made use of glass in the propagation of flowers, plants or vegetables. They had an area under glass of 5,617,357 square feet, making, with the 8,018,083 square feet belonging to the florists' establishments, a total of 13,635,440 square feet of land under glass.

THE AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES OF NEW YORK

Tables IV–VII of the Appendix contain the statistics of agriculture for each county of the State as reported at the census of 1900. Examination of the tables quickly shows that in agriculture mere size counts for much. St. Lawrence, the largest county in the State, has also the largest number of farms, the largest acreage and the largest production. With the exception of the counties in the Adirondack and Catskill mountain regions, area

is an important factor in determining a county's rank, although there are a few small counties like Monroe that have large farming interests on account of the proximity of large cities. The largest number of farms is in St. Lawrence county, which is followed by Steuben, Erie, Chautauqua, Oneida, Oswego, Onondaga, Jefferson, etc. Considering only the value of farm products (exclusive of those fed to live stock) the sixteen leading counties rank as follows:

COUNTY.	No. of farms.	Aeres in farms.	Value of land and improvements.	Value of all dairy products.	Value of products not fed to live stock.
St. Lawrence...	8,353	1,068,798	1	3	1
Monroe...	5,889	381,941	2	2	2
Chautauqua...	7,401	614,303	7	8	3
Erie...	7,929	571,081	...	1	9
Steuben...	8,179	825,334	2	4	...
Onondaga...	6,305	453,934	...	7	...
Ontario...	4,328	405,003	...	...	...
Jefferson...	6,052	745,093	4	5	5
Orange...	3,966	402,519	...	...	3
Oneida...	7,232	657,748	6	...	4
Delaware...	5,232	795,997	3	...	2
Wayne...	5,286	454,502	...	...	...
Cattaraugus...	5,976	672,561	5	...	7
Otsego...	5,634	612,224	8	...	8
Cayuga...	5,039	413,924	...	...	...
Niagara...	4,356	303,456	...	9	...
Westchester...	2,326	184,512	...	6	...

*Figures in this column state the rank of the leading counties.

While St. Lawrence county ranks first in number and acreage of farms and value of products, it is inferior to Erie and Monroe as respects the value of farm property. Westchester, another suburban county, has valuable farm lands, and has on that account been included in this table, although the farm products that it markets are not of great value.

The principal dairying counties are St. Lawrence, Delaware, Orange, Oneida, Jefferson, Chenango, Cattaraugus, Otsego and Erie, in the order named. There are in fact three well-defined dairy regions in the State: A small region in southeastern New York, which produces milk for the New York City market; the principal dairying district in central New York, extending from Delaware county on the south to St. Lawrence county on the north and broadening at the center down the Mohawk valley; the western New York district, in Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Wyoming counties.

MANUFACTURES IN 1900

In the comparative tables the total number of establishments in New York is given as 78,658, but this total does not include three government factories, 46 penal, educational and eleemosynary institutions that do manufacturing, and 8,689 establishments that had an annual product of less than \$500—classes of factories not heretofore enumerated. The total number of establishments in operation in the census year was therefore 87,396, as stated in the summary on the opposite page, which, as respects capital invested, is still incomplete, there being 264 establishments, with a capital of \$10,519,033, that were idle during the census year. In all subsequent discussion of New York's manufactures in 1900, the first three classes of establishments are omitted and reference is confined to the 78,658 establishments comprised in the headings "hand trades" and "other establishments," which together turn out 99.6 per cent of the manufactured products of the State.

Almost one-half of the establishments appear under "hand trades," but as they turned out only eleven per cent of the aggregate product and contributed only five per cent of the total capital invested, they are therefore less important than their number seems to indicate. The vast majority of them are small shops in which the proprietor and two or three assistants are occupied, as appears from the following figures:

HAND TRADES.		New York.	United States.
Number of establishments with no employees.....		10,007	68,823
Number of establishments with 1 to 5 employees.....		17,847	106,836
Number of establishments with 6 to 20 employees.....		5,178	32,382
Number of establishments with more than 20 employees.....		1,466	7,773
Total.....		<u>34,498</u>	<u>215,814</u>
MANUFACTORIES.			
Number of establishments with no employees.....		5,161	41,687
Number of establishments with 1 to 4 employees.....		17,824	125,890
Number of establishments with 5 to 20 employees.....		12,497	79,756
Number of establishments with 21 to 50 employees.....		4,680	24,635
Number of establishments with 51 to 100 employees.....		2,016	11,663
Number of establishments with 101 to 250 employees.....		1,372	8,494
Number of establishments with 251 to 500 employees.....		426	2,809
Number of establishments with 500 to 1,000 employees.....		132	1,063
Number of establishments with over 1,000 employees.....		52	443
Total.....		<u>44,160</u>	<u>296,440</u>

THE MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL TRADES OF NEW YORK IN 1900
 Exclusive of 264 idle establishments with a capital of \$10,519,033.

	Governmental establishments.	Penal, educational and eleemosynary institutions.	Establishments with product of less than \$500.	Hand trades.*	Other establishments.	Total.
Number of establishments.	3	46	8,689	34,468	44,160	87,396
Capital.	\$18,439,326	\$999,875	\$3,438,880	\$96,096,759	\$1,565,114,461	\$1,674,088,301
Proprietors and firm members.	2,067	252	9,083	40,115	48,639	97,837
Average number of wage-earners.	\$1,724,711	\$40,363	2,859	105,340	743,716	854,234
Total wages paid.	\$1,724,711	\$40,363	\$148,224	\$62,257,695	\$346,597,957	\$410,768,950
Miscellaneous expenses.	\$1,141,382	\$8,502	\$296,851	\$33,766,717	\$188,129,554	\$222,216,246
Cost of materials used.	\$1,141,382	\$431,162	\$609,772	\$94,075,257	\$1,049,716,519	\$1,146,034,092
Purchased in raw state.	\$600	\$56,527	\$82,184	\$1,387,831	\$259,545,190	\$261,072,332
Purchased in partially manufactured form.	\$1,105,157	\$363,401	\$587,588	\$90,994,107	\$759,433,914	\$852,484,167
Fuel, freight, etc.	\$35,625	\$11,234	\$587,588	\$1,663,319	\$30,737,415	\$32,477,563
Value of products (including custom work and repairing).	\$4,028,032	\$651,861	\$2,330,544	\$246,681,237	\$1,929,045,663	\$2,182,737,337
Percentage of total value.	.2	.0+	.1+	11.3	88.3	100.0

*Includes bicycle and tricycle repairing, 1,094; blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, 5,394; boots and shoes, custom work and repairing, 4,941; carpentering, 2,981; clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, 5,089; clothing, women's, dressmaking, 2,913; dyeing and cleaning, 331; furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering, 1,295; lock and gun smithing, 420; masonry, brick and stone, 906; millinery, custom work, 1,721; painting, house, sign, etc., 2,742; paper hanging, 103; plastering and stuccowork, 152; plumbing, and gas and steam fitting, 2,491; sewing machine repairing, 110; taxidermy, 27; type-writer repairing, 11; watch, clock and jewelry repairing, 1,778.

Organization—Most of the factories are owned by private firms, either individuals or partners, thus:

Form of Organisation.	Establishments.	Value of product.	Proportion.
Individual.....	60,358	\$613,327,004	28.2
Firm and limited partnership.....	13,578	657,216,633	30.2
Incorporated company.....	4,523	902,886,456	41.5
Co-operative and miscellaneous.....	199	2,296,807	.1
Total.....	78,658	\$2,175,726,900	100

While the corporations are comparatively few in number they make 42 per cent of all the manufactured products. Of the total output one-tenth was turned out by the 227 industrial combinations or "trusts" reported by the census office as in existence in 1899-1900. As the movement toward consolidation of enterprises proceeded much farther in the next few years, this proportion has since been greatly increased.

Capital—Of the capital invested only five per cent, as already mentioned, was in the so-called hand trades. New York contributed 17 per cent of the aggregate capital invested in manufacturing in this country. Its share of capital invested in equipment is somewhat smaller, and of that in live assets somewhat larger, thus:

	United States.	New York.	Ratio of New York to U. S. Per cent.
Total.....	\$9,817,434,799	\$1,651,210,220	16.8
Land.....	1,027,453,140	175,204,215	17.1
Buildings.....	1,450,495,991	216,070,426	15.0
Machinery, tools and implements.....	2,543,080,244	385,789,387	14.9
Cash and sundries.....	4,796,405,424	873,246,192	18.2

It appears that more than one-half the capital invested in New York manufacturing industries was in the form of cash and sundries. As such "live capital" was imperfectly reported prior to 1890 it renders comparisons with the earlier censuses unsafe.

The census also reports the amount of power used in factories,

which in 1900 aggregated 1,181,369 horse-power.* Substantially all of this power was owned, but 82,944 horse-power was rented. Nearly two-thirds of the power was steam, the use of electric power not having been very widespread in 1900; but one-third of the power was derived from water wheels.

Employees and wages—The census divides the employees into the two classes of salaried employees and wage-earners. The salaried employees embrace 6,310 officers of corporations, whose total compensation was \$16,347,330 (an average of \$2,591 each per annum), and 68,170 other salaried employees, including general superintendents, managers, clerks, bookkeepers, etc., whose total compensation was \$65,728,318. It is unfortunate that no distinction is made between such officials as managers and superintendents, and the clerks and other employees who exercise no authority. It may be assumed that substantially all of the (10,887) women on salary belong to the latter class; their average compensation being \$440. The 57,283 male employees received \$60,933,387, or an average of \$1,064 per annum.†

*POWER USED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN NEW YORK

		United States.	New York.
No. of establishments reporting		169,409	19,656
Aggregate horse-power		11,300,081	1,181,369
	Number	156,100	13,980
Steam	Horse-power	8,742,416	677,219
	Number	14,884	1,971
Gas or gasoline	Horse-power	143,850	16,810
	Number	39,182	5,839
Owned	Water wheels	1,727,258	368,456
	Number	16,923	2,324
	Horse-power	311,016	29,860
	Number	2,144	390
Electric motors	Horse-power	54,490	6,080
	Number	321,051	82,944
Rented horse-power	Electric	183,682	48,148
	Other kind	137,369	34,796
Horse-power furnished to other establishments		54,012	9,805

†EMPLOYEES AND WAGES

	NUMBER.		COMPENSATION.	
	United States.	New York.	United States.	New York.
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.	396,759	74,480	\$403,711,233	\$82,075,648
Officers of corporations	48,200	6,310	98,102,376	16,347,330
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.:				
Men	296,924	57,283	284,202,795	60,933,387
Women	51,635	10,887	21,406,062	4,794,931
Wage earners:				
Largest number	7,069,144	1,091,026		
Smallest number	4,524,466	710,144		
Average number	5,308,406	849,056	2,322,333,877	408,855,652
Men	4,110,527	605,686	2,016,677,789	338,030,434
Thereof				
Women	1,029,296	230,181	279,994,396	68,623,708
Children	168,583	13,189	25,661,692	2,201,510

The wage-earners proper are of course a shifting class, never being the same two days in succession. The number of wage-earners employed in the census year ranged from 710,144 to 1,091,026, a difference of 380,882, or more than 50 per cent. It is obvious that the average annual wage will be large or small according to the number of employees used as divisor. If the total wages paid in 1900 be divided among the largest number employed at any one time the average income would be \$375. But it is reasonable to suppose that the real number of persons dependent upon manufactures for their livelihood in this State was somewhat less than 1,091,026, as that number undoubtedly includes many workers who are usually employed in agriculture, or transportation, etc., and who worked in factories temporarily during the rush season. It is probable also that some workers were counted twice, as for example laborers who work in brick-yards or canning factories in summer and in other industries in winter. The census authorities have attempted to ascertain the *average* number of wage-earners by calling for the average number employed each month, adding together the numbers for the twelve months and dividing the sum by twelve.* This method, like all other methods within the domain of practicability, has serious faults. If, for instance, a brickyard employs 20 men throughout a six-month season at \$40 a month their average earnings would be \$240 for the season. But the census method fixes the average number of employed during the year at 10 ($20 \times 6 = 120$; divided by $12 = 10$) and the average earnings would then be \$480. In other words, the average number of

*AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN NEW YORK STATE.

MONTH.	Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children.
January.....	799,573	564,536	222,646	12,391
February.....	818,003	575,789	229,598	12,616
March.....	853,056	600,339	239,642	13,075
April.....	884,231	628,965	240,983	13,283
May.....	887,576	638,880	234,472	13,224
June.....	849,387	616,177	220,043	13,157
July.....	813,745	592,735	207,980	13,090
August.....	818,525	591,913	213,519	13,093
September.....	873,005	623,844	235,089	14,122
October.....	888,405	630,473	244,372	13,560
November.....	870,398	615,435	241,513	13,450
December.....	832,768	587,146	232,365	13,257
Monthly average.....	849,056	605,686	230,181	13,189

wage-earners, if used to calculate an average annual wage, would yield the wage that the workers would obtain *if they worked steadily throughout the year*. In industries where employment is fairly constant throughout the year such an average would not be far out of the way; but in seasonal industries it needs to be corrected by calculating the period of actual operation of the factory.

On the assumption that each wage-earner worked full time throughout the year the average yearly earnings of New York factory operatives would have been \$482, or \$558 for men over 16 years of age, \$298 for women over 16, and \$167 for children under 16 years.

Other expenses of production—The total amount paid in salaries and wages, as stated in the preceding section, is nominally identical with the labor cost of the product, but is not actually so owing to the existence of the contract system of work under which the manufacturer lets out the work to contractors, and keeps few if any employees on his own pay-roll. The census authorities endeavored to obtain reports from the contractors, although their reports would duplicate the product already reported by manufacturers; but the clothing business is scattered in so many small shops that a complete census of the contractors is not to be obtained. It appears that nearly sixty million dollars were expended for contract work in New York, which is more than one-third of the entire amount for the whole country. This item appears in the following table under the head of "Miscellaneous Expenses."

COST OF MATERIALS.

	United States.	New York.
Principal materials. { Raw.....	\$2,389,140,942	\$260,933,021
{ Partially manufactured.....	4,562,149,676	843,769,630
Fuel	205,320,632	20,082,211
Rent of power and heat.....	10,980,353	2,855,906
Mill supplies.....	71,655,291	6,658,391
Freight.....	106,160,757	9,492,617
Total.....	<u>\$7,345,413,651</u>	<u>\$1,143,791,776</u>

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Rent of works	\$95,708,226	\$29,284,380
Taxes, not including internal revenue	47,198,238	7,069,457
Rent of offices, interest, etc.....	713,937,348	125,978,936
Contract work.....	170,911,966	59,553,498
Total.....	<u>\$1,027,755,778</u>	<u>\$221,886,271</u>

Product—The total value, at the factory, of goods made by the manufacturers of this State in the census year was \$2,175,726,900, as compared with \$13,004,400,143 in the entire United States. These values, however, are gross values and involve many duplications. A glove manufacturer who owns his own tannery would not of course report the value of the leather that he used, but simply the value of gloves, his final product. But if the leather were made outside the tannery its value would be reported once by the leather manufacturer and a second time by the glove manufacturer who used it. The real test of the worth of the work done in the factory is the value added to the materials that go into the product by the processes of manufacturing. This value may be called industry product or net value of product or by other designations; but whatever its name it is the value that has for most purposes the principal significance; it is the most valuable mark of the importance of manufacturing in any community, accurate statistics of capital and employees being unattainable and the item of wages not being a true indication of the importance of industries in which the larger part of the work is done by nearly automatic machinery.

The net value added by manufacturing processes in New York State in 1900 was \$1,031,935,124, as compared with \$5,678,286,148 in the United States. New York's proportion is therefore 18.2 per cent of the total product of the country, while the proportion of all New England's product was only 15.4 per cent.

Significant is the fact that New York's share of the net value of production (18.2 per cent) is considerably larger than its share of factories, capital, employees, or cost of materials, for it indicates the high-class workmanship of the Empire State's artisans, who are more largely employed in making highly finished products from partially manufactured materials than in the cruder processes of working up the raw materials themselves.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURES

The industrial centers of the State are indicated in Tables VIII, IX and X of the Appendix. Table IX contains the census statistics of manufactures for each of the 61 counties of the State.

In many counties the number of factories is very small. Thus Hamilton county has only 27 establishments, employing 30 wage-earners, while the counties of Putnam, Schoharie, Schuyler, Sullivan, Tioga and Yates have each under 1,000 wage-earners employed in manufacturing establishments. The fact is, of course, that manufacturing is largely concentrated in a few counties. There are ten counties that have 69 per cent of the factories and shops, 65 per cent of the wage-earners and 81 per cent of the products, thus:

COUNTIES	Establishments.	Wage-earners.	Value of products.	Remarks.
1. New York.....	27,168	344,054	\$975,168,202	Manhattan borough.
2. Kings.....	10,173	100,881	342,127,124	Brooklyn borough.
3. Erie.....	4,492	48,331	134,330,391	Buffalo, \$122,230,061
4. Monroe.....	2,986	35,687	74,458,909	Rochester, 69,129,820
5. Albany.....	2,251	24,528	42,721,067	{ Albany, 24,992,021 Cohoes, 11,636,130
6. Onondaga.....	1,863	20,085	42,162,691	Syracuse, 31,948,055
7. Rensselaer.....	1,105	27,927	38,200,405	Troy, 28,209,259
8. Queens.....	1,292	11,836	38,093,141	Queens borough.
9. Westchester.....	1,411	16,988	37,688,057	Yonkers, \$19,580,324
10. Oneida.....	1,521	18,860	35,197,339	Utica, 19,550,850

No other county in the State has 1,000 factories and shops; only one other (Fulton, 13,029) has as many as 10,000 wage-earners, and no other has an annual product in excess of \$25,000,000. These are therefore pre-eminently the manufacturing counties of the State, and it is interesting to note that fifty years ago eight of them were among the ten principal industrial counties (Table VIII). Oswego and Dutchess, which in 1850 ranked eighth and tenth, respectively, have doubled their annual product, but have notwithstanding been displaced by Queens and Westchester. Queens county made extraordinary progress, having increased the value of its product 57-fold, while another borough of the metropolis, Kings county, followed with an increase equal to 24-fold. Erie county gained 21-fold and consequently rose from the ninth to the third place. New York and Westchester counties gained 11-fold, Monroe 9-fold and Albany and Onondaga 6-fold. Rensselaer and Oneida increased only 4-fold and consequently dropped from the third and fifth to the seventh and tenth places, respectively.

From the last column of the table it appears that the bulk of the manufacturing in these counties is done in the large cities

within their borders. The fact is that New York City alone makes 63 per cent of all the products turned out by the factories and workshops of the State. Buffalo and the four second-class cities (Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Troy) contribute 13 per cent of the total product; the other cities (14 in number, Mt. Vernon being excepted) that have a population of more than 20,000, contributed 7 per cent, and 86 smaller cities and villages 8 per cent, leaving only 9 per cent as the contribution of the rest of the population, as appears from the following table derived from the figures given on the opposite page:

	Estab.	Cap- ital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Gross value of prod- uct.	Net value of prod- uct.	Popu- lation.
New York City.....	50.6	55.8	54.5	60.0	62.0	63.1	64.2	47.3
Other (5) cities of the first and second classes.....	12.9	13.9	14.8	13.5	12.4	12.7	13.0	10.7
14 other important cities.....	6.3	7.8	9.3	8.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9
86 smaller urban centers.....	9.8	10.2	11.1	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.9
Total urban manufac- tures.....	79.6	87.7	89.7	91.1	89.8	90.8	91.8	71.8
Total rural manufac- tures.....	20.4	12.3	10.3	8.9	10.2	9.2	8.2	28.2
The State.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The rural communities contain 20 per cent of the factories, but manufacture only 8 per cent of the products (net value); their proportion of the population being 28 per cent. The small urban centers (cities under 20,000, and large villages) constitute 7.9 per cent of the population and makes the same percentage of the manufactured goods. The larger cities of course contribute a considerably larger proportion of the product than their percentage of the population. Until very recently the tendency of industry was altogether toward the cities, with the result that they contained an ever-increasing proportion of the factories. But this tendency has now ceased for a variety of reasons—such as the high rents and taxes in cities, affecting the cost of labor as well as other expenses of production, and the increasing perfection of shipping facilities offered by railway companies to manufacturers who wish to leave the city for the country. Most of the advantages of a city location can now be obtained by the maintenance of headquarters or branch office in New York City,

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MANUFACTURES OF NEW YORK IN 1900

Places	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross value of products.	Net value of products.	Population.
New York:								
Brooklyn.....	10,713	\$271,325,301	100,881	\$51,107,604	\$213,474,921	\$342,127,124	\$128,652,203	1,166,582
Manhattan and Bronx.....	27,163	608,921,510	344,054	184,002,085	463,789,244	875,126,202	511,325,408	2,080,600
Queens.....	1,292	30,221,785	11,823	5,128,656	21,252,545	38,083,141	13,833,749	132,599
Richmond.....	603	11,567,183	8,692	3,133,326	7,576,232	16,870,001	8,383,749	67,021
Total.....	39,776	\$921,576,081	462,763	\$215,921,881	\$709,109,412	\$1,371,358,465	\$662,240,056	3,437,202
Buffalo.....	3,902	\$103,939,655	43,422	\$19,915,817	\$73,359,466	\$122,230,061	\$48,870,595	352,387
Rochester.....	2,616	48,086,212	33,408	13,832,122	32,082,063	66,120,820	37,047,757	163,608
Syracuse.....	1,383	31,358,055	14,917	6,735,172	14,771,128	31,648,055	17,176,927	108,374
Albany.....	1,566	21,328,764	12,369	6,111,059	11,121,501	24,992,021	13,870,530	94,151
Troy.....	662	23,531,622	21,564	8,571,923	11,291,740	28,209,259	16,917,519	60,651
Total.....	10,129	\$229,244,308	125,700	\$55,166,098	\$142,625,898	\$276,509,216	\$133,883,318	778,171
11 other important cities*.....	4,957	\$128,530,055	79,130	\$33,178,350	\$76,410,965	\$146,180,633	\$69,778,668	426,793
(Population, 20,000-60,000.)								
86 smaller urban centers.....	7,705	166,268,323	93,987	39,029,176	99,268,539	180,981,771	81,713,232	(572,602)
All urban centers.....	62,507	\$1,448,918,767	761,580	\$372,305,505	\$1,027,414,814	\$1,975,030,088	\$947,624,274	5,214,768
Rural remainder.....	16,091	202,291,453	87,476	36,460,147	116,376,962	200,697,812	84,310,560	2,048,342
The State.....	78,598	\$1,651,210,220	849,056	\$408,855,652	\$1,143,791,776	\$2,175,728,900	\$1,031,935,124	7,263,110

*There were 15 such cities in 1900, but Mt. Vernon (a residence place with a population of 20,346) is not included among the urban centers as it was not withdrawn from the enumeration, including the city of Mt. Vernon.

while manufacturing operations can be more cheaply carried on in a village or small city. The last decade witnessed a vast migration of factories from New York City to the smaller industrial centers of New Jersey, or Long Island or other parts of New York, while entirely new enterprises have started up in such places as Solvay, Schenectady and Niagara Falls. As a result of this recent tendency away from the large city and toward the small industrial center, the proportion of manufacturing done in the great cities is now decreasing. From 1860 to 1890 the proportion of manufactured products turned out in the factories of the 100 principal counties of the United States increased from 59 to 68 per cent; but in the decade 1890 to 1900 it decreased to 63 per cent. In New York State the proportion of manufacturing done in the fifteen leading counties since 1860 has been as follows:

RATIO OF FIFTEEN LEADING COUNTIES TO THE STATE*

	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Products.	Popula- tion.
1860	49.7	71.4	73.6	74.8	76.4	52.5
1870	49.7	40.4	69.7	76.9	75.0	56.1
1880	61.9	76.9	78.9	83.9	82.5	60.4
1890	78.0	80.9	81.6	85.4	81.1	64.5
1900	72.2	78.3	78.5	81.1	82.4	68.9

While the proportion of population in these fifteen counties is even now increasing, the proportion of manufacturing done in them has been decreasing for ten or twenty years.

The total production in each of 106 cities and villages is stated in Table X of the Appendix. New York City, as already mentioned, makes 63 per cent of the manufactured goods of the State. The immensity of this volume of production can only be appreciated when it is realized, that *the manufactures of New York City surpass those of every State and territory in the Union* with the single exception of Pennsylvania. They are twice as large as Philadelphia's and more than 50 per cent greater than Chicago's; in fact New York City ranks first in eight of the fifteen leading industries of the country, while Chicago stands first in only two and Philadelphia in one. Buffalo, the second industrial center of the State, ranks thirteenth among the manu-

* Census of 1900, Vol. VII, p. cclxii.

facturing cities of the country and outranks thirty States and territories; Rochester, the next most important center in New York, ranks nineteenth and outranks twenty States and territories; Syracuse, thirty-fourth, outranking eleven States and territories in its manufactured products.

In Table XIII will be found the principal particulars concerning the industries of each of the 106 urban centers of New York, arranged by counties. Inasmuch as the rule rendered necessary to avoid the disclosure of private operations that particulars can be published only when three or more firms are found in a given industry, many important industries are not separately stated in this table; but in Table XII there is given the number of establishments and wage-earners in every industry (except gas manufacturing, which could not be furnished by the census office) for each of the 106 cities and villages that do any considerable manufacturing.

CHAPTER III

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK

The average New Yorker of to-day finds it hard to realize that there ever was a time when New York State was not the "Empire State," and New York City the metropolis of the Western hemisphere, whereas it is a matter of history that neither of these titles was won until the second decade of the nineteenth century. The growth of the city and the State during the period of Dutch and English supremacy from 1609 to 1783 was slow compared with the progress of New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia. New York City was for a long time inferior in population and importance to Boston, Baltimore, and even Charleston, not to mention Philadelphia, which from the date of its foundation (about 1683) until after the Revolution and the War of 1812, was the most important literary, social, political, industrial and commercial center in the country.

The explanation of New York City's inferiority is found in the relatively slow settlement of the country away from the coast, upon which New York—long a trading post pure and simple—depended for its commerce. As observed in a previous section, the settlements in this State down to the time of the Revolution were mainly confined to the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, and it was not until the peopling of the land further west by the extensive migration which set in after the Revolutionary War that the commerce of the city assumed large proportions as compared with the commerce of the other ports. The year 1797 marks the date at which the exports of New York State first exceeded those from any other State. The colonial period, therefore, is not sufficiently important to demand minute study from persons interested in industrial and commercial history.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD

That history may be said to begin with Henry Hudson's voyage, in 1609, up the river named after him. Although Hudson was an Englishman, he was in the employ of the Dutch, who in succeeding years sent other ships to the new country for purposes of

trade in furs, and a little later established trading posts on the sites of New York City and Albany. In 1623 the Netherlands government chartered the Dutch West India Company, and gave to it the control of the territory roughly described as lying between the Hudson and Delaware rivers (hence the alternative name of the Hudson—the North river); and actual settlement then began. In 1626 Governor Peter Minuit bought the island of Manhattan from the Indians for twenty-four dollars, and in the following year Kilien Van Rensselaer bought a large stretch of territory on the west side of the Hudson, just below the mouth of the Mohawk river, which, with additions on the east side of the river, became known as Rensselaerwyck, and embraced the present counties of Albany, Columbia and Rensselaer. In this territory Van Rensselaer, under the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions of 1629, exercised over the colonists on his lands nearly all the powers of a feudal landlord over his tenants. There were several other “patroons” like Van Rensselaer, the rights and privileges of such office being granted by the charter to such landlords as established a colony of at least fifty adults; but the principal settlements in the Dutch period, besides those on Manhattan, Long and Staten islands,* were Beverwyck (adjoining Fort Orange on the present site of Albany) and Esopus (Kingston). It was not until 1642 that the colony had a church or a public inn. In 1664, when conquered by the English, the settlement on Manhattan island contained between 1,500 and 2,000 souls, and the entire colony about 10,000. As the fur trade and agriculture absorbed most of the energy and industry of the colonists, one cannot look for any considerable development of manufactures among them. In fact, the charter of 1629 prohibited manufacture under the penalty of the law.†

Nevertheless there may be found even in the earliest period of the Dutch settlement the beginnings of an industrial development that in a later century was to overshadow the earlier matured industries of other sections of the country. These early Dutch industries supplied shelter, food and drink to the settlers,

*Staten Island and Hoboken and the Jersey shore opposite Manhattan were held by one patroon and were known as “Pavonia.”

†Martha J. Lamb, History of the City of New York, I, 60.

and furnished a surplus of lumber and flour for export—mainly to the West Indies. The possibilities of wind-mills had been realized at a much earlier date in Holland than in England, and the Dutch were the first colonists in America to avail themselves of this method of obtaining power for saw-mills and grist-mills. The first year of Wouter Van Twiller's administration (1633) was marked not only by the arrival of the first clergyman and the first schoolmaster, but also by the construction by the Governor of three expensive wind-mills, which were not, however, the first on Manhattan island. There were also numerous water-mills in New Netherlands, mention having been made in particular of the building of several saw-mills on the creeks and rivers in the neighborhood of the present city of Albany. Throughout the seventeenth century the grinding of grain in its wind or water-mills was an important industry in New York, although dwarfed of course by the extremely profitable trade in furs. In 1678 the Manhattan settlement obtained a monopoly of the privilege of bolting flour, and although the monopoly was abolished in 1694 upon the urgent protest of the other settlements, it had lasted long enough to build up a considerable industry. Hence the adoption by the commercial center (in 1686) of a new seal, which retained the beaver to represent the city's ancient commercial interests and a wind-mill and a flour barrel as emblems of its younger industry.

The brewery was naturally one of the early institutions of the colony, for the Dutch settlers looked upon their beer as a necessity of life. It is believed that both New York City and Albany possessed breweries as early as 1633.* By 1640 New York City had a distillery which made brandy not only for home consumption, but also for export.

Flour and liquor were the only articles of food produced by manufacturing process in the Dutch period, although in the eighteenth century sugar refining came to be an important business. Clothing was made from imported cloth, with the excep-

*Lamb, Hist. of the City of New York, I, 148: "Pieter and Jacob Couwenhoven, brothers, who came to New Amsterdam in 1633, made quite a fortune in that way (brewing) and carried on at the same time a brisk trade in flour, which was bolted in wind-mills." See additional information in Bishop's History of American Manufactures, I, 250.

tion perhaps of linen and hosiery, which each housewife wrought for herself from the flax and wool of the farm. Material for boots and shoes was delivered at an early date by local tanneries. The first tannery mentioned was owned by one of four brothers named Evertsen, who settled as early as 1638, some at Pavonia and some on Manhattan;* in 1676 a monopoly of tanning in the city was given to two citizens, who moved their tanneries outside the city walls.

The houses of the early Dutch settlers were rude huts of hewn plank, roofed with reeds, but later in the century buildings were chiefly of bricks imported from Holland. The earliest brick kiln in the colony appears to have been at Fort Orange or its neighborhood† probably before 1650. But before New Amsterdam was transformed into New York in 1664 there were several brick kilns in successful operation, while the "potteries of Long Island had begun to be esteemed equal to those of Delft."‡

The beginnings of a shipbuilding industry may also be traced back to the Dutch period. All school boys know that the first decked vessel ever constructed by Europeans in this country was the small yacht "Onrest" (Restless) built by Captain Adriaen Block at Manhattan river to replace his own ship which had been destroyed by fire in 1614, before any permanent settlement had been made. In 1631 a ship of 800 tons' burden was built by two Belgians, and 200 years are believed to have elapsed before another ship so large was built in this country.§ Both New Amsterdam and Beverwyck (Albany) were important lumber markets even in that early period, and there is no doubt that they furnished timber for a good many of the ships that bore the trade between the continental ports and the West Indies. Governor Hunter about 1715 sent the home government a long list of the ships in the port of New York, "almost all of which," he added, "have been built here." It was at this period that William Dalton established his great shipyards on the East river.¶

*Bishop, *ibid.*, I, 439.

†*Ibid.*, I, 223.

‡Lamb, *Hist. of City of N. Y.*, I, 196.

§Lamb, I, 63.

¶*Memorial History of New York*, IV, 507.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Notwithstanding Governor Hunter's long list of the ships in the port of New York, the report made by the Lords Commissioners on the State of Plantations in America indicated that as respects foreign commerce New York was exceeded at that time by every other colony except Pennsylvania.* New York's commerce remained in fact in an inferior position during the remainder of the colonial period. The city itself grew slowly, but nevertheless outstripped Boston and Baltimore; from a population of about 4,500 at the opening of the century it grew to something like 23,000 in 1786, when Philadelphia had 40,000, Boston 15,000 and Baltimore 14,000 population. Manufactures were developing slowly. In response to a request for information from the British government upon "laws made, manufactures set up or trade carried on, detrimental to the trade, navigation or manufactures of Great Britain," the royal governor of New York reported in 1731-2 that "they had no manufactures in the province of New York that deserve mentioning; their trade consisted chiefly in furs, whalebone, oil, pitch, tar and provisions."

But the royal governors' official knowledge of colonial manufactures was as a general rule defective as a consequence of the natural reluctance of the colonists to report enterprises that the English manufacturers were anxious to suppress. We have already seen the existence of certain local and household industries in the seventeenth century, although to be sure many of them were not of the character likely to be objectionable to the British manufacturers. As a matter of fact New Yorkers were manufacturing at the time of the governor's special report some of the articles that entered into competition with British goods. In the first decade of the century Lord Cornbury reported that he had seen serge made upon Long Island that any man might wear, and heard it reported that colonists were also erecting a woolen-mill on Long Island. Heathcote, another Englishman, writing in 1708, said that three-fourths of the linen and woollens used by the colonists were made among them. It is probable, however, that such cloth was made in the household for family use and not for

*Memorial History of New York, IV, 508.

the trade, for in 1766, when the British Board of Trade made a second investigation of American competition and sought to learn through the royal governors what industries had been established in the colonies since 1734, Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New York, mentioned as the only textile factory a small manufactory of linen in New York City, "supported chiefly by the subscriptions of a set of men who call themselves the Society of Arts and Agriculture;" and he added that a very small quantity of woollen cloth or of the "stuff called linsey-woolsey" (warp of linen and woof of wool) came into market, except in the exciting years preceding the Revolution; when a general "boycott" was levied upon British manufactures.*

The manufacture of hats, however, had taken firm root in the colonies and early came under the ban of Parliament. In 1731 London feltmakers, in petitioning Parliament to prohibit the exportation of hats from the American colonies, affirmed that 10,000 beaver hats were manufactured in New York and New England.

Sugar baking and refining is another industry successfully carried on in New York, which not only supplied the market, but also exported refined sugar to other colonies and even to the West Indies. Several prominent New York families of the eighteenth century were engaged in this business: the Bayards, who were credited with its introduction into New York; the Van Cortlandts, the Roosevelts, the Livingstons and the Cuylers, whose sugar-house later passed into the hands of the Rhinelanders.†

The metal-working industries sprang up very slowly in New York as compared with New England and Pennsylvania. It was not until 1740, nearly a full century after the establishment of a successful iron works (blast furnace and refining forge) in Massachusetts, that the first iron works in New York were set up on Ancram creek, Columbia county, about fourteen miles from the Hudson, on the estate of Philip Livingston. They embraced a blast furnace and refinery forge and obtained iron ore from Salisbury, Conn., which was only twelve miles distant. It was prosperous until after the Revolution, and for several years was

*Bishop, *History of Amer. Mfs.*, I, 314, 328, 366, 370-1.

†*Memorial Hist. of N. Y.*, IV, 511, 525.

probably the only iron works in operation in New York. In 1750 a rich deposit of iron was found in Sterling mountain, Orange county, near the New Jersey mountain, and this mine is worked at the present day. A blast furnace was at once erected nearby, and in 1751 a forge for the making of anchors. In 1756 Governor Clinton reported the existence of a plating forge and tilt hammer at Wawaganda, Orange county, twenty-six miles from the Hudson, which, although not then in operation, was the only mill of the kind in the province, there being no rolling-mill, slitting-mill or steel furnace in New York at that time. The first steel made in New York was produced at the Sterling works in 1776, and during the Revolution the iron was used for cannon, bar iron, etc. But its most famous product was the great chain forged there and then stretched across the Hudson at West Point to bar the passage of British ships. Other mines were opened and furnaces built in the Highlands, either in Orange county or the neighboring counties of Putnam and Dutchess, but it was not until some years after the Revolution that the far richer deposits in the Adirondacks were worked.* Nailmaking, the manufacture of guns, etc., were prosecuted in Albany and other towns, but not on the same scale as in other colonies.

In shipbuilding Poughkeepsie and Albany were prominent before the Revolution, and in 1775 the frigates Congress and Montgomery were ordered built at Poughkeepsie, and larger war vessels in New York City.

In the last decade of the eighteenth century a considerable variety of manufacturing industries could be found in New York and Albany, the two principal towns of the State. Besides the metal-working establishments mentioned in a previous paragraph, Albany then had the largest glass factory and the most extensive and complete mill in the country for the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, mustard, etc.† An idea of the industrial activity of the larger town may be gained from the list of trades represented in the procession arranged July 23, 1788, in honor of the adoption of the Constitution by ten States. Among them were not only such handicraftsmen as bakers, butchers, shoemakers, farriers,

*Bishop's Hist. of Amer. Mfg., I, 524-8.

†Bi-hop, I, 22, 241.

peruke-makers and hairdressers, cabinet-makers and upholsterers, cartmen and the various branches of the building trades, but also millers, brewers, distillers, coopers, tanners, printers and binders, saddlers and harness-makers, coachmakers, boatbuilders and shipwrights, founders, blacksmiths and whitesmiths, cutlers, pewterers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, etc.*

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

At the beginning of the nineteenth century New York led the other American commonwealths in commerce, having passed Massachusetts, South Carolina, Virginia and finally Pennsylvania in the last decade of the eighteenth century. New York was also increasing rapidly in population, but was still outranked at this time by Virginia and Pennsylvania, and did not pass them until the second decade when New York City likewise passed Philadelphia in population.† Precisely at what date New York passed her rivals in manufactures cannot be determined, as the census statistics of manufactures were very defective in the first half of the century; but the indications are that New York acquired the industrial leadership very shortly after it assumed the first rank in population. For the United States census of 1810, as revised and interpreted by the Philadelphia economist, Tench Coxe, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, revealed an annual product of some \$34,000,000 for Pennsylvania's manufactures and more than \$25,000,000 for those of New York. Excluded from these figures were the products of grist-mills, saw-mills, brick kilns, maple sugar farms and other

*Memorial Hist. of N. Y., III, 42.

†For population of the State, see page 17. The population of New York city in 1800 is usually given as 60,489, which is for the entire county. The population of Philadelphia at that date has been variously given: 41,220 in the comparative table of large cities published in the Censuses of 1890 and 1900; 69,403 in the comparative table of the census of 1850, and 81,009 for Philadelphia county. There is no question about Philadelphia's superiority to New York City at that time, and the recent census statistics comparing New York county with the Philadelphia of narrower limits are misleading. In the following comparison the area taken is the county for both cities:

	New York.	Phila- delphia.		New York.	Phila- delphia.
1800.....	60,489	81,009	1860.....	813,669	565,529
1810.....	96,373	111,210	1870.....	942,292	674,022
1820.....	123,706	119,325	1880.....	1,206,299	847,170
1830.....	202,589	161,427	1890.....	1,515,301	1,046,964
1840.....	312,710	205,580	1900.....	3,437,202	1,293,697
1850.....	515,547	408,762		{ Greater N. Y. }	

businesses on the border line between manufacturing and agriculture, forestry or mining. But the manufacture of lumber and flour were two of New York's leading industries, and if they had been included New York would have appeared an even closer competitor of Pennsylvania. The federal census of manufactures in 1820 placed New York far in the lead, but was obviously too incomplete for use. The statistics of occupation at the same census credited New York with 60,038 breadwinners in manufacturing pursuits, and Pennsylvania with almost exactly the same number (60,215). It cannot therefore be a matter of doubt that, with the notable expansion of commerce and industry that followed the opening of the Erie canal in 1825,* New York had before 1830 assumed the industrial primacy among American commonwealths, which it has since maintained without dispute. The government took no census of manufactures in 1830, or even of occupations; hence the earliest demonstration of New York's primacy is found in the census statistics of 1840.

THE CENSUS OF 1810

Incomplete as they were, the statistics of manufactures at the census of 1810 give a glimpse of industrial activity in the State that one would not willingly lose. No separate schedule for manufactures was prepared for this census, and in the absence of definite instructions the marshals who made the enumeration reported factories upon their own interpretation of what the Washington authorities would call manufactures. In New York not

*Another factor in New York's attainment of industrial supremacy about the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century was the corporation law of 1811 which, according to historians, greatly stimulated industrial enterprise in the State. (Bishop, *History of American Manufactures*, II, 170.) The following significant passage occurs in the paragraph of Trench Coxe's "Statement" of manufactures in 1810 (page liii), wherein he calculates an average annual rate of increase of 20 per cent. between 1810 and 1813: "In this increase the State of New York is considered to have most largely partaken, especially by her joint stock companies, and in consequence of the migration thither from the Eastern States."

At this point we may also make appropriate reference to the establishment, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, of the first textile factory, which was an event of equal importance with the foundation of the iron and steel industry in the eighteenth century, and flour-milling, brewing, etc., in the seventeenth century. The first regular cotton factory in New York was erected in Union village, Washington county, in 1804, by William Mowry, who had been connected with the pioneer establishment of Samuel Slater, at Pawtucket. "It continued in almost constant operation until 1849, when it was still the largest in the country." In the preceding year another important New York industry had been started at the village of Gloversville,—the dressing of deer skins and the manufacture of gloves, etc. (Bishop's *History of American Manufactures*, vol. II, pages 106 and 161 respectively).

a single saw-mill or grist-mill was returned by the marshals, and although marshals in some of the other States sometimes reported such enterprises, they were treated by the compilers as industries of doubtful character and were accordingly tabulated separately. But aside from these industries the returns from New York, and indeed most of the States, were so defective* that their best ser-

*For example, the printing business was entirely omitted, as were all manufactures of wood, chemicals, soap, etc. The statistics for New York are as follows:

NEW YORK MANUFACTURES IN 1810, AS RETURNED BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS FOR THE THIRD CENSUS

INDUSTRIES.	Estab-lish-ments.	PRODUCTS.		
		Quantity.	Unit.	Value.
TEXTILES.				
Cotton goods made in families.....		216,013	Yds.....	\$69,124
Cotton goods made in factories.....	26			
Flaxen goods made in families.....		5,372,645	Yds.....	2,014,742
Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.....		180,659		63,231
Tow cloth.....		27,721		6,516
Woolen goods made in families.....		3,257,812		2,850,585
Threads.....				7,644
Carding machines.....	413	1,881,596	Pounds.....	940,798
Fulling mills.....	427	1,811,005	Yds.....	2,263,756
Hatteries.....	124	104,014	Pieces.....	260,035
Total value.....				\$8,476,431
IRON.				
Fur-laces (blast 11, air 10).....	21	3,359	Tons.....	\$362,020
Floormeries.....	7	212	Tons.....	21,200
Forges.....	48	1,684	Tons.....	168,400
Trij. hammers.....	40			
Rolling and slitting mill.....	1	230	Tons.....	33,120
Naileries.....	44	2,292,960	Pounds.....	275,155
Total value.....				\$650,895
FOOD, TOBACCO, LIQUORS.				
Refining sugar.....	10	2,474,742	Pounds.....	\$420,706
Chocolate.....	1	30,000	Pounds.....	8,556
Tobacco and snuff.....	2	*226,000	Pounds.....	45,200
Spirits, distilled.....	591	2,107,243	Gallons.....	1,685,794
Breweries.....	42	2,004,504	Gallon.....	340,767
Total value.....				\$2,501,017
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Tanneries.....	867	151,165	Hides.....	\$1,079,742
		210,445	Calf skins.....	
		61,618	Sheep skins.....	
Morocco.....		13,083	Doz. skins.....	219,800
Flax-seed oil.....	28	33,427	Gallons.....	41,784
Paper mills.....	18	77,756	Reams.....	233,268
Glass.....	4	3,805,000	Sq. feet.....	608,800
Rope walks.....	18	1,345	Tons.....	538,000
Gunpowder.....	2	26,000	Pounds.....	10,400
Total value.....				\$2,731,794
GRAND TOTAL.....				\$14,569,137

*Of which 200,000 lbs. tobacco.

vice was to furnish an expert the basis for a well-considered estimate of the manufactured products of the country. The results of Tench Coxe's estimates, as presented in his "Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America for the year 1810" may be summarized as follows:

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS 1810

	United States.	Pennsylvania.	New York.
Marshal's returns (excl. doubtful articles*)...	\$127,694,602	\$32,089,130	\$14,569,136
Marshal's returns, doubtful articles.....	25,850,795	12,203,063	(22,600,000)†
Coxe's estimates (excl. doubtful articles)...	172,762,676	33,691,111	25,370,289

It thus appears that while the Pennsylvania returns were regarded by Coxe (who was a native of that State) as relatively complete, he found the New York returns so defective that he had to increase them by seventy per cent (from \$14,569,136 to \$25,370,289), while at the same time reporting as an unofficial estimate of citizens of New York the aggregate product of \$33,387,566, or approximately the same as his own estimate for Pennsylvania.‡

STATE AND NATIONAL CENSUSES FROM 1810 TO 1850

Notwithstanding the imperfections of the census of 1810, it gave more information about the manufactures of the country than either of the two succeeding federal censuses; the industrial statistics of 1820 being so fragmentary that they were not even summarized at the time, and no industrial statistics at all being collected in 1830. In 1832, however, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed by Congress to obtain industrial statistics for the use of the committee on revision of the tariff, and his inquiry elicited valuable information concerning a few of the principal industries. In New York the answers to his inquiries were con-

*"Manufactures of a doubtful character" = flour and meal, malt, fulling mills, pearl barley, pressed cotton, saw-mills, asheries, sugar, molasses, slate, brick, tile, indigo, lime, hemp, fisheries.

†Unofficial estimate.

‡Bishop, the historian of American manufactures, estimated the total capital employed in manufactures in the United States in 1826 at \$156,500,000, of which \$30,000,000 was in Pennsylvania and \$28,000,000 in New York. But his estimate excluded food manufactures which employed an additional capital, according to the estimate, amounting to \$200,000,000. (Vol. II, p. 312.)

INDUSTRIES.	1895.		1840.		1845.	
	No. estab.	Value of products.	Capital.	Employees.	Value of products.	No. estab.
TEXTILES.						
Cotton factories.....	111	\$3,030,709	\$4,900,772	7,407	\$3,640,237	118
Woolen factories.....	234	2,433,192	3,469,349	4,636	3,537,337	345
Carding machines.....	1,061	2,651,638	.....	.....	.....	820
Fulling mills.....	965	2,894,066	.....	.....	.....	740
Dyeing and printing.....	15	2,465,600	.....	.....	.....	18
Oil cloth.....	24	95,646	.....	.....	.....	24
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	.....	.....	1,676,559	3,880	3,074,365	.....
IRON AND OTHER METALS.						
Iron works.....	293	4,349,949	.....	3,456	6,790,037	500
Trip hammers.....	141	363,581	2,103,418	.....	.....	156
Chain cables.....	2	28,625	.....	.....	.....	1
Machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	3,631	2,895,517	.....
Hardware and metal goods.....	.....	.....	.....	2,675	4,023,766	.....
Jewelry, silverware, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	708	1,106,203	.....
FOOD, LIQUORS, ETC.						
Breweries.....	94	1,331,446	3,107,066	1,486	4,141,768	102
Distilleries.....	337	3,098,042	.....	.....	831,570	231
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	395,530	569	.....	.....
Kitchen.....	.....	.....	949,260	1,228	1,316,072	.....
Fisheries.....	.....	.....	5,601,000	352	573,577	.....
Salt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour and grist mills.....	2,051	20,140,435	.....	.....	.....	1,984
Oil mills.....	71	275,574	14,648,814	10,807	16,963,280	87
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Saw mills.....	6,948	6,881,055	.....	.....	.....	7,406
Clover mills.....	69	110,025	.....	.....	.....	115
Paper mills.....	70	635,781	703,550	749	762,768	82
Acherics (soap and candles).....	693	736,418	618,873	489	.....	738
Tanneries.....	412	5,598,626	3,907,348	5,879	.....	1,414
Leather goods.....	.....	.....	2,743,763	(?)	6,233,924	.....
Glass factories.....	13	448,559	204,700	2,498	411,371	15
Stone, brick and lime.....	.....	.....	.....	4,807	2,164,747	.....
Rope (cordage).....	63	960,083	242,180	897	2,792,910	79
Carrriages and wagons.....	.....	.....	1,455,023	4,710	2,364,441	.....
Furniture.....	.....	.....	1,610,810	3,660	1,971,776	.....
Houses.....	.....	.....	.....	16,768	7,265,844	.....
Manufactures in families.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,636,547	.....
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,413,097	.....
Total.....	13,667	\$58,839,083	.....	.....	\$95,840,194	14,965
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$69,069,710

fined to cotton, wool, iron and salt manufactures.* The State censuses of 1835 and 1845 embraced some twenty leading industries, with an annual production of \$59,000,000 and \$69,000,000, respectively; while the national census of 1840 was still more comprehensive, showing an annual production of \$96,000,000. The table on page 73 exhibits the results of these three censuses as respects the value of manufactured products.†

The two State censuses contain no figures for such important industries as the making of machinery, hardware, jewelry and other metal goods, carriages and wagons, furniture, brick and lime, cigars, etc., and are valuable chiefly for what they disclose about the cotton and woolen mills, iron works, flour and grist-mills, saw-mills, paper-mills, tanneries, breweries and distilleries. The national census of 1840 was also rather fragmentary, but since its completion by expert statisticians affords valuable data respecting the relative magnitude of manufacturing industries in the various States. The total capital invested in manufactures (exclusive of iron works, which were classed with mines) was \$267,726,579, of which one-half was contributed by the three leading industrial commonwealths, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. New York was first with \$55,252,779, Massachusetts second with \$41,774,446, and Pennsylvania third with \$31,815,105. New York's superiority was equally manifest in the aggregate production, which for the entire country was

* VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN NEW YORK (EXCLUSIVE OF FAMILY MANUFACTURES)

	1820.	1832.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$738,140	\$2,706,920
Woolen manufactures.....	956,147	1,297,003
Pig iron and castings.....	342,400	751,807
Wrought iron.....	472,158	1,989,790
Breweries and distilleries.....	1,632,543	.....
Salt.....	669,041	302,807
All others.....	4,981,643	.....
Total—New York.....	\$9,792,072	\$7,048,327
—United States.....	52,766,530	112,645,466

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1855, pp. 90, 91.)

†No aggregates were published for any of these censuses. Various writers and publishers issued compilations of the 1840 federal census of manufactures, but their results were not identical. In 1855, however, the Secretary of the Treasury, under a resolution of Congress, compiled the statistics for 1840 and earlier censuses and calculated the value of products, for industries in which the same was not reported, arriving at definite results which he transmitted to Congress in his annual report of that year. The statement was reprinted in the 1900 census of manufactures. (Part I, pages l-liii.)

\$483,278,215 (inclusive of iron works, salt manufactures and the fisheries); for New York, \$95,840,194, as shown in the preceding table; for Massachusetts \$74,000,000, and for Pennsylvania \$64,500,000.

PROGRESS FROM 1850 TO 1900

In 1850 the census of manufactures began to assume its modern form, and despite the changes subsequently made in the line of improvement, it affords a convenient starting point for the consecutive statistical presentation of the industrial activities of the people. The growth in each decade is shown below for the principal items—establishments, capital invested, wage-earners, wages and product:

DECADE.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Wages.	PRODUCTS.	
					Gross value.	Net value.
1850-60	929*	\$72,991,247	30,763	\$16,315,759	\$141,273,690	\$61,116,883
1860-70	13,582	194,098,668	121,688	77,019,999	406,323,712	169,071,261
1870-80	6,533	147,252,256	179,733	56,167,271	295,601,945	67,954,852
1880-90	23,101	615,914,620	220,533	171,746,530	630,881,075	439,229,535
1890-1900	12,818	521,049,025	96,990	38,475,093	464,149,229	191,621,538

This table, which is based on the summary table appearing upon the following page, brings into clear light the defects that are inevitable to pioneer attempts to compile comprehensive industrial statistics. In the first column, exhibiting the number of establishments, there appear extraordinary fluctuations in growth. That there was actually a decrease in the number of factories in New York State between 1850 and 1860 is, of course, entirely contrary to fact. The explanation of the apparent decline is undoubtedly to be found in the relative neglect of the "hand trades" in 1860. The small shops of mechanics or handicraftsmen coming within this characterization turn out only a small part of the manufactured products of the community, but constitute a large fraction—in 1900, 44 per cent—of the establishments, and if more completely enumerated at one census than another, would greatly influence this item in all comparisons. They were undoubtedly enumerated more com-

* Decrease.

MANUFACTURES OF NEW YORK, 1850-1900. COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES

CENSUS YEARS.	United States.	NEW YORK.		NEW ENGLAND.		Pennsylvania.
		Actual number.	Ratio to U. S. Per cent.	Actual number.	Ratio to U. S. Per cent.	
1. POPULATION						
1850.....	23,130,329	3,097,394	13.4	2,728,116	11.8	2,311,786
1860.....	31,303,834	3,880,735	12.4	3,135,283	10.0	2,906,215
1870.....	38,456,830	4,382,759	11.4	3,487,924	9.1	3,521,951
1880.....	49,995,778	5,082,871	10.2	4,010,529	8.0	4,282,891
1890.....	62,347,203	5,997,853	9.6	4,700,745	7.5	5,258,014
1900.....	74,803,909	7,263,110	9.7	5,592,017	7.5	6,302,034
2. NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS*						
1850.....	123,025	23,553	19.1	22,487	18.3	21,605
1860.....	140,433	22,624	16.1	20,671	14.7	22,363
1870.....	252,148	36,206	14.3	32,352	12.8	37,200
1880.....	253,852	42,739	16.9	31,581	12.4	31,232
1890.....	355,415	65,840	18.5	48,392	13.6	39,339
1900.....	512,734	78,658	15.3	57,941	11.3	52,185
3. CAPITAL INVESTED†						
1850.....	\$533,245,351	\$99,904,405	18.7	\$165,695,259	31.1	\$94,473,810
1860.....	1,009,855,715	172,895,652	17.1	257,477,783	25.5	100,055,904
1870.....	2,118,208,769	366,994,320	17.3	489,666,032	23.1	406,821,845
1880.....	2,790,272,006	514,246,675	18.4	624,228,061	22.4	474,510,993
1890.....	6,525,156,486	1,130,161,195	17.3	1,176,078,498	18.0	991,243,115
1900.....	9,846,628,564	1,651,210,220	16.8	1,594,142,061	16.2	1,551,548,712
4. NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS‡						
1850.....	957,059	199,349	20.8	312,716	32.7	146,766
1860.....	1,311,246	230,112	17.6	391,836	29.9	222,132
1870.....	2,053,996	351,800	17.1	526,969	25.7	319,487
1880.....	2,732,595	531,533	19.5	647,373	23.7	387,072
1890.....	4,251,613	752,066	17.7	821,499	19.3	570,393
1900.....	5,321,389	849,056	15.9	947,645	17.8	733,834
5. TOTAL WAGES‡						
1850.....	\$236,755,464	\$49,131,000	20.8	\$75,249,612	31.8	\$37,163,232
1860.....	378,978,966	65,446,759	17.3	104,231,472	27.5	60,369,165
1870.....	775,584,743	142,466,768	18.4	210,793,206	27.2	127,976,594
1880.....	947,953,795	198,634,029	21.0	226,775,089	23.9	134,055,904
1890.....	1,891,228,321	370,380,559	19.6	358,806,392	19.0	268,375,615
1900.....	2,330,578,010	408,855,652	17.5	420,505,031	18.1	332,072,670
6. COST OF MATERIALS USED						
1850.....	\$555,123,822	\$134,655,674	24.3	\$153,123,607	27.6	\$67,206,377
1860.....	1,031,605,092	214,818,061	20.8	245,528,107	23.8	153,477,698
1870.....	2,488,427,242	452,065,452	18.2	604,953,163	24.3	421,197,673
1880.....	3,396,823,549	679,612,745	20.0	660,263,290	19.4	465,020,563
1890.....	5,162,044,076	871,264,085	16.9	792,343,452	15.3	773,734,037
1900.....	7,360,993,418	1,143,791,776	15.5	999,822,661	13.6	1,042,834,599
7. GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS§						
1850.....	\$1,019,106,616	\$237,597,249	23.3	\$283,372,747	27.8	\$155,044,910
1860.....	1,885,861,676	378,870,939	20.1	468,599,287	24.8	290,121,188
1870.....	4,232,325,442	785,194,651	18.5	1,009,116,772	23.8	711,994,344
1880.....	5,369,579,191	1,080,690,596	20.2	1,066,158,303	20.6	744,818,445
1890.....	9,372,437,283	1,711,577,671	18.3	1,498,797,607	16.0	1,331,794,901
1900.....	13,039,279,566	2,175,726,900	16.6	1,875,792,081	14.4	1,834,790,860
8. NET VALUE OF PRODUCTS§						
1850.....	\$463,982,794	\$102,941,575	22.2	\$130,249,140	28.1	\$67,838,533
1860.....	854,256,584	164,057,939	19.2	223,076,180	26.1	136,643,490
1870.....	1,743,898,200	333,129,199	19.1	404,163,609	23.2	290,696,671
1880.....	1,972,765,642	401,084,051	20.3	445,895,017	22.8	279,797,892
1890.....	4,210,393,207	840,313,586	20.0	706,454,055	16.8	558,060,264
1900.....	5,678,296,148	1,031,935,124	18.2	875,969,420	15.4	792,356,261

aValues in 1870 in currency, in which \$1.00=80 cents in gold.

bExclusive of Indians, etc., not included in previous censuses.

*First canvass by special enumerators was made in 1870; hence large increase in number of establishments in that year.

†Before 1890 the inquiry respecting capital was "vague and general" and hence "live capital" was probably seldom reported.

‡From 1850 to 1880, the average number of "hands"; in 1890 operatives, including overseers, etc.; in 1900, operatives working full time.

§Before 1870 value of products did not include jobbing and repairing.

pletely in 1850 than in 1860; the census of the former year, for example, credits New York with 438 establishments and 3,332 "hands" under the industry designation of carpenters and builders, while the latter credits the State with only 1,193 carpentry establishments. In the 1870 census the number of firms engaged in carpentering and building in the State rose to 1,868 — thus furnishing an indication of the slight value of the figures concerning the number of manufacturing establishments for purposes of comparison in different years.

With respect to *capital*, the second item in the comparison, it is to be observed that before 1890 the inquiry was so "vague and general" as to render comparisons almost worthless. At the census of 1890 live capital (cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products on hand and other sundries) was for the first time asked for as a separate item of capital, and the capital invested in realty was divided between lands, buildings and machinery. The change made in the form of the inquiry in 1890 largely explains the (apparent) exceptional increase in investment in the decade 1880-90.

The *number of wage-earners* at any particular date is readily ascertainable, but in order to calculate earnings the census office has sought to secure the usual normal or average number employed throughout the census year, and the results are not always comparable. As a general rule, the number of workers announced by the census office seems to correspond with the number employed when all factories are running at full capacity; but in 1900 an average was computed which is 20 per cent smaller than the greatest number employed at any one time. The treatment of clerks, timekeepers, foremen and other salaried employees has also varied from one census to another. From 1850 to 1880 the schedule called for the "average number of hands" employed, and the answers in most cases probably included only the operatives. In 1890 the number of clerks, operatives and pieceworkers was ascertained; while in the above comparative tables the first-mentioned class has been excluded, the second class includes overseers and foremen. The effect of this

inclusion manifests itself rather in the aggregate wages column than in the number of wage-earners.

With respect to the value of *products*, the census of 1870 was the first to include the value of jobbing and repairing.

Finally, it should be observed that the schedules were filled out by the regular enumerators (United States marshals) in 1850, 1860 and 1870; while in 1880 they were in the larger cities entrusted to special agents. In 1890, and again in 1900, the number of schedules thus withdrawn from the enumerators was increased, tending to secure greater completeness and comprehensiveness in the investigations.

In nearly every respect the decade 1860-70 exhibits unusual gains, surpassing indeed those of 1870-80. While the industrial depression of 1873-77 may have had some unfavorable effect upon the growth of industries in the latter period, it is not to be supposed that the increase in the later decade was inferior to that in the preceding decade; such an hypothesis is in fact disproved by the third column of the table, which shows that the number of workers increased far more in 1870-80 than in 1860-70. The abnormal increase in 1870 is explained by the facts (1) that values were then inflated on account of the depreciation in the currency, one dollar of which was equivalent to only eighty cents in gold, the standard of value in the other years; (2) that in 1870 the income from jobbing and repairing was for the first time included in the value of the product.

The striking progress made in the decade 1880-90 is in part actual and in part due to the widened scope and improved methods of the census of 1890. The increase in the number of wage-earners was larger than in any previous decade and indicates the substantial growth that really took place in this period. The extraordinary increase in capital invested, however, is partially explained by the more minute form of inquiry in the 1890 census schedule, which for the first time secured the "live" capital.

On the whole, therefore, the most accurate measure of progress seems to be the number of wage-earners; but even in their case the varying scope of the different censuses and the varying

methods of computing the average number partially invalidate the figures, and we are finally thrown back upon the occupation statistics furnished by the population division. The following comparison reveals the differences between the two:

	ACTUAL INCREASE.		PERCENTAGE INCREASE.	
	Occupation.	Mfg. Div.	Occupation.	Mfg. Div.
1880-1870.....	105,160	121,688	29	53
1870-1880.....	150,670	179,733	32	51
1890-1880.....	228,571	220,533	33	42
1890-1900.....	178,403	96,990	21	13

Both sets of figures reveal an increase in the increment of growth down to 1890, but the statistics of the manufactures division indicate a steady decline in the rate of increase, while those of the population division indicate an advancing rate of increase until the last decade. Data from other sources indicate that the occupation statistics furnish the more trustworthy basis for estimating the rate of growth of the industrial population.*

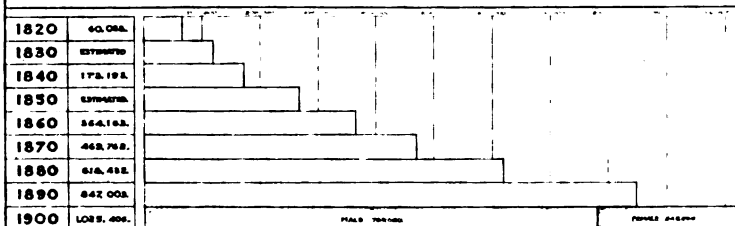
While the census statistics of manufactures do not afford an accurate measure of the rate of growth for short periods, they suffice to reveal the general progress made in the course of a quarter or half century. They also serve to show the relative progress of the different States. For such purpose the table on page 76, *ante*, merits examination, for it measures the progress of New York (and its principal rivals, New England and Pennsylvania) relative to that of the whole country. In 1850 New York contained 13.4 per cent of the population of the country; at subsequent censuses New York's proportion declined on account of the more rapid growth of population in the unsettled territory, and only once (namely, in the latest decade) did New York's rate of increase surpass that of the United States as a whole. In 1900 New York contained 9.7 per cent of the entire population of continental United States, a loss of 28 per cent as compared with the proportion of 1850. In manufacturing, the relative loss of New York was much smaller; New York's share of capital in-

*This is notably true of the 1900 census. The report on manufactures stated the largest number of wage-earners employed at any time in the census year to be 1,091,026; the smallest number, 710,144; and the average number (used for comparison with other censuses), 849,056. The occupation statistics reported the number of workers in the manufacturing industries to be 1,025,406.

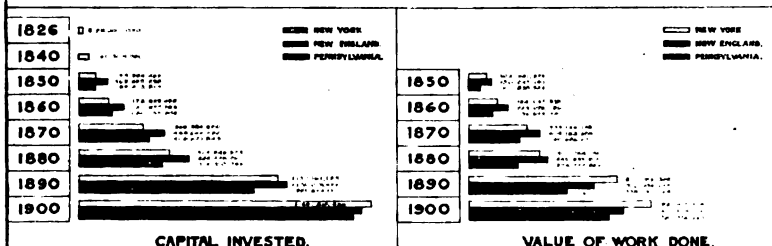
vestment declined from 18.7 per cent in 1850 to 16.8 per cent in 1900—a loss of only 10 per cent; in wages the decline was from 20.8 per cent to 17.5 per cent, or a loss of 16 per cent; and as respects the net value of the product the loss was 18 per cent.

It will be seen that New York's manufacturing industries have held their ground more securely than those of New England, which in 1850 surpassed the Empire State in every respect, and are now inferior at all points except the number of wage-earners and amount of wages. In the matter of capital and product New England has been nearly overtaken by Pennsylvania also.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Growth of Manufactures.

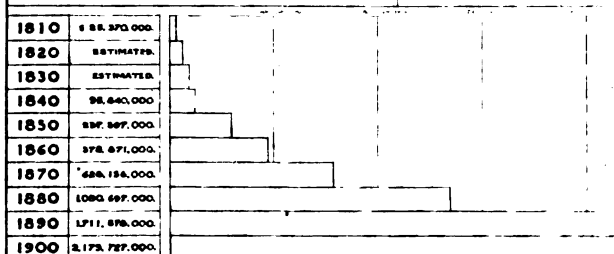


NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPIED IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL TRADES.



CAPITAL INVESTED.

VALUE OF WORK DONE.



GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

CHAPTER IV

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES

The preceding chapters have given a general view of the development of manufacturing industry in New York, but have contained only incidental references to individual industries. To study the history of each of the 300 or more industries specified in the census would be both undesirable and impracticable in view of the extremely shadowy boundary line that can be drawn between certain industries. The printing and publishing business outside of the large cities, for example, is not divisible into several industries, for each newspaper plant is also equipped for doing job and book work. Even in the largest cities only a portion of the binding of books is done in establishments separate from the printers' shops. Thoroughly to comprehend the growth of the publishing business it is necessary to combine the ten or two industries into which the census divides it. The same statement applies generally to all other industries; the building industry, to take another illustration, is essentially a unit, which can be studied only by combining its eight branches. Such grouping has been made of the industries of New York in 1850 and 1900, and the results set forth in comparative tables which appear on the following pages.

In comparing several industries or groups of industries one with another for the purpose of estimating their relative importance the question at once arises, What is the proper measure or criterion of the importance of an industry? Certainly not the number of establishments, for one large factory frequently employs the help and does the business of a score or a hundred small factories. The amount of capital invested is not alone a sufficient guide; for example, the capital invested in sugar refining in this State is more than twice the amount invested in the manufacture of women's clothing, but the latter industry employs fifteen times as many workers and turns out a larger product. On the other hand the number of employees, or the amount of wages, does not of itself indicate the true rank of an industry; because a great steel plant embodying a large investment of

capital in its automatic machinery and turning out an immense annual product requires the help of relatively few men, its value to the community is not to be adjudged inferior to that of a half-hundred clothing shops employing more labor but producing no more goods. It would seem then that the only legitimate measure of industry is the value of the product actually turned out in a given period; but here again one meets the difficulty created by variations in the cost of materials. Thus a silversmith or a provision packer may report a relatively large output from a very small plant, owing to the fact that his work involves only a slight addition to the value of the material that he uses. It therefore becomes necessary to ascertain the value of the work done in any factory by subtracting from the gross value of the product the cost of the materials used. The difference is the "industry product" or the net value of the product, and is the most significant measure of the importance of any industry that we have, as appears in the following table showing the—

RANK OF NEW YORK MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1900

INDUSTRIES RANKED ACCORDING TO NET VALUE OF THE PRODUCT.		RANK ACCORDING TO—				Average of four pre- ceding.
		Capital invested.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Gross value of product.	
1. Clothing, millinery, etc. . .	\$204,437,265	4	1	2	2	2½
2. Metals, machines, con- veyances.	192,468,804	1	2	1	3	1½
3. Food, tobacco, liquors. . .	157,514,317	2	3	4	1	2½
4. Printing and paper goods, . .	106,383,764	6	6	5	7	6
5. Building trades.	97,000,790	10	7	3	5	6½
6. Wood manufactures.	76,442,647	3	4	6	6	5½
7. Chemicals, paints, illumina- nants.	68,419,992	3	10	10	4	6½
8. Textiles.	60,571,319	7	5	7	9	7
9. Leather and rubber goods . .	47,716,742	8	8	8	8	8
10. Stone and clay products, . .	31,000,484	9	9	9	10	9½
All industries.	\$1,031,935,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The ten groups into which the 328 industries reported by the census for New York have been consolidated are ranked according to the value of the work done, *i. e.*, according to the value of the product after deduction of the cost of materials. If the gross value of the product were to be used as the criterion, the ranking would be very different, as shown in the next to the last column; so, also, if the capital, number of wage-earners or amount of

wages — not once is there entire agreement in the five columns. It appears that the building trades would rank third if wages were the criterion of importance and tenth if the capital invested were to be considered the test. On the other hand, the chemical and allied industries rank tenth as respects wages and third as respects capital invested. Another noticeable discrepancy is found in the textile industry, which ranks fifth in respect to the number of wage-earners, who, being chiefly women and children, do not earn a proportionate amount of wages or turn out a proportionate product.

The last column of the table is made up by averaging the figures of the four preceding columns. This composite average yields almost precisely the same result as to rank of industries as does the net value ranking. The only differences are that by the composite average the first rank would be held by the metals and machinery group rather than clothing, and wood manufactures would rank fourth instead of sixth. While the metal group ranks above the clothing industries in respect of capital and wages reported, it is to be observed that the peculiar organization of the clothing trades which puts so much of the work into the hands of an army of small contractors, many of whom render no reports to the census office, makes the figures of capital invested therein incomplete. Moreover, the group does not include all articles of clothing, but only those made of cloth. Boots and shoes, as well as gloves, are also made by the sewing process, but are classed with leather goods on account of the material used; while hosiery and knit goods, although finished garments, are classed with textiles on account of the similarity of material and process. If these three industries were added to those in which cloth is the basic material, the clothing industry would indisputably hold the first rank among New York's manufactures.

Wood manufactures, which clearly rank below printing and publishing and building in respect of value of work done, rank above both those groups in the investment of capital and the number of wage-earners. In the composite average the building industry is affected by the small investment of capital and the typographical trades by the relatively low value of the materials

used, which influences the gross value of the product. The last four groups of industries are rightly placed, whether one judges by the composite average or the net value of the product.

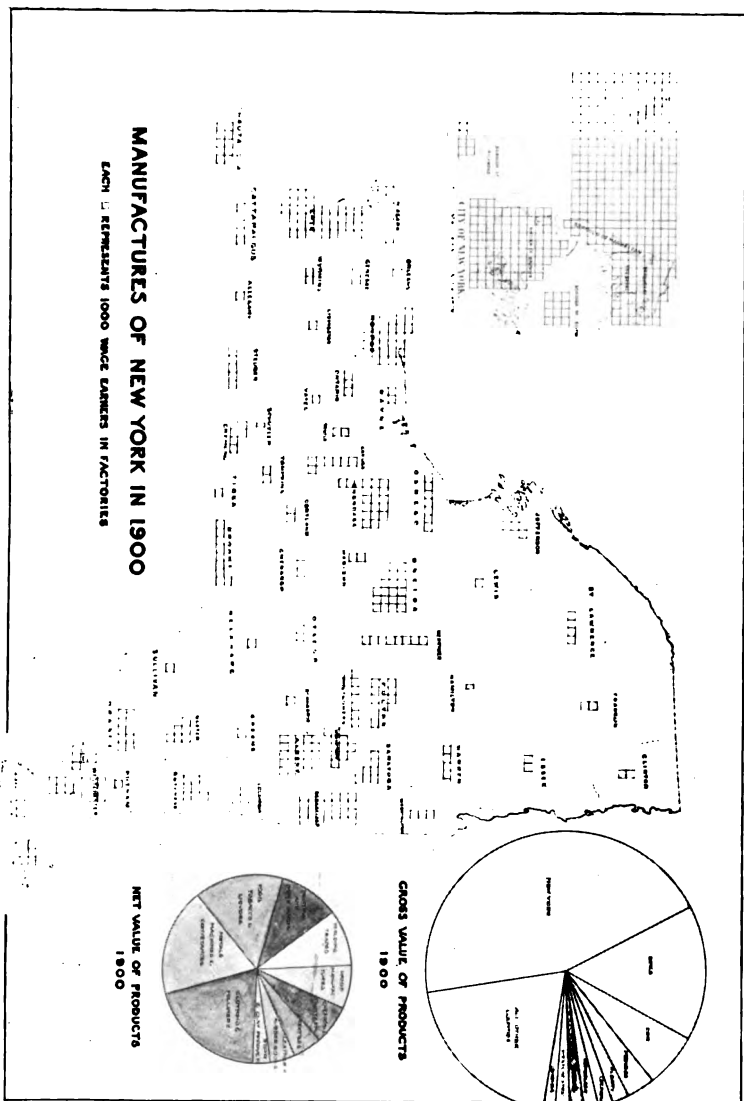
Relying upon the net value of the product as the best available test of an industry's importance, we have ranked the great classes of industry in 1850 and in 1900 in accordance therewith, and the result appears on the opposite page.

While manufacturing industry was well established in New York at the middle of the nineteenth century, its development since that date has been amazing. In fact the production of New York factories in 1850 was only one-tenth of the present product, and indeed scarcely equaled in value the work done in 1900 on the printing presses of the State. Part of the increase is, it is true, explained by the widening scope of the census—its extension to industries and enterprises not formerly included, the broadening of the definition of capital, etc.—but the larger part of the increase noted corresponds to real growth.

In 1850 the leading industries were (1) metals and machinery, (2) wood products, (3) clothing, (4) food, tobacco and liquors, (5) leather and its products.* In 1900 three of these industries still retained the lead: (1) clothing, (2) metals and machinery, (3) food, etc.; but the products made of wood and leather had declined to the sixth and ninth places while the printing and the building trades had taken their places among the leaders. Textiles dropped from the sixth to the eighth place, while the

* NET VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, 1850 AND 1900

	1850.	1900.	INCREASE.	
			Absolute.	Relative
1. Clothing and millinery	\$12,083,659	\$204,437,905	\$192,353,607	17-fold
2. Metals, machines, conveyances	27,703,344	192,468,802	164,765,460	7-fold
3. Food, tobacco and liquors	12,060,589	157,513,217	145,452,728	13-fold
4. Printing and paper goods	4,634,355	106,363,764	101,729,409	23-fold
5. Building trades	2,939,912	97,000,700	94,060,878	33-fold
6. Wood manufactures	14,454,311	76,442,647	61,988,336	12-fold
7. Chemicals, paints, illuminants	5,545,413	69,419,992	62,874,579	5-fold
8. Textiles	6,785,332	50,571,316	43,785,987	7-fold
9. Leather and rubber goods	11,624,304	47,716,742	36,092,438	4-fold
10. Stone and clay products	3,750,287	31,000,484	27,250,197	8-fold
Industries not specified	1,360,070	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$102,941,575	\$1,031,935,124	\$928,993,549	10-fold



SUMMARY OF NEW YORK MANUFACTURES, 1850 AND 1900
1850

INDUSTRIES.	Establishment.	Capital.	Wage-factories.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross value of product.	Net value of product.
Metal, machine, craves, axes.	5,564	\$22,564,650	11,586	\$14,543,664	\$21,643,319	\$49,240,661	\$27,703,344
Wood manufactures.	6,849	14,168,147	28,090	7,246,149	12,233,319	26,687,630	14,754,311
Textile and millinery.	1,460	6,574,497	50,841	7,112,184	13,177,818	26,261,501	12,083,658
Food, liquors and tobacco.	2,681	17,578,013	11,032	3,289,752	44,065,382	56,125,971	12,060,589
Leather and rubber goods.	4,008	9,349,380	23,020	5,831,052	12,279,921	23,804,225	11,624,804
Textiles.	718	12,678,015	19,944	3,675,603	12,051,579	18,816,911	6,783,832
Chemical, paint, etc.	392	7,855,380	8,965	1,159,308	9,727,243	16,282,636	5,845,413
Printing and paper goods.	605	4,070,815	6,776	2,007,720	4,091,380	8,725,083	4,634,585
Stone and clay products.	800	2,737,155	7,802	2,343,516	1,843,143	5,593,180	3,070,247
Building trades.	484	1,967,775	5,679	1,438,128	1,843,143	5,527,092	2,689,912
Fisheries and unspecified industries.	192	1,131,542	2,413	483,923	963,115	2,325,467	1,360,070
Total.	23,553	\$80,804,405	199,348	\$49,131,000	\$134,656,674	\$237,597,243	\$102,441,575

INDUSTRIES.	Establishment.	Capital.	Wage-factories.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross value of product.	Net value of product.
1. Clothing and millinery.	16,516	\$155,440,950	189,165	\$50,216,390	\$202,972,614	\$407,409,879	\$204,137,265
2. Metals, machines, craves, axes.	15,011	334,267,763	178,777	65,446,154	192,406,508	384,877,307	192,468,804
3. Food, tobacco and liquors.	13,149	331,800,484	87,041	41,205,745	313,061,271	470,594,588	157,513,317
4. Printing and paper goods.	4,828	12,195,066	68,167	36,221,688	45,841,864	132,205,618	106,363,764
5. Building trades.	9,984	48,944,788	64,183	42,669,278	64,626,464	161,527,251	97,000,790
6. Wood manufactures.	6,162	141,328,350	72,926	34,974,290	81,812,000	158,274,617	76,442,647
7. Chemicals, paints, illuminants.	1,446	282,208,659	72,731	15,109,619	93,540,762	161,960,764	68,419,992
8. Textiles.	810	109,157,253	72,665	22,380,470	62,187,280	112,768,589	50,571,319
9. Leather and rubber goods.	8,169	66,113,875	54,505	21,586,707	67,783,421	115,500,163	47,716,712
10. Stone and clay products.	1,693	57,653,252	31,676	16,005,221	19,637,607	50,438,091	31,000,484
Total.	78,668	\$1,651,210,420	849,056	\$408,895,652	\$1,143,701,776	\$2,175,726,900	\$1,031,935,124

chemical industries retained their place in the seventh rank. The smallest gains in the half-century were made by the leather industry, the product of which increased only four-fold, and the wood-working industry, the product of which increased five-fold; while the aggregate production of all industries in the same period increased ten-fold. The raw materials of these two industries are no longer found in abundance in New York, and hence the cruder processes are now carried out in the Western States, nearer the source of supply, while New York's loss in saw-mills and tanneries has been more than counterbalanced by gains in the finer products of wood working and leather working. Similarly, while the metal group records a seven-fold gain, this gain is found to be due to the development of the manufacture of machinery and fine metal goods, the increase in the manufacture of iron and steel having been very small. The largest relative increase is found in the building trades, in which the value of work done has increased thirty-three times. The product of the typographical trades has increased twenty-three times, that of clothing seventeen times and that of food, tobacco and liquors thirteen times. These are nearly all city industries dependent to a considerable degree upon the local market for the sale of their products; hence they have developed as a consequence of the growth of population, commerce and wealth in this State.

We may now proceed to study the development of the principal industries of the State in the order of their importance in 1900—remembering, however, that the statistics do not rest on an identical basis at each census. The scope of the census has been extended to embrace more enterprises, the definition of capital has been broadened, the salaried employees have been separated from the wage-workers, and in 1870 the value of the products, like all other values, was inflated by reason of depreciation in the currency, while jobbing and repairing was for the first time included.* Special note should be made of the fact that *in 1890 the number of employees and the amount of wages as a rule include salaried employees and salaries*, thus invalidating com-

*As to these and other changes in the form of inquiry, see the explanations on page 77, above, as well as the census of 1900, VII, lxi.

parisons with other years on those particular items. In some cases, however, all the salaried employees, except foremen and overseers, have been excluded; in which event the column heading "employees" has been made to read "wage-earners."

The historical matter is for the most part based on the sketches of individual industries contained in the censuses of 1860, 1880 and 1900 and in the two-volume work edited by Chauncey M. Depew and published in 1895 under the title of "One Hundred Years of American Commerce." With the exception of the first-named census, which is based almost wholly on Bishop's "History of American Manufactures" (the source of most of our information about the industries established before the Civil War), these sketches are signed articles prepared by experts and specialists or by prominent manufacturers. They have been freely used in the preparation of the following sketches, and references to sources will not, therefore, be made except when some outside work is drawn upon.

I. THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

As already indicated, the leading group of industries of New York State centers around the manufacture of clothing. The total value of clothing and millinery made in 1900 was \$407,400,000, and this includes only garments made of cloth. In addition there were manufactured \$36,000,000 worth of knit garments, \$35,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, \$16,000,000 worth of fur goods, and \$11,000,000 worth of gloves and mittens. The output of the sewing and knitting machines of the State therefore closely approaches \$500,000,000. The magnitude of this leading New York industry can only be appreciated when it is remembered that in only six States of the Union (New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and New Jersey) does the aggregate value of *all* manufactured products exceed \$400,000,000. The growth of such an immense interest may be ascribed to three leading causes: (1) The Civil War, which created an enormous demand for ready-made army clothing; (2) the invention of the sewing machine a few years before the war, which encouraged the production of clothing in large quantities,* and (3) the emptying into New York of a great stream of migration from the poverty-stricken districts of Europe, which has provided in the last twenty years an almost inexhaustible supply of cheap labor that found its readiest employment in the relatively unskilled sewing trades.

Men's Clothing

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	976	\$4,011,622	41,071	\$5,067,036	\$8,603,388	\$16,007,534
1860.....	860	8,038,361	32,463	6,190,182	14,540,050	25,095,299
1870.....	1,526	14,205,043	26,060	8,195,780	27,349,298	44,718,491
1880.....	1,583	30,517,107	63,108	18,324,466	52,712,947	81,133,611
1890.....	6,516	59,847,388	79,711	42,085,579	59,277,405	129,327,138
1900.....	7,701	64,506,714	54,985	26,781,848	76,328,800	158,367,915

1850. Clothiers and tailors.

1860. Men's and boys' wearing apparel, custom and ready-made.

1870. Ditto.

1880. Clothing, men's.

1890. Clothing, men's, custom; clothing, men's, factory product.

1900. Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing; clothing, men's, factory product; clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.

*Examples of the saving in time effected by the sewing machine are given in the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor for 1898, pt. I, page 197. While it took 433 hours to sew 100 pairs of trousers by hand it required only 64 hours on the machine.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Ten Great Classes Of Industry

I-THE CLOTHING TRADES

NET VALUE OF WORK DONE

1850 \$12,083,658

\$204,437,265

1900



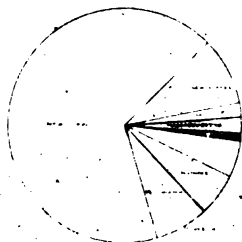
**MENS FURNISHING GOODS
INCLUDING SHIRTS**



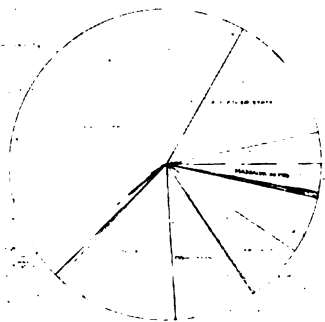
MILLINERY & LACE GOODS



HATS & CAPS



**WOMENS CLOTHING
FACTORY PRODUCT**



MENS READY MADE CLOTHING

The tailoring trade is not of course a modern business, the occupation having no doubt been followed by a few dwellers of the settlement on Manhattan island, even in the days when the average citizen clad himself in garments that were spun, woven and made up in his own home; for there were then rich traders in New York who could afford suits of fine imported cloths, made up by the professional cutter. At the census of 1850 the work of "clothiers and tailors" in New York was valued at \$16,000,000, which, with the manufacture of hats, caps, etc., gave the clothing trades the third rank among the industries of the State at that time. This product, however, was principally custom work, as the wholesale trade in ready-made clothing was then in its infancy. Apart from army clothing, probably the only ready-made clothing sold in Europe or in this country in the earlier years of the nineteenth century was what was known as "slop" clothing, which was bought by sailors for stocking their slop-chests prior to setting out upon a long voyage. As early as 1830, however, New York merchants began to supply a demand for ready-made clothing in the south and west. Many of them maintained retail stores in southern cities for the sale of clothing made in New York factories,* the largest of which are said to have employed from 300 to 500 hands. In 1841 the value of clothing sold at wholesale in New York City was estimated at \$2,500,000.† The trade was greatly stimulated by the requirements of western emigrants, especially after the discovery of gold in California. It was at that time, however, that the sewing machine came into use, putting the business on a stable foundation and enabling it to meet the requirements for army clothing in the Civil War. Later inventions have supplemented the work of the sewing machine in its transformation of the clothing business, notably the cutting machine. About 1870 there was introduced a long cutting knife, operating vertically like a saw and piercing eighteen thicknesses of cloth, while later a circular disk, operating like a buzz-saw, cut twenty-four thicknesses at once. It thus became virtually as cheap to cut twenty-four coats as one.

* Depew, *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, II, 561.

† *Eighth Census, Manufactures*, page I.XIV.

Of almost equal importance in the growth of the wholesale trade in ready-made clothing was the presence of a vast supply of labor. At first ready-made clothing was made by regular journeymen tailors in their dull seasons. Their livelihood came principally from their work for custom tailors, and when unemployed they were willing to sew at low rates the garments cut by manufacturers for the ready-made trade. But cheaply as they worked, they were underbid by the Russian Jews, who began flocking to this country about 1880 and soon began working under the task or team system, whereby a team of three men—the operator of the sewing machine, the baster and the finisher—divided among them the making of a particular part of a suit (the trousers, the coat or the waistcoat) and by such specialization, with intense application and long hours, almost cut in two the price of making a garment. A coat for which the journeyman tailor received \$2.50 or \$3, they were able to make for \$1.50 or \$2. Much of this work was done in the homes of the workmen—a fact which, on account of the presence of contagious disease or unsanitary conditions, threatened the public health and led to public regulation of sweatshops. This phase of the clothing trade is treated in the second chapter of the current report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and need not be enlarged upon here. It is sufficient to say that at the present time the bulk of the work is made by contractors in small workshops, located indeed in tenement buildings, but separated from living rooms. The only work now done in the home is the “finishing,” which is chiefly in the hands of Italian women. The present tendency in the organization of the clothing trade is toward further specialization, by dividing the making of a garment into a larger number of processes or operations, each of which is performed by an individual worker of relatively little skill. Such subdivision of the work requires the co-operation of much larger “teams,” and hence the trade is rapidly moving in the direction of the large factory. That tendency is also favored by public regulation of the small, unsanitary shop and family work-room, and by the propaganda among consumers in favor of the label (both the Garment Workers’ Union and the Consumers’ League) attached to goods made under conditions favorable to the worker.

The table at the beginning of this section reveals the steady growth of the trade in men's clothing in this State since 1850. The apparent decline in number of wage-earners and amount of wages in 1890-1900 is explained by the absence of returns from thousands of contractors to whom the manufacturers give out this work. The manufacturer reports his capital, cost of materials and value of product, but has no knowledge concerning the number or remuneration of the workmen employed by the contractor to whom he gives out the work. The population statistics show that there were 88,762 "tailors and tailoresses" in New York in 1900,—a number that exceeds by 60 per cent the average number of wage-earners employed by the manufacturers who reported to the census office.

Of the factory product of men's clothing (\$276,861,607 in the United States) New York produces almost one-half (45.7 per cent). New York City alone (\$103,220,201) produces 37 per cent, while Rochester (with a product of \$11,138,220) ranks sixth among the clothing centers of the country, ahead of both Boston and St. Louis. Considerable ready-made clothing is also produced in Syracuse (\$2,811,262), Buffalo (\$2,793,474), Utica (\$2,585,927), Newburgh (\$1,594,475, principally overalls) and Binghamton (\$1,079,783).

Men's Furnishing Goods

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....						
1860.....	74	\$935,450	8,022	\$572,440	\$2,253,290	\$3,770,111
1870.....	26	848,050	4,032	835,678	1,147,446	2,831,078
1880.....	268	6,082,594	21,837	4,521,085	10,180,635	18,162,263
1890.....	592	13,079,224	31,023	10,228,914	14,138,022	31,363,028
1900.....	594	25,681,752	35,173	11,998,231	26,587,631	53,783,136

1850. No separate report; included in clothiers and tailors.

1860. Shirts, collars, and men's furnishing goods.

1870. Collars and cuffs.

1880. Furnishing goods, men's; shirts.

1890. Ditto (exclusive of collars and cuffs, paper).

1900. Ditto.

In addition to the tailoring branch of the clothing industry, discussed above, New York manufactures immense quantities of other articles of wearing apparel for men, including shirts, collars, neckwear, etc., comprehended under the title of Men's Furnishing Goods. In this branch of the business New York's pro-

duction has grown from \$3,779,111 in 1860—the first census at which it was distinguished from the general clothing trade—to \$53,783,136 in 1900, or nearly half as much as the product of outer ready-made garments. Of this total \$9,020,562 consist of collars and cuffs, about \$22,000,000 of shirts and an equal amount of other furnishing goods. New York manufactures 58 per cent of the entire output of the United States. New York City's share of the entire output is 35 per cent, and Troy's 14 per cent. Troy makes 89 per cent of all the linen collars and cuffs of the United States, and Glens Falls, Albany, New York and other cities of the State 10 per cent, leaving less than one per cent for the remainder of the country outside the Empire State.

It was in Troy that the collar and cuff industry originated. In 1827 the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, an incapacitated preacher who had gone into the drygoods business in that city, recognized a demand for detachable linen collars and bargained with some women to make, wash and iron string collars, which he put up in boxes of assorted sizes and sold to dealers as well as customers. But he removed from Troy in 1834, and it was only then that the manufacture of linen collars and shirt bosoms ("dickeys") was begun as a separate business by Messrs. Montague and Granger, who filled orders for Troy and New York.* In time the making of shirts for the wholesale trade developed as a distinct industry. It may be true, as Wm. C. Browning, the veteran clothier affirms,† that the first shirt factory in America was founded in 1832 by the clothing merchants, David and Isaac N. Judson, at the corner of Cherry and Market streets, New York City; but for eight years their's was the only shirt factory in the metropolis. The larger development was in Troy where the garments were cut and distributed to seamstresses for miles around, not only in Rensselaer and the neighboring counties, but even in Massachusetts and Vermont.‡ The manufacture of linen cuffs began about 1845. In 1851 or 1852 Nathaniel Wheeler, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, brought a sewing machine to Troy and exhibited it to

*Weise, *Troy's One Hundred Years, 1789-1889*, p. 174.

†Depew, *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, II, 565.

‡At the present time comparatively little work on shirts is done outside the factory, but collars and cuffs are very generally sent to outside workers to be turned and pressed.

the manufacturers. Most of them doubted its applicability to their business, but Jefferson Gardiner gave it a trial, which ultimately turned out successfully, and in 1855 O. W. Edson applied steam power to the machines. The industry was now firmly established, and in the State census of that year gained recognition as a separate business; all the shirt, collar and cuff factories reported were in Rensselaer county, Troy being the principal seat. In 1890 paper collars were put on the market, and for a few years had a large sale. Auxiliary industries have grown up around the shirt and collar industry of Troy and given the city a world-wide reputation, notably for its laundering processes and laundering machinery.

Women's Clothing

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	60	\$417,300	2,422	\$506,516	\$1,261,017	\$2,943,217
1870.....	492	2,605,434	7,180	1,694,227	3,660,041	7,697,044
1880.....	804	5,352,390	15,074	4,425,464	13,021,159	21,105,946
1890.....	5,744	17,002,967	46,047	20,735,604	27,828,721	62,080,148
1900.....	4,660	35,566,351	61,299	26,830,235	63,230,424	123,808,151

1850. No report.

1860. Clothing, ladies' (cloaks and mantillas; corsets; hoop skirts).

1870. Clothing, women's; corsets; hoop skirts.

1880. Clothing, women's; corsets.

1890. Clothing, women's, dressmaking; clothing, women's, factory product; corsets.

1900. Ditto.

The manufacture of women's cloaks, wrappers, etc., for the wholesale trade apparently began in New York City in 1849,* but it developed slowly. It did not find mention in the New York census of 1855, but according to the Federal census of 1860 the State contained 22 establishments devoted to the manufacture of cloaks and mantillas, and their total annual product was valued at \$685,000, which was inconsiderable compared with the value of hoop-skirts made in the same year (\$2,238,617). But even at that date there were a few large factories in New York City, one of which employed 100 girls and two others 70 and 40 respectively. The introduction of the sewing machine greatly extended the business, as did the employment of women in retail sales departments; but the most rapid development took place about 1880, with the arrival of myriads of immigrants, as previously

*Eighth Census, Manufacturers, p. LXXXIII.

indicated. The annual product of women's clothing increased in value to \$7,700,000 in 1870, \$21,100,000 in 1880, \$62,100,000 in 1890 and \$123,800,000 in 1900, distributed as follows: Dressmaking, \$14,915,538; factory product, \$106,892,390; corsets, \$2,000,226. Of the factory product, New York's share was two-thirds of that for the whole country, Pennsylvania, the second State, contributing only \$11,694,580. Of the women's clothing produced in New York State, New York City produced \$102,711,604 worth, or 96 per cent of the entire product of the State and 64 per cent of the product of the United States. Other important cities in the production of women's clothing are Philadelphia, producing \$9,452,259 worth, Chicago \$9,208,454, Cleveland \$4,213,248, Boston \$3,258,483, St. Louis \$2,987,446. Since 1860 the character of the production has changed somewhat. At the outset only the cheapest quality of goods was manufactured, and only outer garments, such as cloaks and wraps, were manufactured. At the present time, however, not only outer garments, but skirts, jackets and shirt-waists are manufactured, and in every grade from the cheapest to the most expensive.

Hats and Caps

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wagee.	Materials	Product.
1850.	251	\$1,847,575	5,784	\$1,410,936	\$3,078,750	\$6,227,049
1860.	150	1,086,750	2,966	1,017,096	1,235,850	5,663,040
1870.	135	2,363,083	5,267	2,188,110	4,213,353	8,708,723
1880.	178	3,405,145	7,320	2,918,528	5,643,999	10,669,138
1890.	288	4,893,821	8,087	4,549,164	5,982,951	12,984,801
1900.	336	7,303,562	10,179	4,673,257	8,941,277	17,074,512

1850. Hats and caps.

1860. Caps; hats, silk, felt and straw.

1870. Hats and caps.

1880. Hats and caps, not including wool hats; wool hats.

1890. Ditto.

1900. Fur hats; hats and caps, materials; hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats; wool hats.

Of all the branches of the clothing industry, the first one to emerge from the household stage was the manufacture of hats and caps, which became articles of commerce in the colonies in the first century of their existence. The industry flourished to such a degree that the colonies even began to export hats and caps, and in 1731 the London company of felt makers petitioned

Parliament to prohibit this export trade, a special committee having reported that in New York and New England beaver hats were manufactured to the number of 10,000 a year. In spite of Parliamentary restrictions upon the hat trade of the colonies, it continued to thrive throughout the eighteenth century, before the close of which labor-saving machinery was in general use in the hat factories of the north. In 1810 the census reported 124 "hatteries" in New York, with an annual output of 104,014 hats, valued at \$260,035. Secretary Gallatin's report of the same year contains an interesting statement from a hat manufacturer of Albany, who with an investment of \$8,000 employed 20 workmen and produced 6,400 hats, as follows: 1,600 worth \$7 each, 1,800 worth \$3 each, and 3,000 worth \$1 each—a total product of \$19,600, on which he made from 15 to 20 per cent profit. Gallatin stated that New York made more hats than it consumed, although its trade was greatly inferior to that of New England, Massachusetts alone making 1,500,000 hats, most of which sold for \$5 apiece.*

By 1840 New York's output had increased to \$2,914,117, according to the imperfect census returns of that year, and in 1850 to \$6,227,049. The substantial growth in the last fifty years is revealed in the table. In 1900 New York made one-third of the hats and caps manufactured in this country (\$56,646,723). Its output (valued at \$17,074,512) greatly exceeds that of any other State, New Jersey being second with a product somewhat exceeding nine million dollars, Connecticut third (\$8,685,891) and Massachusetts fourth (\$8,116,453). New York ranks below Connecticut and New Jersey in the manufacture of fur hats, but has a vastly greater product in other lines of the trade. In New York City are located the two or three manufacturers whose styles determine the American fashions in hats. The specialty of New York is the manufacture of cloth hats and caps which have come into vogue in recent years with the growth of outdoor sports and the demand for uniforms of all kinds.

*American State Papers, Finance, III, 428, 437.

Millinery

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850	180	\$291,000	2,432	\$372,480	\$731,308	\$1,433,098
1860	273	761,220	2,235	442,718	1,477,322	2,956,342
1870	272	760,726	2,836	456,658	1,112,204	2,270,737
1880	260	2,562,330	7,298	2,019,111	5,942,903	10,141,455
1890	1,274	9,697,839	16,682	7,644,491	12,360,208	25,869,555
1900	2,271	14,787,176	20,428	7,022,244	18,793,386	36,898,317

1850. Millinery; artificial flowers.

1860. Millinery; millinery goods, miscellaneous; artificial flowers.

1870. Artificial feathers, fruit and leaves; artificial flowers; millinery.

1880. Artificial feathers and flowers; millinery and lace goods.

1890. Artificial feathers and flowers; millinery and lace goods; millinery, custom work.

1900. Artificial feathers and flowers; millinery and lace goods; millinery, custom work.

A very important industry in New York State, ranking above the manufacture of hats and caps, is the making and trimming of women's bonnets and other headwear. The census reports separately the manufacture of artificial flowers and feathers and other millinery and lace goods, and the custom work done by milliners. The net value of the work done in the three branches of business in 1900 exceeded eighteen million dollars, of which more than two-thirds was in the form of millinery goods made in factories (bonnet frames, ruches, laces, flowers and other trimmings). Custom work is of course done in every State in the Union, but the manufacture of millinery goods is essentially a New York industry, the Empire State turning out 71 per cent of the entire American product. New York's share of the artificial feather and flower business is even larger (80 per cent), as that branch of the trade has been built up by New York City firms. Most of the work is done by immigrants, who receive very low wages (see Chapter II of the current report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics). As much of the work is done in the home, the number of employees is probably understated in the census reports.

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY IN 1850 AND 1900

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish- ments.	Capital	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
1. Men's Clothing.							
Custom work and repairing.....	5,089	\$12,985,394	13,183	\$7,011,702	\$11,778,039	\$31,538,653	\$19,760,614
Factory product (incl. buttonholes).....	2,612	51,521,320	41,802	19,770,146	64,550,770	126,829,262	62,278,492
Furnishing goods.....	270	16,158,628	21,610	7,299,054	15,865,729	31,000,834	15,135,105
Shirts.....	324	9,526,124	13,565	4,699,177	10,721,902	22,762,302	12,060,400
Total—1900.....	8,295	90,191,466	90,160	\$38,780,079	\$102,916,440	\$212,151,051	\$109,234,611
Clothiers and tailors—1850.....	976	4,011,622	41,071	5,067,036	8,603,388	16,007,534	7,404,146
2. Women's Clothing.							
Dressmaking.....	2,913	\$5,354,667	11,058	\$4,381,032	\$5,490,079	\$14,915,538	\$9,425,459
Factory product.....	1,673	29,283,205	48,717	21,987,896	56,848,074	106,892,390	50,044,316
Corsets.....	74	930,479	1,524	461,307	892,271	2,000,226	1,107,955
Total—1900.....	4,660	\$35,568,351	61,299	\$26,830,235	\$63,230,424	\$123,808,154	\$60,577,780
No report for 1850.							
3. Hats and Caps							
Fur hats.....	15	\$3,050,381	4,133	\$2,079,494	\$2,607,454	\$5,602,458	\$2,995,004
Hat and cap materials.....	28	754,675	610	196,343	1,255,887	1,751,350	495,463
Hats and caps (exclusive of fur and wool hats).....	288	2,601,654	4,506	1,994,237	4,288,588	8,343,983	4,055,395
Wool hats.....	5	896,852	930	403,213	789,348	1,376,721	587,373
Total—1900.....	336	\$7,303,562	10,179	\$4,673,257	\$8,941,277	\$17,074,512	\$8,133,235
Hats and caps—1850.....	251	1,847,575	5,784	1,410,936	3,078,750	6,227,049	3,148,299
4. Millinery, Lace Goods, Etc.							
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	157	\$2,981,273	4,019	\$1,257,143	\$2,198,956	\$5,016,463	\$2,817,507
Millinery and lace goods.....	393	7,730,991	11,274	4,031,573	11,177,269	21,037,782	6,860,523
Millinery, custom work.....	1,721	4,084,912	5,135	1,733,528	5,417,171	10,844,072	5,426,901
Total—1900.....	2,271	14,787,176	20,428	\$7,022,244	\$18,793,986	\$36,898,317	\$18,104,931
Millinery, artificial flowers—1850.....	180	291,000	2,432	372,480	731,808	1,433,098	701,790

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY IN 1850 AND 1890—(Concluded)

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Wage-earn-ers.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT	
						Gross.	Net.
5. Needlework, Not Elsewhere Specified.							
Umbrellas and canes.....	117	\$1,639,806	1,629	\$628,823	\$3,329,846	\$5,259,019	\$1,929,178
Awings, tents and sails.....	217	847,816	993	531,095	1,503,314	2,918,777	1,415,463
Bags, banners, fancy articles, etc.....	289	3,660,354	3,108	1,173,413	3,697,011	7,128,272	3,431,261
Total—1900.....	623	\$6,147,976	5,790	\$2,331,331	\$8,530,171	\$15,308,068	\$6,775,897
Umbrellas, sails, etc.—1850.....	53	424,300	1,554	261,732	764,367	1,593,830	829,423
6. Dyeing and Cleaning.							
Total—1900.....	331	\$1,442,419	1,309	\$579,244	\$560,916	\$2,171,777	\$1,610,861
No report for 1850.							
GRAND TOTAL.....	16,516	\$155,440,950	189,165	\$80,216,390	\$202,972,614	\$407,409,879	\$204,437,265
	1,460	6,574,497	50,841	7,112,184	13,177,843	25,261,501	12,083,658

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES

While the clothing industry holds first place among New York manufactures in respect to the value of work done, it is closely followed by the metal-working and machine-building industries, which until the latest census surpassed in importance all other classes of industries, and even now occupy the first rank in the matter of capital invested and wages paid. As already noted, this group of industries has increased only seven-fold in the last half century, the wood-working and leather industries alone revealing a smaller increase. These are of course the industries that are chiefly dependent on crude materials, and hence with the exhaustion of New York's forests have moved westward. Upon the discovery of the rich beds of iron ore in the Superior Lake region, the manufacture of the cruder forms of iron and steel began to concentrate in the region between the coal fields and the lakes, and New York capital was turned into the manufacture of the finer metal products, such as machinery, electrical apparatus and metallic wares of various descriptions; although at the present time a movement is conspicuous to build up a large steel industry in the vicinity of Buffalo.

The tables at the end of the section show that of the total value of the work done in this group of industries (\$192,468,804) somewhat more than one-half (\$107,162,106) may be credited to iron and steel and remanufactures in the form of hardware, tools and machinery; \$37,331,465 to conveyances (carriages, cars, bicycles, ships and boats), into which both iron and wood enter as the principal materials, and \$47,975,233 to metals and metallic goods other than iron and steel.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS

In the earlier days of the republic the only metals (other than iron) worked by American artizans and mechanics on any considerable scale were gold and silver. Gold and silversmiths naturally settled in centers of wealth and fashion, and for this reason the industry thrived especially in New York City. The principal products were brooches, buckles and rings, snuff boxes,

and medals and other trinkets favored by Indian chiefs. In 1840 there were 708 persons employed in the manufacture of jewelry, silverware, etc., in this State, and their annual product was valued at \$1,106,203; in 1850 the value of the work done by silversmiths, jewelers and watchmakers was \$3,464,138, New York still ranking first. But the last half of the nineteenth century saw a striking development in the use of other than precious metals, and New York lost its leadership in this group of industries. The smelting of copper and lead is carried on in the Western States where those metals are mined; the manufacture of brass and copper goods began in the decade of 1840-50, and at once established itself in the Naugatuck valley of Connecticut; the manufacture of silver-plated ware likewise went to Connecticut; while the art of "filling" gold jewelry was developed in and about Providence, Rhode Island (Providence, Attleboro and North Attleboro, Mass., together turned out 46 per cent of the American output of jewelry in 1900). New York City remains the principal seat of the manufacture of fine hand-made jewelry, of watch-cases and of silverware, and is pre-eminent in lapidary work (being in fact the largest market in the world for diamonds and precious stones). The following table shows very inadequately the progress that has been made since 1850 in the manufacture of—

JEWELRY, GOLD, SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1840.....			708			\$1,106,203
1850.....	177	\$1,411,410	1,837	\$778,880	\$1,956,302	8,722,768
1860.....	218	1,980,498	2,076	922,976	2,813,627	4,778,621
1870.....	313	6,995,600	4,923	1,753,972	5,660,377	13,592,216
1880.....	285	3,886,878	3,480	2,168,978	4,091,219	8,637,148
1890.....	253	6,520,436	5,130	3,706,614	6,390,800	13,962,381
1900.....	333	12,894,745	6,924	4,158,932	9,981,801	19,413,398

1850. Silversmiths, jewellers and watch makers; britannia and plated ware.

1860. Jewelry, gold chains, etc.; silverware; silver-plated and britannia ware.

1870

1880

1890

1900

Jewelry not specified; plated ware; silverware; pencils and pens, gold; watch cases.

In the earlier days the goldsmith or silversmith, to keep busy, had to make other wares than jewelry, and readily took up the making of fine mathematical or surgical instruments. New York became and still is the principal seat of the manufacture of pro-

fessional and scientific instruments, optical goods and photographic apparatus. The three industries employ some 4,000 highly-skilled workmen in New York City, Rochester, Geneva and Troy; Rochester and its suburbs being the leading district in the country for the manufacture of optical and photographic apparatus.

One other branch of metal-working may almost be ranked among the leading industries of the State—the various kinds of work that are classed under the head of “tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet-iron working,” in which New York has always led the other States. This work, however, is essentially that of a hand trade or neighborhood industry, the average number of employees to an establishment being only four and one-half. The growth of the industry from a product of about two million dollars in 1850 to one of nearly nineteen million dollars in 1900, is, however, considerably larger than the growth of population in the same period:

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKING (INCLUDING COPPERSMITHING)

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	476	\$904,440	1,442	\$453,744	\$999,759	\$1,966,705
1860.....	667	2,287,219	2,669	853,972	1,737,781	3,873,112
1870.....	970	4,546,321	5,187	2,056,510	4,015,274	8,414,894
1880.....	1,230	5,237,281	5,709	2,430,789	5,863,132	10,880,140
1890.....	1,155	7,483,547	7,945	4,715,978	6,240,012	14,245,039
1900.....	1,815	10,585,979	8,808	4,864,236	8,371,058	18,696,192

1850. Tin and sheet-iron workers.

1860. Tin and sheet-iron workers; copper-smithing.

1870. Tin, copper and sheet-iron ware; copper-smithing.

1880. Tin, copper and sheet-iron ware; copper-smithing.

1890. Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.

1900. Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.

IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS

At the twelfth census the gross value of New York's manufactures of iron and steel, including machinery, but excluding ships and vehicles for land transportation, was \$200,000,000, or nearly as much as the aggregate of all manufactured products reported for the State in 1850. This large product contrasts strongly with the value of the iron manufactures reported at the first census, namely, \$859,895 in 1810—but it is to be observed that, notwithstanding this progress, the industry has failed to maintain its

relative rank either among New York industries or among the various States. New York, indeed, still ranks second among the States in the production of machinery and other products of iron and steel, but in the last twenty years has seen the vast iron and steel industry itself pass beyond its borders to districts nearer the sources of supply.

Iron and Steel*

COMBINED TOTALS OF (a) BLAST FURNACES, (b) ROLLING MILLS AND STEEL WORKS, (c) IRON-ORE FORGES AND IRON BLOOMERIES

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	97	\$2,305,450	2,034	\$667,924	\$1,790,576	\$2,953,057
1860.....	65	3,245,950	2,876	994,416	3,322,991	5,190,746
1870.....	116	14,582,699	8,930	4,502,932	19,201,138	27,891,329
1880.....	74	19,752,471	11,444	4,099,451	13,395,229	22,219,219
1890.....	44	16,282,425	6,848	3,303,811	10,424,852	15,849,537
1900.....	30	13,292,346	5,418	3,062,711	7,676,155	13,858,553

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-1900 were compiled by the Census Office (Twelfth Census, vol. X, p. 5); those for 1850-1870 have been compiled from the several censuses and may not be strictly comparable, owing to changes in classification.

*The following statistics include castings, which were at first made in iron "works," but later in foundries distinct from the establishments known as iron works:

1810.						
Furnaces (air and blast), pig iron.....					\$362,020	
Bloomeries.....					21,200	
Forges.....					168,400	
Trip hammers.....						
Rolling and slitting mills.....					38,120	
Naileries.....					275,155	
						<u>\$859,895</u>
1820.						
Pig-iron and castings.....					\$342,400	
Wrought-iron.....					472,158	
						<u>\$814,558</u>
1832.						
Pig-iron and castings.....					\$751,807	
Wrought-iron.....					1,989,790	
						<u>\$2,741,597</u>
1835.						
Iron works.....					\$4,349,949	
Trip hammers.....					363,581	
Chain cables.....					28,025	
						<u>\$4,742,155</u>
1840.						
Pig-iron.....					\$727,200	
Castings.....					2,512,792	
Wrought-iron.....					3,490,045	
						<u>\$6,730,037</u>
1845.						
Iron works.....					\$3,402,586	
Trip hammers.....					586,328	
Chain cables.....					5,000	
						<u>\$3,993,914</u>

Pennsylvania has almost from the first ranked above the other States in the production of iron and steel, and during most of the nineteenth century Ohio held the second place; but until late in the 70's New York was a fairly close rival of Ohio, and at that time seemed destined to remain among the leaders. Industrial changes, however, so altered the conditions of manufacture that some of New York's world-famous plants closed their doors and production fell off fifty per cent between 1870 and 1900.

More recently, however, the industry has been revived under promising conditions in other parts of the State, and New York may regain some of its pristine importance. At any rate the story of the iron and steel industry is too interesting to pass over; although such mention must be brief. Owing to the frequent changes in process, the statistics of iron and steel production are not comparable for any extended period; for example, iron castings in the early part of the nineteenth century were made in the same establishments with pig iron, and the two products were reported together. From 1840 to 1870 castings were reported separately, but since 1880 they have been included among "foundry and machine-shop products," and hence cannot be separately shown.

As a colony, New York attained less prominence in the iron industry than her neighbors to the east and south. The first iron works recorded by the historian of American manufactures were the furnace and forge built about 1740 by Philip Livingston, upon the Livingston manor in Columbia county, to utilize the ore of the Salisbury mine (of which he was one of the principal owners), just across the Connecticut border.* Ten years later a rich deposit of iron was found in the Sterling mountain, in Orange county near the New Jersey border, and this mine has been worked almost to the present day. A blast furnace was at once erected nearby and then (1751) a forge for the making of anchors. The first steel made in New York was produced at the Sterling works in 1776, and during the Revolution the iron was used for cannon, bar iron, etc. But its most famous product was the great

*Bishop, History of American Manufacture, I, 530.

chain which was forged there and then stretched across the Hudson at West Point to bar the passage of British ships. Other mines were opened and furnaces built in the Highlands, either in Orange county or the neighboring counties of Putnam and Dutchess, but it was not until after the Revolution that the far richer deposits in the Adirondacks were worked. The first iron works in the Champlain district were built in Essex county in 1801, and the mining of iron ore in New York became in time, especially after the construction of the Champlain canal, a great industry. In fact New York usually ranked third among the States in the production of iron ore from the Civil War to the latest decade; in 1890 the New York product slightly exceeded in value that of Pennsylvania, which in quantity produced ranked third.

During the major portion of the century New York ranked equally high in the production of iron from the ore, because at that time blast furnaces for the conversion of ore into pig iron were located near the beds of ore. Down to 1840 the fuel used in this process in American blast furnaces was charcoal, which of course could be made as cheaply at the iron mines as elsewhere. Soon after 1840 anthracite coal came into use and by 1855 more iron was made with it than from the burning of charcoal. While the use of anthracite primarily favored Pennsylvania, it also benefited New Jersey and New York, as these States lay close to the anthracite coal layers in Eastern Pennsylvania and possessed rich deposits of iron ore themselves. New York's production of pig iron then increased at a rapid rate, and in about 1875 attained its maximum figure. That year marked the close of the period dominated by anthracite coal. Its displacement by bituminous coal placed New York at a relative disadvantage, as the bituminous mines could not be easily tapped by the New York furnaces, which were situated in the Champlain district and the upper Hudson valley. Transportation costs rendered it cheaper to ship the ore to the fuel than fuel to the ore, and the blast furnaces

therefore moved across the Alleghanies to more advantageous territory.*

The manufacture of rolled and hammered iron and of steel in New York† has gone through a development similar to that indi-

*The following statistics show the ups and downs of New York's blast furnaces in their competition with those of other states:

YEAR.	VALUE OF PIG-IRON MADE IN—					
	United States.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	New York (rank of N. Y.)	Illinois.	Alabama.
1810.....	\$3,616,457	\$1,301,343	\$109,090 (3)	\$362,020	.....	.....
1840.....	7,172,575	2,459,875	880,900 (4)	727,200	\$3,950	\$750
1850.....	13,491,898	6,170,625	1,427,838 (3)	1,067,572	93,600	28,896
1860.....	20,870,120	11,262,974	2,697,366 (3)	1,635,758	37,500	64,590
1870.....	69,640,498	32,636,410	10,956,938 (3)	7,922,483	?	210,258
1880.....	89,315,569	45,573,750	13,038,193 (3)	6,816,241	2,391,850	1,405,350
1890.....	145,643,153	75,239,203	19,800,268 (5)	5,182,606	10,138,310	10,315,691
1900.....	206,823,202	101,575,487	40,366,637 (6)	5,046,145	15,153,646	13,48,769

IN 1900 Virginia, with a product of \$6,505,218, also ranked above New York

STATISTICS OF PIG-IRON PRODUCTION IN NEW YORK, 1850 TO 1900.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	29	\$927,500	934	\$286,296	\$541,433	\$1,067,572
1860.....	15	1,369,100	656	216,364	1,018,772	1,635,758
1870.....	39	5,732,116	2,121	1,095,450	5,548,925	7,922,463
1880.....	30	8,836,471	2,518	902,929	4,166,622	6,816,241
1890.....	16	6,443,208	1,410	581,107	4,212,888	5,182,606
1900.....	9	4,003,641	1,033	632,393	3,508,100	5,046,145

From censuses of 1850, 1870 and 1900

†IRON AND STEEL: (b)ROLLED IRON AND STEEL

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....a	4	\$181,000	168	\$43,800	\$388,575	\$500,000
1860.....{ a	10	939,750	1,473	514,680	1,529,833	2,251,250
.....{ b	2	205,000	91	42,386	137,699	277,040
1870.....{ a	27	5,008,400	4,653	2,362,890	9,714,907	14,136,225
.....{ b	5	1,030,000	284	185,200	456,712	834,230
1880.....{ a	23	6,086,000	5,532	1,937,319	5,286,659	8,697,446
.....{ b	5	2,275,000	1,905	787,872	2,977,527	5,227,176
1890.....	19	9,821,993	5,418	2,872,316	5,932,461	10,810,088
1900.....	20	9,243,471	4,344	2,410,275	4,093,932	8,697,995

aRolling mills.

bSteel works.

IRON AND STEEL: (c)IRON BLOOMS AND HAMMERED BAR IRON.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	64	\$1,196,950	982	\$337,828	\$910,568	\$1,385,585
1860.....{ a	24	442,100	439	141,936	468,559	697,198
.....{ b	14	290,000	217	80,100	167,928	329,500
1870.....{ a	22	1,614,883	1,020	358,135	1,626,264	2,171,166
.....{ b	23	1,197,300	902	501,257	1,854,430	2,827,255
1880.....	22	2,254,000	1,489	964,421	471,331	1,478,356
1890.....	9	517,434	154	279,503	61,050	356,843

1850 Iron forges.

1860 { aIron blooms. bIron, forged

1870 {

1880. Forges and bloomeries.

1890. Ditto.

1900. Ditto; no separate report for New York published

cated above for pig-iron. Until the puddling process was introduced, about 1840, nearly all forms of iron were made at the places where the ore was converted. Rolling and slitting mills for transforming bar iron into hoop iron and nail rods were scattered through the counties along the Hudson, but the business became concentrated in the vicinity of Troy, which for several decades was one of the principal seats of the iron and steel industry of the United States. As early as 1787 a nail mill was in operation in Albany, and in 1807 an Albany firm (Brinckerhoff & Co.) built a rolling and slitting mill on the Wynantskill, near Troy. In 1826 the mill was bought at auction by Erastus Corning, a hardware merchant of Albany, and called first the Albany Nail Factory, and later, upon a reorganization of the firm, which had been joined by John F. Winslow, the Albany Iron Works. Here the conversion of pig into wrought iron by the puddling process was done in 1839, the only other plant in New York where the process was similarly successful thus early being the Ulster Iron Works, and here were made the iron plates for the epoch-making "Monitor," invented by Ericsson. About that time also the Cornings, associated with John A. Griswold, bought a rolling mill built in 1846 by the Troy Vulcan Co., on the Poestenkill near Troy, and operated it under the firm name of John A. Griswold & Co.; while in 1863 Winslow, Griswold & A. L. Halley established one of the pioneer steel works of this country near the mouth of the Wynantskill, where they undertook to manufacture steel under the Bessemer patents, which they had acquired for the United States. In 1865 they made the first conversion of charcoal iron into steel. In 1867 the mill was enlarged to twice its former capacity (2½ tons), but the next year it was partially destroyed by fire and was soon after bought by John A. Griswold & Co., and again enlarged. In 1875 the three plants controlled by Erastus Corning & Co. and John A. Griswold & Co. were consolidated under the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, which in 1885 (under the name of the Troy Steel and Iron Co.) extended the plant to Breaker Island in the Hudson river and employed 2,300 workmen. In 1893, however, the company passed into a receiver's hands, and the plant is no longer oper-

ated, having been sold under foreclosure in 1902 to interests said to be allied with the United States Steel Corporation.

While at the time the twelfth census was taken, Troy was still the leading city in manufacturing iron and steel in New York State, it was already yielding its primacy to the industrial district of which Buffalo is the center. Of the 5,418 wage-earners employed in this industry in New York, 1,128 were in two Troy mills, and 287 in the neighboring city of Cohoes; but Erie and Niagara counties together counted 1,318 employees (Buffalo 871, North Tonawanda 349, Lockport 98). At the same time there was building in the town of West Seneca, just across the southern boundary line of Buffalo, one of the largest steel plants in the United States, which will soon be operated by a company capitalized at \$40,000,000.* Indications point to the growth of a large iron and steel business along the New York shores of Lake Erie, which may restore the State to its former rank in this industry.†

Iron Castings and Machinery

New York has 693 factories which employ 7,200 workers and annually produce more than ten million dollars' worth of hardware, cutlery, tools, firearms, etc., but in most of these industries New York is outranked by other States, especially Connecticut. When it comes to machines and implements, however, New York, with a yearly product of more than \$100,000,000, ranks second only to Pennsylvania. The bulk of this vast production is included in the industry designated as "foundry and machine-shop products," and cannot therefore be analyzed as fully as it deserves, since only a few of the products are separately treated by the census. Moreover, there are some six or eight machine industries not included in the group, as for example, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements and machines, typewriters, sewing machines, gas machines and meters, and also steam fittings and apparatus, and architectural and ornamental iron work. Both of these latter industries are branches of the foundry trade and

*As this is passing through the press, in 1903, the factory inspector's report reveals the plant in partial operation with a force of 5,214 employees.

†The recent statistics of pig-iron production reveal an increase of 100 per cent. since 1890 most of which has been gained since 1899. In 1903 New York passed Virginia which, for more than a decade, had ranked fifth in volume of production.

were formerly included in that industry, the growth of which is shown in the following table:

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	704	\$9,394,775	14,201	\$5,125,224	\$8,082,189	16,558,322
1860.....	530	12,691,763	15,053	5,741,054	8,248,829	20,628,157
1870.....	942	29,218,231	24,253	14,152,666	19,520,856	44,955,494
1880.....	883	34,046,914	31,261	14,828,342	20,214,369	44,714,915
1890.....	1,081	68,086,728	39,133	23,245,546	27,273,952	72,084,500
1900.....	1,352	107,926,155	50,173	27,576,739	41,814,790	96,636,517

IRONWORK, ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL

1880.....	9	\$106,000	105	\$48,653	\$184,647	\$293,131
1890.....	155	3,739,291	4,018	2,591,595	4,147,313	8,386,281
1900.....	203	6,167,239	4,942	2,936,838	6,877,269	12,745,249

1850. Iron foundries; machinists and millwrights; stoves and ranges.

1860, Iron castings, not elsewhere specified; iron castings; stoves and hollow ware; ma-
1870 } chinery.

1880-1900. Foundry and machine shop products.

The exclusion of several important branches of the foundry trade in 1880, as already mentioned, operates to conceal the actual rate of progress in the last two decades, as there was a large increase of production in both architectural iron work and steam fittings. Of the \$96,636,517 product in 1900, \$4,408,860 consisted of metal-working machinery and \$26,724,879 of motive power appliances, as follows: Locomotives, \$9,492,891; traction engines, \$439,256; motor vehicles, \$471,547; engines, boilers, etc., \$16,121,185. The census statistics afford no information respecting the number of workmen employed in producing this output (other than locomotives), but the reports of the factory inspectors of the present year (1902) indicate that the approximate number was 18,000 (of whom 7,000 work in the two principal locomotive shops). The number and value of boilers and engines reported by 164 New York factories at the twelfth census were as follows:

	Number.	Aggregate horse-power.	Value.
Steam boilers:			
Fire tube.....	3,708	171,139	\$1,814,997
Water tube.....	453	55,509	454,237
Steam engines:			
Marine.....	111	17,404	261,243
Fixed cut-off throttling.....	2,004	111,410	1,179,423
High speed variable automatic cut-off.....	404	46,377	568,353
Low speed variable automatic cut-off.....	216	69,703	873,769
Internal combustion engines (gas, petroleum, etc.).....	1,387	11,619	466,311
Water motors:			
Overshot or undershot wheels.....	3	50	500
Turbines.....	53	3,631	7,192
Impact wheels.....	221	551	20,730
All other products.....			7,623,588
Custom work and repairing.....			2,850,803
Total.....			\$16,121,185

While New York now ranks third, and produces only ten per cent of the total output of motive power appliances in the United States (\$172,202,145), it has contributed much to the development of the industry. A New York City machinist, in fact, is credited with having begun the business of making stationary engines,* and New York City engineers associated with Robert Fulton founded and developed the manufacture of marine engines after Fulton had been obliged to send to England for an engine to propel his steamboat, the *Clermont*.†

In the manufacture of locomotives New York is second only to Pennsylvania, although it took up the business at a much later date. Although the census reports four plants in New York, two of these turn out the bulk of New York's product—the two branches of the American Locomotive Company at Schenectady and Dunkirk, which at the present time (1902) employ 4,000 and 2,800 men respectively. The Schenectady Locomotive Works were established in 1848, while the Dunkirk plant was originally constructed as the locomotive building and repair shops of the Erie Railway. In 1869 the Erie completed a larger plant at a more central location, and President Gould issued an order to close the Dunkirk shops; but was induced instead to lease them to H. G. Brooks, a resident of Dunkirk and superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Erie Railway. The works enjoyed a steady growth under the management of Mr. Brooks, whose company acquired the title in 1883, and upon the formation of the American Locomotive Company entered that combination. Much locomotive construction work is done in shops owned and operated by railway companies; but this is reported under the industry title of "cars and general shop construction and repairs by railroad companies."

Another large industry in the class of foundry and machine-shop products is the manufacture of printing presses. The history of this industry is largely interwoven with the growth of the firm of Hoe in New York City, who were among the first (1822) in this country to undertake the manufacture of iron instead of wooden presses. They also produced (1847) the first

*Bishop, *History of American Manufactures*, II. 583.

†*Ibid.*, 587-592.

rotary press, which carried the type on a revolving cylinder, and for many years their only competition was from other New York houses. In recent years Chicago has rivaled New York City in this industry, but improvements like the making of duplicate stereotype plates, the web press, which is self-feeding from a long roll of paper, etc., have cheapened printing and enormously increased the market for presses.

Another important foundry industry in this State is the manufacture of stoves. In the eighteenth century stove plates were cast at blast furnaces near the iron mines. But Troy early became a center of the stove trade; and in the nineteenth century, when stove founding became a separate business, it grew up chiefly at Albany and Troy, where superior moulding-sand was found. With the settlement of the west, the stove business developed in western cities, especially Detroit, which now leads the world; but New York State still ranks among the first in this industry.

As previously noted, the census statistics specify only a small number of machine industries outside of the class of foundry and machine-shop products. Among them agricultural implements and electrical apparatus are most important, while of the several small machines separately entered (cash registers, sewing machines, gas machines and meters, scales and balances, etc.) only the typewriter business requires particular mention on account of its special development in New York. The growth of the typewriter industry has all been within the last twenty years. The idea of mechanical writing is not a new one, but until 1868 no practical machine had appeared. The earliest patents were by Englishmen, but all the important inventions and improvements have been made by Americans, and the United States has practically no competitor in this field. The first machine was made in Ilion in 1873, and the first one was offered for sale in 1875. It was clumsy, wrote only capitals and was received with little favor. During the decade from 1880-1890 great improvements and judicious advertising increased the sale of the instruments so that in 1890, when it first appears under a separate classification in the census, the annual value of the product was \$3,630,126, and the capital invested \$1,421,783. During the decade 1890-1900, the amount of capital increased five-fold and the value of the

product nearly doubled. Of the entire product, valued at \$6,932,029, there was exported \$2,697,544 worth, or about 40 per cent. New York State leads all others in this industry; in 1900 there were 88,087 machines produced, forming 61 per cent of the product of the United States, and this product was valued at \$3,823,992, or 55 per cent of that of the whole country. There were twenty-one establishments employing about 1,800 hands. Of this number fourteen establishments were located in New York City, but employed only 466 hands. Ilion and Syracuse are the seats of large factories.

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	25	\$333,558	454	\$278,801	\$321,066	\$798,939
1890.....	66	8,976,892	4,202	2,505,868	4,025,504	8,189,180
1900.....	134	17,697,382	10,370	5,666,702	12,538,790	22,695,024

1880. Telephone and telegraph apparatus.

1890. Electrical apparatus and supplies.

1900. Ditto.

The manufacture of electrical appliances has risen to importance only in the last two decades. Fifty years ago electrical apparatus, except for experimental use, was practically unknown. The wonderful inventions of the last half century have, however, raised electrical instruments and appliances to a most important product. In 1880 practically all of the product was in the form of telephones and telegraphs, and at that time the telephone was yet in its infancy. From 1880 on the invention and perfecting of electrical machines for lighting, heating, transmitting power, mining, street railroading and a thousand other purposes has caused the growth of vast plants employing thousands of skilled laborers. As late as 1887 a census of electrical street railways showed only thirteen small roads. At the present time the horse car is a curiosity, and many steam railroads have been so hard pressed by the development of interurban and suburban electrical car lines as to be compelled to abandon schedules or adopt the use of electricity. In 1880 New York State boasted twenty-five establishments, with \$333,558 capital, producing \$798,939 worth of goods; in 1900, 134 establishments capitalized

at \$17,697,352 produced \$22,695,024, an increase in capital of over fifty-fold, and in production of thirty-fold.

Throughout the whole period of electrical development New York State has been far in advance. In 1890 the value of electrical supplies produced in the State was \$8,189,180, or nearly one-half of the product of the United States. Massachusetts ranked second with \$5,762,599, and New Jersey third with \$744,274. By 1900 the production of New York State had more than doubled itself, but its proportion of the production of the whole country was less. The production of the leading States and their proportions of the whole country is as follows: New York, \$22,695,024, or 25 per cent; Pennsylvania, \$19,112,665, or 21 per cent; Illinois, \$12,169,425, or 13 per cent; Massachusetts, \$10,490,361, or 11 per cent. In 1900 there were only six establishments reporting over 1,000 hands, whereas 322 establishments employ between five and fifty hands. New York State employs in this branch of industry 10,370 wage-earners, Pennsylvania 7,817, Illinois 6,048, Massachusetts 5,202. Pittsburg leads the cities in the production, with a product valued at \$14,013,450; Chicago ranks second, producing \$11,357,986 worth, and New York City third with \$10,851,350.

In the production of insulated wire and cable, dynamos, electric light and fixtures, switchboards and telegraph instruments, New York State stands first. The value of the most important electrical appliances manufactured in the State is as follows: Insulated wire and cable, \$6,119,878; motors, \$4,470,881; dynamos, \$3,280,871; telephones, \$2,765,994; electric light and fixtures, \$1,551,051; switchboards, \$1,055,288; transformers, \$723,908; telegraph instruments, \$634,261. The manufacture of insulated wire and cable is the most important electrical industry in the country. In 1900 its annual value in the United States was \$21,292,001—nearly one-fourth of the entire value of all electrical appliances. These figures show to some extent its importance as a factor in nearly all electrical operations. Motors and dynamos form another important product. Their united annual value in the United States in 1900 was \$30,000,000. The perfection of the dynamo obviating the use of primary batteries

which consumed costly chemicals, has given a great impetus to the manufacture of these electrical power generators.

The bulk of New York's production is turned out in two large factories—one in New York, which employs, according to the factory inspector's report of 1902, 4,100 wage-earners, and one in Schenectady that employs over 10,000 wage-earners. In the census tables the latter plant is assigned to Schenectady county, outside the city.

Agricultural Implements and Machines

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	185	\$449,500	923	\$311,424	\$500,448	\$1,266,276
1860.....	333	2,364,846	2,905	965,753	920,201	3,454,082
1870.....	337	7,824,656	4,953	2,513,317	4,594,316	11,847,037
1880.....	265	9,580,009	6,462	2,513,875	4,580,010	10,707,766
1890.....	116	19,924,731	6,038	3,179,511	3,743,157	11,680,842
1900.....	87	20,115,962	5,551	2,797,299	4,824,871	10,537,254

1850. Agricultural implements.

1860. Agricultural implements, miscellaneous; farming mills; grain cradles and scythes; handles; mowers and scrapers; ploughs and cultivators; rakes; threshers and separators.

1870-1900. Agricultural implements.

New York's share in the development of this industry has always been an honorable one, as befits a great agricultural commonwealth. James Oliver perfected the chilled plow and built up a large business in Syracuse. The Pitts brothers patented the first successful threshing machine in 1837,* and from Buffalo long supplied them to farmers throughout a wide region. Ketcham was the first to build distinctively mowing machines, and his machines were likewise manufactured in Buffalo, while the famous Walter A. Wood mower, patented in the early fifties, is still made at Hoosick Falls. New York's progress in the industry was most rapid in the two decades after 1850, when its production increased from \$1,266,276 to \$11,847,037 in currency, and in both 1850 and 1860 New York led all the States. It was natural, however, that the great agricultural region in the Mississippi valley should prefer to procure its implements from factories close at hand, and by 1870 Ohio had become the leading State. In 1880 Illinois also passed New York, and since 1890 has established an indisputable supremacy in the industry; its in-

*Dewey, One Hundred Years of American Commerce, II. 353-5.

crease in 1890-1900, for example, being larger than the increase in the whole country, while Chicago alone turns out one-fourth of the country's product. Although the capital investment has increased somewhat in New York, production has remained virtually stationary in the last quarter century. Of the larger machines, New York makes more mowers than anything else, in this respect surpassing Ohio; it also stands second in number of harrows produced, and third in number of reapers or harvesters and in number of threshers. Mowers and reapers are the principal machines exported from the United States.

The seat of New York's agricultural implement industry lies in the narrow stretch of farming country between Troy and Buffalo, the principal centers being Auburn (Cayuga county), Hoosick Falls (near Troy), Batavia (Genesee county), Buffalo, Syracuse and Poughkeepsie.

CONVEYANCES

On the border line between the iron and the wood-working industries is the building of ships and vehicles for land transportation, a class of industries that in 1900 occupied 39,450 of New York's wage-earners and turned out products worth \$67,466,313, as compared with 14,285 workmen and \$13,573,093 product in 1850. There was a relatively small increase in the shipbuilding industry, but a large increase in the carriage and wagon industry; while the car and bicycle industries are virtually new.

Ship and Boat Building

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	125	\$1,513,000	3,478	\$1,745,160	\$2,625,162	\$6,180,185
1860.....	93	1,109,500	2,072	1,153,952	1,127,994	3,125,711
1870.....	233	2,757,000	2,909	1,630,516	2,701,082	5,616,120
1880.....	457	3,944,100	4,661	2,907,129	4,055,637	7,985,044
1890.....	a	217	16,481,649	5,529	3,810,394	2,499,335
		216	4,281,884	3,303	2,337,511	2,267,391
1900.....	227	9,675,080	5,572	3,181,969	3,115,997	8,647,371

1850. Shipbuilding.

1860. Ship and boat building.

1870. Boats; iron shipbuilding and marine engines; oakum; cars; blocks and spars; shipbuilding, ship materials and repairs.

1880. Shipbuilding.

1890. Ditto; (a) includes the U. S. navy yard in Brooklyn.

1900. Ship and boat building, wood: shipbuilding, iron and steel.

The first ship built on the American continent was the small bark "Onrest," or "Restless," constructed by Captain Adrian

Block (discoverer of Block Island, Rhode Island) on the Manhattan river in 1614 to replace one of his vessels that had been destroyed by fire after arriving from Holland in that year. It was in this little vessel of only sixteen tons burden that Captain Hendrickson discovered the Schuylkill river in 1616, and in fact explored the whole coast from Nova Scotia to Virginia. While New York did not as a colony maintain its leadership in the shipbuilding industry as against New England, its shipping steadily increased, and at the time of the Revolution Poughkeepsie and Albany had become prominent in shipbuilding, so that Congress in 1775 assigned to the Poughkeepsie yards two of the thirteen frigates then authorized. Previous to the occupation by the British, New York City built large numbers of privateers. After the War of 1812 the industry in New York City enjoyed another period of prosperity, due in large measure to the development of the steamboat after Fulton's epoch-making voyage on the Hudson in his boat the "Clermont" in 1807. The census of 1850 showed that New York stood first among the States in the shipbuilding industry. It was at that period that the building of American ocean-going ships reached its greatest proportions. The introduction of iron ships, together with the destructive effects of the Civil War upon American commerce, caused a decline in the American ocean marine, although many yards remained active in the construction of craft for internal navigation, and New York City firms always have considerable work to do in the nature of repairing.* New York, therefore, retained its rank as the leading shipbuilding State until 1900, when Pennsylvania, with its well-equipped yards for the construction of the largest iron and steel ships, displaced it. The last decade was a period of considerable prosperity owing to the large number of war ships ordered by Congress, the expansion of foreign trade, and especially the growth of internal commerce on the Great Lakes, which is alone nearly equal to the export and import trade of the country.

*At the census of 1890 the principal ship and boat building industry of New York harbor (New York city, Staten Island and Brooklyn) was reported as the coppering of wooden vessels and sheathing of grain ships, the total cost of the work amounting to \$4,500,000.

The following table discloses the various kinds of boats and ships turned out by the industry of this State in 1900:

KIND OF VESSEL	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Value.
Steel and iron:			
Steam.....	7,582	5,527	\$860,680
Barges.....	3,502	3,348	185,000
Other products and repairs.....			2,228,004
Wooden:			
Steam.....	4,817	2,874	\$535,252
Sailing.....	1,400	1,150	189,697
Barges.....	62,100	47,848	873,664
Canal boats.....	0,809	5,469	82,860
Small boats.....			654,702
Other products and repairs.....			3,137,552
Total.....			\$8,647,371

Carriages and Wagons

The great difficulty experienced in classifying the small shops in which blacksmithing or wheelwrighting is regularly carried on, and carriages or wagons manufactured on occasion, prevents any exact comparison from one census year to another. In fact it is only by reading together the figures of the two industries that one can really study the growth of the business, as will be observed from an examination of the two tables that follow:

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
1840.....		\$1,485,023	4,710			\$2,364,461
1850.....	125	740,860	1,953	\$614,484	\$513,471	1,513,340
1860.....	890	2,263,611	4,617	1,604,649	1,298,878	4,117,236
1870.....	1,797	6,287,140	8,784	3,667,747	3,831,757	11,049,345
1880.....	667	5,487,158	6,428	2,882,672	4,031,422	6,888,479
1890.....	1,098 692	15,363,964	11,059	6,551,138	6,786,570	16,803,241
1890.....		14,124,310	9,000	4,941,937	6,571,872	15,667,776
1900.....	893	14,141,207	6,981	3,809,899	5,174,662	13,068,385

1850. Coaches and carriages.

1860. Carriages.

1870. Carriages and wagons.

1880. Carriages and wagons.

1890 { a. Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing.

1890 { b. Carriages and wagons, factory product.

1900. Carriages and wagons.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	3,272	\$2,293,281	8,586	\$2,516,412	\$1,633,593	\$5,523,248
1860.....	1,861	1,468,942	3,740	1,231,636	982,110	3,241,095
1870.....	3,441	2,635,508	7,276	1,472,553	1,746,958	5,918,351
1880.....	5,441	5,045,724	7,188	2,557,914	3,115,390	9,279,422
1890.....	3,550	5,835,810	7,447	4,605,349	2,810,790	8,982,038
1900.....	5,394	7,925,045	4,843	2,919,140	3,290,667	11,699,115

1850. Blacksmiths; wheelwrights.

1860. Blacksmiths; hubs, spokes, felloes; wagons and carts.

The manufacture of carriages and wagons was carried on upon a very small scale in the early days of the Republic, as travel was principally on horseback until after the Revolution. In the towns a few coaches were in use, but these had been imported from England. In 1770 there were 85 vehicles owned in New York City—26 coaches, 33 chariots or post-chaises and 26 phaetons. Blacksmiths and wheelwrights turned out the strong, heavy wagons used for carting and for travel in the pioneers' westward movement. The Continental Congress prohibited the importation of carriages and coaches, and in 1784 the first line of mail coaches between Boston and New York was established. Among the famous stage coaches and wagons of the day were the Troy coach, built in Troy, and the great Conestoga wagon used in New York and Pennsylvania for the transportation of passengers and freight. It was a broad-wheeled wagon with canvas-covered body, and was drawn by six or eight horses or oxen, being the prototype of the famous prairie schooner or immigrant wagon. The first census of manufactures (1810) mentioned the fact that wagons were made in nine of the States, and reported the value of the annual production at \$1,421,573. About 1817 stage coaches came into general use, and in 1830 omnibuses were introduced on Broadway in New York City. The buggy is purely American in its origin and is commonly said to be the greatest achievement of American carriagemakers. It is simpler, lighter, stronger and cheaper than any similar vehicle.

At the census of 1850 New York ranked first and the State maintained its lead until 1880, when displaced by Ohio. New York still leads in respect of the capital invested and wages paid, but Ohio is first in value of product. Of New York's product in 1900 (\$13,068,385) the largest item was family and pleasure carriages (58,282, valued at \$4,953,224), followed by repair work (\$4,095,230) and wagons (23,145, valued at \$2,228,083); public conveyances (744 of the value of \$519,842), automobiles (582, value \$425,947), sleighs and sleds (14,740, value \$422,550), all other products \$423,509. Ohio ranks first in the production of carriages and buggies, while Michigan and Indiana also outrank New York. In the manufacture of wagons Indiana ranks first, followed by Illinois, Wisconsin and New York. It is only the large

amount of repair work that enables New York to maintain its position ahead of Indiana and Michigan.

About one-third of New York's production of carriages and wagons in 1900 was repair work, which of course is carried on in every city and large town. Hence the establishments are scattered all over the State, although the cities do most of the work. New York City contributes one-third of the product; Erie county one-twelfth (8.4 per cent), Monroe county 7.3 per cent, Onondaga county 4.1 per cent, and Westchester county 2.3 per cent. Besides these "city" counties, the only other counties prominent in the industry are Cortland (7.8 per cent), Jefferson (7.7 per cent) and Broome (3.4 per cent).

Mention was made of the item of 582 automobiles in the 1900 product of New York factories. The rapidly increasing importance of this vehicle is building up a new industry in which New York will not be far behind other States. Already there are large factories in Tarrytown and Buffalo, some of which were formerly devoted to the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles. The latter is a declining industry which, according to the recent census, employed only 3,000 wage-earners in this State.

Cars and Railway Construction Shops

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850	5	\$136,000	269	\$102,180	\$170,852	\$386,320
1860	4	275,000	318	128,088	232,178	422,600
1870	12	1,645,000	1,112	715,892	1,153,057	2,077,329
1880	26	980,522	1,261	556,590	1,470,232	2,304,680
1890	66	7,627,255	11,760	6,355,101	7,809,620	14,034,407
1900	106	22,571,528	18,050	9,741,221	14,658,406	25,775,207

1850. Cars, railroad.

1860. Cars and omnibuses.

1870. Cars, railroad, and repairs; cars, street.

1880. Cars, railroad, street, and repairs.

1890. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; cars, steam railroads, not including operation of railroad companies; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies; cars, street railroad, not including operation of railroad companies.

1900. Ditto.

An important branch of the vehicle industry is the manufacture of cars for steam and street railroads, but the extent of this industry cannot be measured by census statistics owing to the fact that so large a portion of the cars are made by railroad companies in shops of their own wherein both cars and locomotives are repaired as well as constructed. The 1900 product specified in the foregoing table consisted of \$16,194,850 reported by steam rail-

road companies, \$5,228,351 by four independent manufacturers of steam railroad cars, and \$4,352,006 for street railway cars manufactured and repaired. The aggregate production by steam railroad construction shops and manufacturers was as follows:

Locomotive department..	Built.....	2	\$25,114
	Repaired.....	131,290	4,218,942
	Work for other corporations.....		324,190
	All other products.....		2,296,694
	Total.....		\$6,864,940
Car department.....	<i>Passenger:</i>		
	16 sleeping cars.....	\$4266,690	
	73 cars.....	185,191	
	80		\$451,887
	Freight: 4,409	\$42,785,493	
	786	828,719	
	5,195		3,114,212
	Cars repaired, 1,792,341.....		6,319,591
	Work for other corporations.....		737,088
	All other products.....	\$42,176,162 1,406,067	3,582,229
	Total.....		\$14,205,007
Bridge and building department.....	Repairs and renewals.....		\$310,265
	All other products.....		42,949
	Total.....		\$353,254
GRAND TOTAL.....			\$21,423,201

The extensive operations of railroad companies in their own shops are a recent development, having been relatively unimportant so late as 1870, when only 1,112 men were employed. In 1880 the census did not embrace railway repair shops, but in 1890 the number of employees had mounted to 11,760, which in the last decade increased more than fifty per cent. Notwithstanding this rapid progress New York is outranked by Pennsylvania and Illinois, which have as much or more shop construction work as New York and also contain the principal independent establishments. In this State the production of independent works is relatively small. Thus of the 18,050 wage-earners in all branches of the industry, 13,062 are employed in the shops of steam railroad companies and 2,559 in those of street railways, leaving only 2,429 in the regular factories. The West Albany shops of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad alone give employment to 2,200 men, while the thirteen shops in and around Buffalo, the principal seat of the industry in this State, employed upwards of 4,500. Hornellsville, Rochester, Elmira, Oswego, Oneonta and New York are the other important centers.

By independent manufacturers.

THE METAL WORKING INDUSTRY IN 1880 AND 1900

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Smelting and Refining.</i>							
Total—1900 (1880, no report).....	36	\$5,907,911	1,305	\$795,831	\$20,575,832	\$22,925,283	\$2,349,451
<i>Gold, Silver, Jewelry, Etc.</i>							
Silver, plated and britannia ware.....	56	\$4,176,531	2,525	\$1,334,711	\$2,258,751	\$5,345,569	\$3,086,818
Watch cases.....	13	2,582,472	1,075	630,782	2,031,910	3,165,512	1,133,602
Jewelry.....	250	5,828,008	3,022	2,001,816	5,427,002	10,244,624	4,817,622
Gold-foil, pens, lapidary work, etc.....	103	3,762,285	1,286	888,581	5,607,739	7,617,947	2,010,208
Total—1900.....	422	\$16,349,296	7,908	\$4,855,990	\$5,325,402	\$26,373,652	\$11,048,280
<i>Silvermiths, jewelers and watchmakers</i>	153	\$1,337,890	1,596	\$701,148	\$1,863,302	\$3,464,138	\$1,600,836
Britannia and plated ware.....	24	73,550	242	77,732	90,100	258,630	168,530
Gold beaters.....	8	20,500	74	23,904	51,050	113,540	62,490
Total—1880.....	185	\$1,431,910	1,911	\$802,784	\$2,004,452	\$3,836,308	\$1,831,856
<i>Brass and Bronze Goods.</i>							
Brassware.....	75	\$2,160,104	1,622	\$741,295	\$1,542,272	\$3,071,970	\$1,529,698
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	88	2,181,228	817	470,980	1,609,941	2,495,509	985,559
Rollad brass and copper, bronze castings, etc.....	13	1,949,208	1,066	539,982	2,571,252	3,907,720	1,336,468
Total—1900.....	176	\$6,290,540	3,505	\$1,752,257	\$5,623,465	\$9,475,190	\$3,851,725
<i>Brass foundries</i>	38	\$332,900	598	\$197,676	\$384,778	\$854,420	\$489,642
Copper and brass.....	20	153,800	203	81,972	233,190	493,000	256,810
Total—1880.....	58	\$486,700	801	\$279,648	\$600,968	\$1,347,420	\$746,452
<i>Plumbers' Supplies, Chandeliers, Etc.</i>							
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	76	\$3,112,930	2,169	\$1,183,117	\$1,429,786	\$3,833,518	\$2,423,722
Plumbers' supplies; lead, etc.....	51	2,214,429	788	433,903	2,537,498	3,822,185	1,284,687
Total—1900.....	127	\$5,327,359	2,957	\$1,617,020	\$3,967,294	\$7,675,703	\$3,708,409

Gas fixtures.....	8	\$30,500	55	\$16,992	\$23,600	\$53,800	\$30,200
Lead pipe.....	2	135,000	20	6,600	318,900	370,000	51,100
Total—1850.....	10	\$165,500	75	\$23,592	\$342,500	\$423,800	\$81,300
<i>Tinmithing, Coppermithing, Sheet-iron</i>							
Total—1900 (incl. soda water apparatus).....	1,826	\$11,548,713	9,095	\$4,979,646	\$8,617,182	\$19,390,340	\$10,773,158
Total—1850 (tin and sheet-iron workers).....	476	\$904,440	1,442	\$453,744	\$999,759	\$1,966,705	\$966,946
<i>Enameling, Electroplating, Etc.</i>							
Enameling; enameled goods.....	30	\$2,672,709	1,483	\$537,358	\$1,643,392	\$2,866,363	\$1,222,971
Japanning.....	7	9,119	18	10,781	7,375	26,110	18,735
Electroplating and galvanizing.....	126	695,686	837	397,804	560,387	1,418,969	838,582
Total—1900.....	163	\$3,377,514	2,338	\$945,943	\$2,211,154	\$4,311,442	\$2,100,288
Japanning—1850.....	5	\$9,900	36	\$10,020	\$26,690	\$71,000	\$44,310
<i>Watches, Clocks, and Repairing.</i>							
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1,778	\$1,841,443	1,293	\$751,691	\$696,193	\$3,268,963	\$2,572,770
Clocks.....	10	2,545,995	1,637	512,039	898,818	1,761,610	862,792
Watches, watch and clock materials.....	5	18,618	10	3,741	3,698	12,807	9,109
Total—1900.....	1,793	\$4,406,056	2,940	\$1,267,471	\$1,598,709	\$5,043,380	\$3,444,671
Clocks—1850.....	4	\$17,500	47	\$12,432	\$26,652	\$68,000	\$41,348
<i>Stamped Ware and Metal Novelties.</i>							
Stamped ware.....	41	\$5,044,779	3,510	\$1,320,902	\$2,794,022	\$5,581,519	\$2,787,497
Housefurnishing goods.....	75	2,870,905	2,088	689,378	4,041,852	5,578,690	1,536,838
Tinfol and novelties.....	75	2,496,932	988	387,538	1,206,282	2,144,713	938,431
Total—1900.....	191	\$10,412,616	6,596	\$2,397,818	\$8,042,156	\$13,304,922	\$5,262,766
Shot—1850.....	2	\$200,000	33	\$9,120	\$528,575	\$900,000	\$71,425

THE METAL WORKING INDUSTRY IN 1850 AND 1900—(Concluded)

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Optical goods.....	82	\$2,392,243	1,494	\$703,968	\$1,064,046	\$2,653,020	\$1,588,974
Photographic apparatus.....	21	1,223,188	1,412	539,662	377,189	1,236,342	859,163
Lamps and reflectors.....	37	1,339,562	1,100	500,455	926,234	2,380,587	1,424,363
Instruments, professional and scientific	99	1,620,866	993	530,088	437,476	1,656,934	1,219,468
Photographs, etc.....	19	363,485	210	104,760	431,113	1,775,690	844,577
Total—1900.....	258	\$6,939,344	5,209	\$2,378,833	\$3,236,058	\$8,672,573	\$5,436,515
Lamps.....	11	\$48,800	195	\$31,840	\$122,640	\$358,600	\$235,960
Mathematical instruments.....	41	179,550	360	150,516	70,381	418,375	347,994
Surgical instruments.....	3	3,400	7	2,640	490	9,250	8,760
Total—1850.....	55	\$231,750	562	\$234,996	\$193,511	\$786,225	\$592,714
GRAND TOTAL..... { 1900.....	4,992	\$70,559,349	41,853	\$20,990,809	\$69,197,252	\$117,172,485	\$47,975,233
..... { 1850.....	795	3,447,700	4,907	1,826,336	4,723,107	9,096,458	4,376,351

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, AND MACHINES AND APPLIANCES IN 1850 AND 1900

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish-ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Iron and Steel.</i>							
Blast furnaces.....	9	\$4,003,641	1,033	\$632,393	\$3,508,100	\$5,046,145	\$1,538,045
Rolling mills and steel works.....	21	8,180,225	4,385	2,430,318	4,168,055	8,812,408	4,644,353
Forges and bloomeries.....							
Total—1900.....	30	\$12,183,866	5,418	\$3,062,711	\$7,676,155	\$13,858,553	\$6,182,398
Iron mining.....	29	\$356,000	605	\$167,088	\$14,445	\$418,850	\$404,405
Iron furnaces.....	29	727,500	934	286,296	541,433	1,067,572	528,139
Iron rolling.....	4	181,000	168	43,800	338,575	500,000	161,425
Iron forges.....	64	1,196,950	982	337,828	910,568	1,385,585	475,017
Total—1850.....	126	\$2,461,450	2,689	\$835,012	\$1,805,021	\$3,372,007	\$1,566,986
<i>Iron and Steel Forgings, Bolts, Nails, Pipe, Sales, Etc.</i>							
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets; machine screws.....	12	\$2,084,386	939	\$418,345	\$1,223,263	\$2,181,632	\$958,369
Nails and spikes, cut and wrought (incl. wire nails).....	12	736,791	348	149,635	320,636	637,978	317,342
Pipe, wrought; wire; tin plate, etc.....	9	1,112,586	589	249,373	1,828,646	2,718,923	890,277
Forgings, car springs, doors and shutters; safes and vaults.....	32	2,378,071	890	509,879	889,028	2,096,122	1,207,094
Total—1900.....	65	\$6,311,834	2,766	\$1,327,232	\$4,261,573	\$7,634,655	\$3,373,082
Nails.....	13	\$493,700	980	\$355,284	\$1,056,296	\$1,872,962	\$816,664
Iron manufactures, miscellaneous.....	14	204,500	350	135,964	216,911	441,050	224,139
Total—1850.....	27	\$698,200	1,330	\$491,268	\$1,273,209	\$2,314,012	\$1,040,803
<i>Hardware.</i>							
Total—1900.....	94	\$3,349,691	2,493	\$1,074,043	\$1,652,447	\$3,720,715	\$2,068,288
Total—1850.....	112	755,650	1,854	531,948	656,977	1,807,140	1,150,163

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, AND MACHINES AND APPLIANCES IN 1850 AND 1890—(Continued)

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-employees.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Cutlery and Artisans' Tools.</i>							
Total—1900.....	170	\$4,926,495	2,567	\$1,192,345	\$1,052,008	\$3,185,905	\$2,138,897
Total—1850.....	67	426,220	832	284,460	270,809	645,878	375,069
<i>Mattresses and Other Wire Work.</i>							
Total—1900.....	261	\$3,460,081	2,579	\$1,205,803	\$3,189,891	\$6,156,978	\$2,967,087
Total—1850.....	18	103,150	205	52,968	149,280	299,360	150,130
<i>Fire-Arms, Locksmithing, Etc.</i>							
Total—1900.....	429	\$3,185,115	2,165	\$1,196,224	\$781,827	\$3,252,279	\$2,470,452
Guns—1850.....	46	83,850	285	78,156	67,227	188,415	121,188
<i>Typewriting, Registering, Sewing Machines.</i>							
Typewriters and supplies.....	32	\$3,793,320	1,890	\$1,107,438	\$695,168	\$3,878,934	\$3,183,766
Gas machines and meters.....	19	809,037	512	295,714	494,152	1,061,233	567,081
Sewing machines, etc.....	140	1,013,145	690	338,515	349,256	1,184,834	835,578
Total—1900.....	191	\$5,615,502	3,082	\$1,741,667	\$1,538,576	\$6,126,001	\$4,586,425
<i>Steam Fittings and Heating Apparatus.</i>							
Total—1900.....	42	\$7,487,854	2,918	\$1,674,778	\$3,551,978	\$7,751,104	\$4,199,126
<i>Architectural Iron Work.</i>							
Bridges.....	27	\$4,437,236	2,184	\$1,316,519	\$2,816,797	\$5,090,076	\$2,273,279
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	203	6,167,239	4,942	2,936,838	6,877,269	12,745,249	5,867,980
Total—1900.....	230	\$10,604,475	7,126	\$4,253,357	\$9,694,066	\$17,835,325	\$8,141,259
<i>Foundry and Machine Shop Products.</i>							
Total (including Gas and Oil Stoves, Vault Lights and Ventilators)—1900.....	1,368	\$108,441,910	50,439	\$27,717,636	\$42,314,221	\$97,485,716	\$55,171,495

Fire engines.....	4	\$30,000	57	\$20,400	\$29,950	\$66,000	\$38,050
Iron foundries.....	368	3,761,005	5,416	1,803,840	2,320,669	5,142,688	3,522,590
Machinists and millwrights.....	285	4,338,770	7,114	2,604,444	3,482,768	8,492,744	4,755,876
Stoves and ranges.....	51	1,906,600	1,041	661,020	1,022,232	2,222,880	1,197,828
Card machines.....	3	32,500	18	8,232	42,074	66,700	114,628
Total—1850.....	711	\$9,456,775	14,276	\$5,153,856	\$7,154,213	\$16,681,022	\$9,526,809
<i>Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.</i>							
Total—1900.....	134	\$17,697,352	10,370	\$5,666,702	\$12,538,790	\$22,695,024	\$10,156,234
<i>Agricultural Implements and Machines.</i>							
Total—1900.....	87	\$20,115,962	5,551	\$2,797,269	\$4,824,871	\$10,537,254	\$5,712,383
Total—1850.....	135	448,500	923	311,424	500,448	1,286,276	765,828
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,101	\$203,380,137	97,474	\$52,909,767	\$93,076,403	\$200,238,508	\$107,162,106
{ 1900.....	1,242	14,433,795	22,394	7,739,092	11,877,134	26,574,110	14,686,976
{ 1850.....							

THE MANUFACTURE OF CONVEYANCES, 1850 AND 1900.

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Cars (including Railway Construction Shops).</i>							
Total—1900.....	105	\$22,571,528	18,050	\$9,741,221	\$14,658,406	\$25,775,207	\$11,116,801
Total—1850.....	5	136,000	289	102,180	170,852	366,320	215,468
<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>							
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5,394	\$7,925,045	4,843	\$2,919,140	\$3,280,667	\$11,699,115	\$8,408,448
Carriage and wagon materials.....	39	1,387,657	942	356,739	1,023,811	1,741,041	717,230
Carriages and wagons.....	893	14,141,207	6,961	3,899,899	5,174,662	13,066,385	7,893,723
Total—1900.....	6,326	\$23,453,909	12,766	\$7,175,778	\$9,489,140	\$26,508,541	\$17,019,401
Blacksmiths.....	2,068	\$1,280,451	5,042	\$1,528,800	\$1,078,986	\$3,476,672	\$2,397,686
Wheelwrights.....	1,204	1,012,830	3,543	987,612	554,607	2,046,576	1,491,969
Coaches and carriages.....	125	740,850	1,953	614,484	513,471	1,513,340	999,869
Total—1850.....	3,397	\$3,034,131	10,538	\$3,130,896	\$2,147,064	\$7,036,588	\$4,899,524
<i>Cycles and Parts.</i>							
Total—1900.....	1,160	\$4,627,760	3,062	\$1,446,620	\$2,871,305	\$6,535,194	\$3,663,889
<i>Ship and Boat Building.</i>							
Wood.....	218	\$6,138,915	3,464	\$2,014,788	\$1,882,659	\$5,423,717	\$3,541,058
Iron and steel.....	9	3,536,165	2,108	1,167,171	1,233,338	3,223,654	1,990,316
Total—1900.....	227	\$9,675,080	5,572	\$3,181,959	\$3,115,997	\$8,647,371	\$5,531,374
Total—1850.....	125	1,513,000	3,478	1,745,160	2,625,162	6,150,185	3,325,023
GRAND TOTAL.....	7,818 3,527	\$60,328,277 4,663,181	39,450 14,285	\$21,545,578 4,978,236	\$30,134,848 4,943,078	\$67,466,313 13,573,093	\$37,331,465 8,680,015

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK

III. FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS

The third most important group of industries of New York, as respects the number of workers employed and value of work done, is the preparation of food and kindred products—confectionery, tobacco and beverages. In the matter of gross value, the aggregate production in this class of industries outranks all other groups. But this superiority is due to the high cost of materials as compared with the amount of work performed upon them in the factory; thus the cost of grain used in the flour and grist mills of the State in the census year was over \$36,000,000, while the gross value of the product was only \$6,000,000 more, and the cost of the cattle, hogs, etc., slaughtered was \$53,600,000, while the work done added only \$7,500,000 to their value in the form of meat and provisions.

As shown in the table at the end of this section, the value of all the work done in New York in this group of industries was \$157,513,317 in 1900, as compared with \$12,060,589 in 1850. This thirteen-fold increase is larger than the general increase for all industries, and is due in part to the growth of the confectionery, cigar and brewing industries and in part to the transfer in the last half-century of such industries as cheese and butter making, slaughtering, baking and food preparation from the household or farm to the factory. In 1850 there were no creameries, or condensed milk factories, or cheese factories, except those on farms, while in 1900 the enumerators found 1,928 such establishments in New York State. The canning of fruits and vegetables is likewise a new industry, as is the putting up of innumerable cereal and other food preparations. It is the introduction of these newer products and processes of preparing food for the trade that compensates the Eastern States for the migration westward of industries that pass the raw material through the first crude processes—such as flour milling, slaughtering and distilling. There has in recent years been a very large increase in this State in the industries of refining sugar, roasting and grinding coffee and spices, and other grocery goods, especially those made from imported materials which usually enter the country through the port of New York. Confectionery, which is usually included

among food products, has also become an industry of great importance, so that in the aggregate New York's production of groceries and provisions is steadily increasing despite the decline of agriculture.

Flour and Grist Mill Products

	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Products	Rank of New York.
1835....	2,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20,140,435	.....
1845....	1,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,794,474	.....
1850....	1,442	\$10,256,000	3,349	\$1,008,948	\$28,512,561	33,037,121	1
1860....	1,234	11,312,855	3,244	1,075,327	28,665,839	34,636,764	1
1870....	1,610	20,956,820	5,193	1,687,234	50,606,404	60,237,220	1
1880....	1,768	19,545,994	4,304	1,587,899	43,226,194	49,331,984	1
1890....	1,235	21,128,697	3,389	1,599,168	44,890,115	52,550,774	2
1900....	1,513	23,384,858	2,489	1,284,438	36,528,959	42,796,840	2

Flour-milling had grown out of the stage of a domestic industry before our ancestors came to America. While each family may have woven its own cloth and made therefrom its supply of clothing, it bought its flour and meal of the village miller. It is recorded that in the same year in which Peter Minuit bought the Island of Manhattan, one of his fellow-citizens set up a horse-mill, and some say this was the first grist-mill in America—which may well be doubted.* Wind-mills and water-mills, too, were scattered along the Hudson wherever the Dutch settled.† More interesting is the fact that even in the seventeenth century New York City was making flour for an export trade. It appears that Governor Andros in 1678 had granted to the city a monopoly of bolting flour for the province, and when in 1694 the General Assembly revoked this privilege, at the instance of the Long Islanders, a disturbance ensued.‡ Flour nevertheless continued to be the principal article exported from Manhattan, and jealous efforts were made throughout the eighteenth century to improve its manufacture. French burr stones were adopted for grinding and German screens for cleaning the wheat. In 1771, at the request of the newly organized chamber of commerce, the Provincial Assembly ordered the branding of the manufacturer's name on each cask of flour.

Meanwhile the settlers were clearing the land of its forests and sowing it to wheat. When they reached the fertile Genesee

*Bishop, Hist. of Amer. Mfs., I. 119.

†Ibid, 133.

‡See chapter III, page 64 above.

valley in western New York early in the nineteenth century, the inevitable result was the development of a great milling industry at the natural center—the Falls of the Genesee. There Rochester was laid out in 1812 and there were built the numerous mills that made Rochester the “Flour City.” With the opening of the Erie canal in 1825 its source of supply was extended; it received grain from Ohio and Canada, and in 1836 from the shores of Lake Michigan, and it sent its flour to Europe. The next quarter-century was the palmy period of the milling industry in Rochester, Oswego and other New York towns. But the West was building its own flouring mills, and Western men were enterprising enough to study the new milling processes in Hungary. Minneapolis adopted and improved upon these methods soon after 1870, and in 1890 Minnesota crowded New York out of first rank in the flouring industry. In the last decade production in this State declined, although the State ranks next to Minnesota in every particular except the quantity of wheat ground; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois surpassing New York therein. New York has fourteen large mills (with annual production of more than 100,000 barrels of flour each), as compared with twenty-four in Minnesota, thirteen in Kansas and twelve in Illinois, but a very large proportion of its establishments do nothing but custom grinding and therefore rank as neighborhood industries. The census office divided the 1,513 mills in New York as follows: Merchant mills (manufacturing for export or the wholesale trade), 103; custom or exchange only, 694; both custom and merchant, 716. The larger mills are in New York City, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The kinds of grain used and the quantities of flour, meal, etc., produced in New York mills in 1900 are shown below:

	Cost of material.	Product.
Wheat flour.....	\$18,432,502	5,434,827 bbls.= \$19,928,981
Rye flour.....	1,033,432	262,496 bbls.= 908,545
Buckwheat flour.....	1,436,612	70,122,672 lbs.= 1,853,506
Barley meal.....	228,218	6,797,542 lbs.= 89,099
Corn meal.....	9,363,523	3,996,409 lbs.= 6,734,840
Hominy.....		1,089,400 lbs.= 13,710
Offal.....		232,876,679 lbs.= 1,732,550
All other products.....	4,001,625	11,535,100
Total.....		<u>\$42,796,840</u>

While the grinding of wheat will probably pass more and more to western mills near the source of supply, the released New York capital will engage in the manufacture of prepared foods, such as cracked wheat, rolled oats and other cereals. Just how large this industry is at the present time cannot be ascertained from the census statistics, which include in the general class of "Food Preparations" not only the cereals but also mincemeat, bird and poultry food, canned soup, canned baked beans, etc. The following table shows the growth of that industry in New York, and the next table the growth of the business of canning and preserving fruits and vegetables:

FOOD PREPARATIONS

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Material.	Product.
1850.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	12	\$181,700	336	\$75,230	\$210,260	\$391,369
1880.....	31	452,250	273	117,616	629,513	899,722
1890.....	69	1,503,329	968	473,530	2,240,501	4,322,340
1900.....	123	3,333,760	1,712	618,363	4,242,134	7,405,641

1870. Food preparations, vegetable.

1880-1900. Food preparations.

Canning and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials	Product.
1850.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	13	\$406,500	286	\$61,092	\$391,178	\$775,875
1870.....	26	363,700	488	146,160	1,146,140	1,556,230
1880.....	128	1,489,471	3,640	410,647	1,970,564	3,056,732
1890.....	230	3,018,333	6,542	865,941	2,299,059	4,139,572
1900.....	609	8,875,710	6,428	1,824,183	7,791,900	12,585,567

1860. Preserved fruit, pickles, etc.

1870. Preserves and sauces; fruits and vegetables canned and preserved.

1880. Fruits and vegetables, canned and preserved; pickles, preserves and sauces.

1890. Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving; pickles, preserves and sauces.

1900. Ditto.

This industry has but lately attained rank among the leading industries of New York, the canning of fruits and vegetables for the wholesale trade being in fact a business of very recent development. American housewives from the earliest times have been wont to preserve certain fruits and vegetables by pickling or drying, but even these products did not enter extensively into trade; thus, the census of 1850 contains only six establishments in the United States, with 211 "hands" employed in making pickles and preserves. * In Europe methods of preserving food for

use the year round early became the subject of research on the part of scientists stimulated by rewards offered by the army or navy departments of European governments. Prior to 1795, drying and the use of salt and sugar were the only methods of preservation in extensive use; but in that year Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman who had devoted long years to investigating the question, submitted to his government an exhaustive treatise upon the hermetic sealing of all kinds of food, in which he undertook to prove that food enclosed in a glass jar, sealed and then subjected to the action of boiling water would not deteriorate. The French government purchased his process, which time has demonstrated to be the most satisfactory way of preserving food in its natural state, and gave it to manufacturing firms in France and England for the production of goods. The industry gradually spread over England, Ireland and France, and early in the nineteenth century was brought to the United States. One of the first men who introduced it was Ezra Daggett, an Englishman who arrived in New York some time between 1815 and 1818 and with his son-in-law, Thomas Kensett, engaged in the manufacture of hermetically sealed foods, especially lobsters, oysters, etc. Messrs. Taylor and Gallagher, who learned the art in Sligo, Ireland, came to America about the same time and were employed in New York, while others introduced the secret process in Boston and Baltimore.

While the canning industry was thus established in this country before 1825, it did not for many years develop into an important industry, owing in part to the secrecy of its methods, the expensiveness of jars and cans, and a certain prejudice on the part of the consumers. The high cost of production for a long time restricted the industry to the packing of oysters and fish, which could be obtained in no other way by large portions of the population at a distance from the sea. Even the introduction of machinery, about 1850, for the manufacture of tin cans failed to stimulate the industry to the extent that might be expected, and it is really the last quarter-century that has witnessed the development of a conspicuously large business.

Owing to the fact that the canning industry is on the border line between manufactures and agriculture or the fisheries, com-

prehensive statistics are wanting for the earlier censuses. As late as 1870, however, the census reported only 97 firms in the United States, and none in New York, engaged in canning fruits and vegetables, their annual product being valued at \$5,425,677. In 1900 there were 1808 establishments, of which 511 were in New York. One New York factory employed over 1,000 persons, and two others each employed more than 500. The fruits and vegetables canned in New York were the following:

<i>Products.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Canned vegetables:		
Tomatoes.....	18,332,340	\$482,112
Corn.....	64,384,896	1,925,496
Peas.....	36,078,696	1,473,912
Beans.....	13,196,752	448,314
Pumpkins.....	1,783,368	35,370
Sweet potatoes.....	720,000	15,000
Gumbo or okra.....	53,856	1,541
Succotash.....	887,616	27,506
Total.....	135,432,524	\$4,410,251
Canned fruits:		
Pears.....	4,178,592	\$226,082
Peaches.....	2,099,112	72,591
Apples.....	23,088,792	560,048
Blackberries.....	313,488	17,216
Strawberries.....	2,953,728	141,049
Raspberries.....	4,191,776	163,494
Apriots.....	2,400	150
Cherries.....	1,017,592	71,881
Plums.....	3,398,400	94,879
Total.....	41,241,240	\$1,347,390
Dried fruits:		
Apples.....	21,542,897	\$1,275,109
All other products.....		1,942,571
GRAND TOTAL.....		\$8,975,821
Pickles, preserves, sauces.....		\$3,610,246

If the two industries (canning and preserving fruits and vegetables; pickles, preserves and sauces) be considered together, New York leads all the States except California, which packed 53.7 per cent of all the fruit canned in the United States. New York's pack of canned vegetables (as well as fruits) is smaller than Maryland's, but with the inclusion of canned soups, sauces and preserves New York's total production, as noted, slightly exceeds that of Maryland. New York leads all States in the canning of corn, pumpkins, peas and apples; ranks second in the canning of beans and pears, and third in small fruits (berries). Fruit drying is largely confined to California and New York.

The average number of wage-earners employed in New York in canning fruits and vegetables was 5,518, but most of the work is crowded into the summer months when the number of workers is much larger. In fact the greatest number of wage-earners employed at any one time in the census year was 16,421, as contrasted with 854 the least number. September is the busiest month.

Sugar Refining

New York has several other flourishing industries for the transformation of fruits and vegetables into food products. Thus in the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa products† there are eleven establishments embodying an investment of \$1,262,758, paying annually to 619 wage-earners \$197,290 in wages and turning out products worth \$2,714,872; in the manufacture of starch there are fifteen factories, with \$3,547,305 capital, 996 wage-earners receiving \$471,662 in wages and producing \$2,589,903 worth of starch;* there are also ten firms making cordials and sirups (\$306,866 product) and ninety-six firms making flavoring extracts of an annual value of \$1,547,828. But the only two such industries that are of commanding importance are sugar refining and coffee roasting and grinding. While the industry product is of about the same value in these two industries, the former employs twice as many wage-earners and represents a much larger investment of capital, as shown in the table at the end of this section.

Prior to the nineteenth century sugar and molasses were consumed by the people of this country for the most part in the raw state, the process of refining being very expensive. There were, however, a few small refiners in the cities. In New York, where nearly all the great families were active in commerce or industry, the sugar bakers and refiners of the eighteenth century included the Bayards (who were reputed to have introduced the mystery into New York), the Van Cortlandts, Roosevelts, Livingstons and Cuylers,‡ while the house of Havemeyer was founded in 1805.§ Refined sugar became the most important product

*New York is the leading State in the starch industry. Cf. Census of 1900, vol. IX, page 571-583.

†The census of 1810 reported 1 factory producing 30,000 pounds of chocolate, valued at \$8,550.

‡Wilson's History of New York City, IV, 525.

§One Hundred Years of American Commerce, I, 259.

manufactured in New York City; in 1810 the production of the ten refineries was 2,411,742 pounds of sugar, valued at \$420,706. Improvements in machinery were numerous down to 1860, and after the invention of the polariscope in 1870 revolutionary improvements in processes were accomplished. The net result of this progress being a reduction from two weeks to sixteen hours of the time required to refine sugar, and causing a decline in the cost of refining from ten to three cents a pound between 1838 and 1876. With a comparatively small increase in the amount of wages paid there was an enormous increase in production, as shown in the following statistics for New York:

SUGAR REFINING.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	5	\$880,000	751	\$277,104	\$3,788,400	\$5,020,000
1855.....	15	2,532,100	1,631	.....	4,511,500	12,175,330
1860.....	18	4,550,000	1,789	704,400	19,084,510	23,106,500
1870.....	18	6,375,000	864	1,229,956	37,247,730	42,837,184
1880.....	17	13,726,000	2,639	1,218,212	67,273,614	71,237,051
1890.....	14	3,877,973	657	354,974	15,272,692	17,167,894
1900.....	14	64,020,999	3,275	1,877,320	86,148,971	90,680,478

1850. Sugar refineries.

1860. Sugar and molasses (cane), refined.

1870. Ditto.

1880. Sugar and molasses, refined.

1890. Sugar and molasses refining.

1900. Ditto.

Save in 1890 there was a steady increase in capital invested, and value of product of the New York refineries. The explanation of the decrease in that year is the failure of the trust, organized in 1887, to make reports to the census office.* But the most striking feature of the table is the singularly large increase in capital between 1880 and 1900, being virtually 400 per cent as compared with an increase of 27 per cent in product. It would appear that patents, "good-will" and other intangible assets have been capitalized at their full value.

New York easily holds the first rank in the sugar refining business with a product almost twice as large as that of Louisiana, its closest rival. The New York refineries are necessarily located on the seaboard, as the raw sugar used is virtually all imported.

*The figures for 1900 in this table are slightly smaller than those in the table at the end of the section, because the latter includes the operations of two beet-sugar factories and two rice-cleaning establishments, which were combined to avoid disclosure of the business done by individual firms.

New York City (latterly Brooklyn and Queens boroughs and the adjoining city of Yonkers) has always been the largest center.

In 1900 New York had two beet-sugar factories, one in Rome and one near Binghamton, employing 110 and 125 men respectively. Although the State has for several years paid a bounty on beet sugar, the product is still comparatively small. The subject is exhaustively discussed in reports of the Department of Agriculture and the census office (Census of 1900, vol. IX, pages 543-555).

Coffee and Spices, Roasting and Grinding

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	14	\$253,000	156	\$43,992	\$477,210	\$643,850
1860.....	24	342,100	180	68,564	255,207	1,017,375
1870.....	29	1,513,600	309	211,095	3,105,260	4,706,200
1880.....	58	2,065,725	640	380,259	6,073,482	7,652,672
1890.....	70	4,882,987	1,269	640,981	28,338,042	31,018,218
1900.....	87	9,405,886	1,541	711,404	18,130,868	22,470,856

The roasting and grinding of coffee and spices has steadily grown in importance from 1850, with fourteen establishments employing 156 persons to 1900, with eighty-seven establishments employing 1,541 persons. In the recent decade (1890-1900) the capital invested increased nearly 100 per cent, but there was an apparent decline in production as a consequence of the fall in the price of coffee, which was virtually cut in two between 1890 and 1900. The net value of the product which represents the value added by the manufacturing process was \$4,339,988 in 1900, as contrasted with \$2,675,171 in 1890—an increase of more than 60 per cent. New York City does 95 per cent of the business.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	11	\$149,500	83	\$28,920	\$1,387,150	\$1,674,822
1860.....	47	806,487	284	123,340	2,738,710	3,421,311
1870.....	98	609,650	445	209,165	1,603,448	2,212,612
1880.....	128	4,543,625	1,710	1,020,790	40,149,850	43,096,138
1890.....	181	12,605,460	3,744	2,434,142	67,560,780	76,642,151
1900.....	110	15,357,075	3,099	1,846,434	50,523,186	57,431,293

1850. Pork and beef packing.

1860. Ditto.

1870. Butchering; meat, packed, beef and pork; food preparations, animal.

1880. Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering establishments.

1890. Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing; slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.

1900. Ditto.

In the early part of the colonial period cattle and swine were imported to this country, but the great natural advantages that we possess for stock-raising caused a rapid increase in the number of animals. Before the first quarter of the present century slaughtering occupied a place only in the domestic economy; hogs were slaughtered on the farm, and after the needs of the family were supplied the balance was sold to the nearest storekeeper, who cured it. The slaughtering of large numbers of animals was not unknown in earlier times, but as a separate industry it dates back to 1818, when Elisha Mills began the business in Cincinnati, which long remained the principal center of the pork-packing industry in the United States, or indeed in the world. After 1850 the building up of railroads and other communication, the growth of refrigeration, new methods of preserving, extension of territory devoted to stock raising and the utilization of the by-products, have caused a seventy-fold increase in the product of the country. New York came into prominence in 1880, when it ranked next to Illinois in the combined slaughtering and meat-packing industry; while another large increase in the succeeding decade enabled the State to maintain its rank in 1890. But with the introduction of improved methods of packing, the industry has moved westward with the stock-raising business, and in the most recent decade Kansas and Nebraska, as well as Illinois, out-ranked New York. Chicago, which entered the field as a competitor of Cincinnati in 1832, became prominent after 1850, and still remains the great center of the packing business. New York produces about twice as much in the wholesale slaughtering branch of the industry as in the packing branch, which is declining rapidly in the east. Of the combined product New York City turns out 75 per cent and Erie county over 20 per cent, the industry being almost entirely confined to New York and Buffalo.

The following table sets forth the kinds of products in the combined slaughtering and meat-packing industry of New York:

Beef:	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh, lbs.....	252,508,996	\$20,045,478
Canned, lbs.....	577,960	42,430
Salt or cured, lbs.....	10,659,190	796,594
Mutton (fresh), lbs.....	61,858,172	5,163,001
Veal (fresh), lbs.....	25,179,357	2,404,942

Pork:	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh, lbs.....	107,996,721	7,340,461
Salted, lbs.....	25,933,082	1,689,003
Hams, lbs.....	44,534,108	4,354,499
Smoked bacon, sides and shoulders, lbs.....	51,749,929	3,830,833
Sausage, fresh or cured, lbs.....	15,906,163	1,223,422
All other meat sold, fresh, lbs.....	615,500	61,430
Refined lard, lbs.....	28,424,802	1,660,723
Neutral lard, lbs.....	3,097,900	183,346
Oleomargarine oil, gallons.....	1,660,999	954,064
Other oils, gallons.....	169,215	75,875
Fertilizers, tons.....	5,605	104,532
Hides, number.....	590,824	2,475,993
Wool, lbs.....	2,625,676	787,269
All other products.....		4,017,429
Custom work.....		19,969
Total		<u>\$57,431,293</u>

Dairy Products

[CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED MILK, FACTORY PRODUCT.]

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....						
1860.....						
1870.....	818	\$2,329,400	2,934	\$450,889	\$10,372,598	\$12,164,065
1880.....	1,652	3,576,214	3,368	623,891	8,848,708	12,295,353
1890.....	1,308	4,002,026	3,075	837,617	12,362,992	14,385,966
1900.....	1,908	7,084,130	2,439	1,157,081	22,486,869	26,557,888

New York is the leading State in the manufacture of dairy products. This title she holds not only by virtue of the largest total of such products produced,* but historically as the first State in the development of each of the three chief branches of the industry—cheese making, butter making and milk condens- ing. Here the first cheese “factory” and the first “creamery” were built, and the first successful method of preserving milk was perfected.

The beginnings of dairying as a distinct industry were on the farm in the early years of the last century. Prior to that time butter and cheese were produced, but only as a part of general

*The last two United States censuses show New York's position at the head of the five lead- ing States thus:

VALUE OF CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED MILK (FACTORY PRODUCT).

	1890.	1900.
New York.....	\$14,385,966	\$26,557,888
Wisconsin.....	6,960,711	20,120,147
Iowa.....	10,545,182	15,846,077
Illinois.....	8,004,991	12,879,299
Pennsylvania.....	5,319,434	10,290,006
The United States.....	\$60,635,705	\$130,783,349

farming. Down to 1850 dairying remained as a domestic industry on the farm, but then began a transformation from farm to factory production, which, together with its subsequent development as a manufacturing industry, constitutes perhaps the most striking feature in its history.

Dairying as a Farm Industry, 1800-1850—Dairying as a distinct industry appears to have developed earliest in Herkimer county. Cheesemaking began there about 1810, and this was probably the beginning of the cheese industry in the United States. For twenty years little progress was made, however, as the farmers feared over-production from any large venture in the business. But the profitableness of the industry began to appear as those who took it up gradually outstripped in prosperity those who still pursued mixed farming, and by 1830 dairying was general in Herkimer county above the Mohawk, and soon spread over the rest of that county and into Oneida and adjoining counties. In 1850 a total of 40,741,413 pounds of cheese (all farm made) was produced in the State.

Butter making for home use with some surplus for very limited local markets was common very early. With the growth of cities and towns these markets enlarged, and greater quantities were produced for sale. Franklin county in the north and Orange county in the southern part of the State seem to have acquired the earliest reputation as butter producers. The former divided with counties of the same name in Massachusetts and Vermont the wide popularity in New England markets of "Franklin County" butter, while "Orange County" brand enjoyed a still more extensive fame. By 1850 there was produced on the farms of the State 79,766,094 pounds of butter.

The processes followed during this domestic stage of the industry were primitive and often crude. The care of the milk and making of the butter and cheese was in the hands of the women of the household. The milk was set in pans or earthen vessels for the cream to rise more often than not in cellars, kitchens or pantries with little regard to variations of temperature, and the churning and working of the butter, or pressing of the cheese, was done entirely by hand and with the simplest, often home-made,

utensils. The product was generally marketed but twice in the year, in the spring and fall, the butter and cheese having accumulated at the farm, the former "packed" in firkins, tubs or jars. Quantity and quality in the market supply were uncertain, the latter especially varying not only between different farms, but at different times upon the same farm. By the time it reached the market so much of the butter was strong, if not rancid, and the cheese sharp, that the prevailing prices for both products were low.

Transition to Factory Industry.—In some instances prior to 1850 improvement in appliances and methods occurred, and dairy farming was made a specialty. With such specialization came an improvement in product and consequent reward of larger demand and higher prices. Out of the effort to increase profits in such cases by enlarging output was born the factory system of making butter and cheese. In 1851 Mr. Jesse Williams of Oneida county, whose reputation as a skillful cheesemaker on his farm near Rome always insured for his product higher prices than the average, undertook to enlarge his output by adding to the supply of milk from his own cows that from his son's herd, on a farm nearby, and later milk from other neighboring farms. This proved so successful that the next year he built a special building to accommodate his enlarged business, fitted up with the best procurable apparatus, and this was the first cheese factory in the United States. In a similar manner ten years later the first butter factory or "creamery," to use the common term, was built near Walkill, Orange county, by Mr. Alonson Slaughter, who was able thereby to use daily the milk of 375 cows on the surrounding farms. The prompt success of this system of manufacturing in one central plant, utilizing the milk from a number of farms, early led to its extension, with the resultant transfer of butter and cheese making from the farmer's household to a factory.

The earliest cheese factories and creameries were co-operative concerns, owned and managed largely or wholly by the farmers whose milk was therein worked up. The associated farmers operated the factory through a board or single manager, and all

profits above running expenses were distributed pro rata among the patrons according to the amount of milk they furnished. Various modifications of this associated dairying arose, a common plan being for the farmers to combine as a joint stock company, in which case interest on capital is allowed as part of the running expenses. Such co-operative dairying in one form or another has continued down to the present time and is still followed to some extent. But along with it there arose the simple proprietary system, with the factory or creamery owned and operated by individuals or firms independently of the farmers who purchased the milk of the latter just as any factory purchases raw materials. This separation of the management as well as the process of manufacture from the farm may be regarded as the final step in the development of dairying into a factory industry. In New York State this pure factory system has almost entirely supplanted the older co-operative plan, over 90 per cent of the cheese factories, creameries and milk condenseries in 1900 being under the proprietary or private ownership form.*

Growth of Dairying as Factory Industry, 1850-1900—Rapid improvement in processes of manufacture accompanied the transfer of the industry to the factory. The uncertain heat and cold of the farmhouse gave way to the controlled temperature of specially constructed rooms. Hand labor was supplanted by water and steam power. Innumerable improvements in appliances were made, forty or fifty patents being claimed annually during the third quarter of the century on churns, for example. In more recent years development of sterilization processes and the dissemination of expert and scientific knowledge through government bureaus and experiment stations, dairy schools and dairymen's associations have all added their impetus to the in-

*The number of establishments in New York under each style of management in 1900 was as follows:—

Proprietary:

Individual.....	1,274
Firm and limited partnership.....	280
Incorporated company.....	195

Co-operative.....	1,749
	159
Total.....	<u>1,908</u>

dustry. But of all the aids to progress none have exceeded in importance two mechanical appliances invented in the fourth quarter of the century. One of these is the cream separator introduced into this country from Europe in 1879, a machine which, on the basis of the fact that the specific gravity of milk serum or skim milk is greater than that of the fatty portion or cream, utilizes centrifugal force to separate the cream instead of setting the milk and leaving the separation to gravity. By this means it became possible to separate the cream immediately after milking, at great speed and very effectively, and with a great saving of labor. The other invention referred to is the fat test for milk, the best known and generally used form of which is the Babcock tester, so-called from its originator, Dr. S. M. Babcock, formerly of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, and later of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. By this tester the fatty content of milk can be quickly and accurately measured, whereby far greater exactness is possible in practically all dairy processes and business, inasmuch as the percentage of fat is the basis of milk values.

In earlier years butter and cheese were frequently made in the same factory, either at different seasons or butter and skim-cheese at the same season. But there has been a tendency toward a distinct separation of the two systems, induced partly by a sentiment in favor of full-milk cheese, an inclination which has been aided in New York State by the Agricultural Law, which provides for the registration of full-milk cheese labels and prohibits their use on skim cheese,* and partly by a preference of the creameries that no cheese should be made on the premises. As a result of this movement less than nine per cent of the establishments in the State in 1900 made more than one of the dairy products.†

*Laws of 1893, chapter 338, constituting chapter 33 of the General Laws, section 33.

†The number of establishments in 1900 making—

Cheese	1,151
Butter	575
Condensed milk	12
Cream, for sale	4
Two or more products	166
Total	<u>1,908</u>

Cheese—The beginning of factory cheese making in Herkimer county in 1851 has already been noted. Once fairly started the system spread rapidly. High prices during the war and an increase in foreign demand lent an impetus to the industry soon after its establishment. The price of cheese which was ten cents a pound or less in 1860, rose to fifteen cents in 1863 and to twenty cents or higher in 1865. Exports for the United States increased from 13,020,817 pounds in 1850 to 15,515,799 in 1860, and to nearly 53,089,468 in 1865. Under this stimulus the number of cheese factories in New York State multiplied rapidly from 1860 to 1866, as follows:

Year.	Factories established.	Year.	Factories established.
1854.....	4	1862.....	25
1855.....	2	1863.....	111
1856.....	3	1864.....	210
1857.....	3	1865.....	52
1858.....	4	1866.....	46
1859.....	4		
1860.....	17	Total.....	499
1861.....	18		

By 1870 there were 818 cheese factories in the State. In 1900 the total number of establishments making cheese was 1,314. The growth of factory cheese making since 1870 may be seen in the following table:

Year.	Pounds produced.	Value.
1870.....	78,006,048	\$12,143,594
1880.....	120,801,124	?
1890.....	119,782,496	10,172,001
1900.....	127,386,032	12,226,783

Cheese has always been the chief of New York's dairy products, and in 1900 represented nearly 46 per cent of the total value of such products. The manufacture of it in this State has been almost entirely transferred to the factory, for out of a total in round numbers of one hundred and thirty millions of pounds produced in 1899, less than three millions were made on farms. New York has never lost her lead among the States in the cheese industry, and in 1900 her product was over 43 per cent of the total, both farm and factory, for the entire country, and nearly 64 per cent greater than that of her nearest rival, Wisconsin.

Butter—The development of factory manufacture and introduction of new appliances has had a greater transforming influence on butter making than on cheese making. The cream separator especially has vastly reduced the labor of collecting and separating the butter fat, a process necessary in butter, but not in cheese manufacture. One separator operated a few hours daily now does the work formerly involving a multitude of utensils occupying large factory space and involving a great amount of labor in their handling. Further, in more recent years the practice has grown of establishing "skimming stations" through the country about a creamery. Equipped only with a separator and necessary power each station extracts the cream from the milk of the neighboring farms, thereby shortening the necessary haul of full and skim milk for the farmer and leaving only the cream for the longer haul to the creamery.* A further development of this plan is now in many cases carrying the small separator, frequently operated by animal or hand power, to the farm itself. Together with the separator the fat test has been of great value to the industry, enabling the creamery to calculate exactly the butter value of the cream received, whether in the milk or already separated, and to adjust the prices paid for it accordingly.

The growth of factory butter making in New York during the last three decades of the nineteenth century may be seen in the following table:

Year.	Pounds produced.	Value.
1880.....	8,955,788	?
1890.....	14,485,702	\$2,880,332
1900.....	40,693,846	8,087,210

In spite of the great increase shown above, the total factory product of butter is still considerably less than the farm product, 74,714,376 pounds being reported for New York farms in 1900. The strong tendency of the industry toward the factory, however, is shown by the fact that while the total product of the creameries increased 61.7 per cent and 180.9 per cent respectively in the first and second of the above decades, the amount made on farms decreased 12.2 per cent and 23.9 per cent for the same

*In 1900 there were 740 factories making butter in New York and these had a total of 1,282 skimming and separating stations.

periods. In 1880 New York produced the greatest quantity of butter in factories of any State, but the rapid development of dairying in some of the Central States has reduced her to fourth place as a producer of creamery butter, with Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota leading in 1900 in the order named.* In that year New York creameries produced not quite one-tenth of the total for the entire country.

Condensed Milk—Condensed milk has always been a factory product. The first successful process of preserving milk, and the one which has been generally adopted both here and abroad, was perfected in this State by Mr. Gail Borden in 1856. By this method the milk is "condensed" to a semi-liquid state. At first it was preserved by sweetening and was marketed chiefly in open vessels for early use. Later the plain or unsweetened article was introduced (1861), and the air-tight package made preservation for long periods possible.

The tenth United States census reported condensed milk manufactured in four States in 1880, with a total product of 13,033,267 pounds. New York produced 8,826,332 of this, valued at \$1,052,391, and more than twice as much as any other State. In 1890 the total New York product was 11,058,677 (value, \$1,227,714), but she now stood second in the rank of States, Illinois showing more than twice as great a product. In 1900, however, New York again took the lead with a total of sixteen condenseries whose output was 75,477,148 pounds (slightly greater than that for Illinois and 40.4 per cent of the total for the United States) valued at \$4,801,223.

By-Products—In the total value of New York dairy products in 1900 in the introductory table above is included \$1,442,672 as the value of products other than cheese, butter or condensed milk. These were all from cheese factories or creameries, and include cream sold (\$784,623), skimmed milk sold, fed or returned to patrons (\$326,726), casein dried from skim milk (\$154,272), whey sold or otherwise used (\$96,021), other creamery products (\$70,034), and other cheese factory products (\$10,996).

*New York's rank in 1890 was also in fourth place, but with Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania surpassing her.

Size and Distribution of Dairy Establishments, 1900—Though comparatively new as a factory industry, dairying shows signs of a tendency to larger establishments and combination similar to that common in other lines of manufacture. With the substitution of power and machinery for hand labor the economies of production on a large scale appeared here as elsewhere. The separator and skimming station have enabled the creamery to utilize the raw material from a larger territory, while better roads and co-operation among farmers along the same routes have brought larger quantities of milk within reach of the cheese factory. At first it was considered that 200 cows were sufficient to supply a factory, but in 1900 the average New York creamery used the milk of 345 cows and the average cheese factory consumed the milk of 386 cows. A reflection of the development of larger establishments may be seen in the fact that capital invested and value of materials and products have increased since 1880 out of all proportion to the increase in number of establishments, especially in the last decade. Combination under one management has been observed as a common tendency among cheese factories in recent years. The largest combination, however, appears in the condensed milk industry, the greater part of which in New York State is now in the hands of a single corporation.

But notwithstanding the development of some large undertakings in this field the great majority of New York dairy factories are still small establishments as shown by the following classification for 1900:

Employees	Number of establishments.
501 to 1,000.....	2
101 to 500.....	3
51 to 100.....	4
21 to 50.....	6
5 to 20.....	51
Under 5.....	1,514
No employees.....	328
Total.....	<u>1,908</u>

The average output of New York cheese factories in 1900 was 96,945 pounds, the largest of any State. New York creameries,

however, average small as compared with other States, the average output being but 54,991 pounds.

Table XIV shows the distribution of the industry among the counties of the State in 1900. Of the counties showing a product valued at over \$700,000, Franklin in the extreme north, with Delaware and Dutchess in the extreme south and Broome county in the middle of the southern tier are pre-eminently butter counties. In the northern and central counties of Jefferson, Herkimer, Lewis, Montgomery, Oneida and Otsego, with Allegany and Cattaraugus in the west, cheese factories predominate. Butter and cheese are both extensively produced in Oswego and St. Lawrence in the north, Chenango in the central part and Chautauqua in the extreme west. Orange county owes its strong position in the industry to two large milk condenseries.

Bread and Bakery Products

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	436	\$766,925	1,748	\$492,492	\$2,345,760	\$3,903,006
1860.....	543	1,197,408	2,017	615,562	3,621,185	5,711,157
1870.....	710	2,673,142	3,457	1,448,312	5,616,322	9,566,153
1880.....	1,719	5,030,681	5,670	2,612,982	13,022,040	19,937,953
1890.....	2,419	10,016,357	13,186	7,920,185	18,707,269	33,131,101
1900.....	3,000	19,434,257	14,554	7,414,018	23,557,866	43,051,251

At the present time the most important New York industry that has to do with the production of food for the market is the manufacture of bread, biscuits and other bakery products, which grew into prominence just as New York's supremacy in the production of flour was passing away and which has since grown more rapidly than the milling industry has declined. The first cracker bakery in the United States is supposed to have been established in Newburyport, Mass., in 1792, but New York City was early in the field, and in 1825 Ephraim Treadwell, the founder of a large house, began business there. Several other establishments opened in the next quarter century put on the market brands of crackers (the plain, unsweetened biscuit) and other biscuits that have acquired widespread repute, which they have maintained against the best foreign products. In the census of 1850 New York was credited with 436 bakeries, employing 1,748 persons and turning out a product valued at \$3,903,006, which exceeded the combined product of Pennsylvania and Massa-

chusetts, its nearest competitors. New York has fully maintained its leadership in the industry ever since, manufacturing, according to the census of 1900, one-fourth of all the commercial bakery products of the country, and New York City has the largest and best-equipped biscuit factories.

The statistics of course include not only the regular biscuit factories, but also the small bakeshops, which in the aggregate doubtless employ a considerable proportion of the persons engaged at the baker's trade, but there is no means of ascertaining what portion of the product they turn out, as the census office does not specify the products.

About 1840 machinery came into use in the cracker factories, the first invention being a machine which rolled out the dough into a thin sheet, which was carried along on an endless belt or apron and cut into shape by a stamp rising and falling automatically. The discovery of gold in California proved a stimulus to the cracker industry owing to the demand on the part of pioneers for transportable edibles, and the Civil War of course exerted a still more important influence. Horse-power and steam-power were gradually introduced, and in the course of the war the old-fashioned flat tile oven gave way to a mechanical reel oven, consisting of a series of long pans revolving in a framework, on the principle of the Ferris wheel; the whole being placed inside a brick oven. This improvement raised the capacity of an oven from six to twenty-five or thirty barrels of flour a day, and with other changes nearly revolutionized the bakery trade.

The earlier American bakers almost wholly restricted their products to the unflavored cracker, the only exception being a sugar biscuit. Shortly before the war English manufacturers began exporting to this country sweet or fancy biscuits and cakes of several kinds, and worked up a large business, which incited the Albany firm of Belcher & Larrabee, in 1865, to send to England for the necessary cutters and machines to compete with the English goods. Success attended their efforts, and American inventions soon improved upon the foreign machinery. About 1880 American manufacturers undertook to introduce into Europe

the unflavored biscuit—the native “cracker”—and were successful until their products were imitated in the European factories in the same way that the home manufacturers had cut out the foreign fancy biscuits. Both the export and the import trade in biscuits in consequence declined.*

Table XV shows the distribution of the 3,000 bakeries and 15,000 wage-earners in New York. The following are the leading counties: New York 7,888 operatives, Kings 2,822, Erie 1,114, Albany 300, Queens 295, Monroe 282, Onondaga 239, Westchester 239, Rensselaer 166, Oneida 142 and Orange 104. In no other county were there 100 wage-earners employed in the industry.

Confectionery

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1840.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$386,142
1850.....	68	\$284,360	423	\$111,228	\$518,969	924,412
1860.....	79	471,500	648	184,352	973,590	1,645,005
1870.....	157	1,377,700	1,398	489,514	1,820,988	3,942,391
1880.....	392	2,279,658	2,571	835,204	4,304,823	6,686,389
1890.....	657	5,678,878	5,920	2,184,685	6,971,074	12,920,812
1900.....	858	8,330,656	7,230	2,674,077	10,683,276	18,842,148

According to the census of 1900, the manufacture of confectionery gave employment to a larger number of persons in New York than did either the milling industry, canning and preserving, sugar refining, or slaughtering and meat packing, its industry product being in fact of greater value than that of any of the food preparing industries with the exception of bakeries. Since 1850 the increase in production has been twenty-fold—a development which illustrates the growing enjoyment of and the ability to purchase luxuries on the part of the American people. Another factor has been the cheapening of confectionery through the steadily diminishing price of sugar and the introduction of machinery by the candy manufacturers.

Among the pioneer confectioners of New York City were Ridley & Company, established in 1806, and R. L. Stuart in 1828. Previous to the year 1845 the manufacture of confectionery in this country was in a crude state, being confined chiefly to stick candies, sugar plums, molasses candy, etc., while fancy goods were

*F. A. Kennedy, in *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, II, 446-450.

imported. Philadelphia manufacturers were the first to make gum-drops, jujube paste and marshmallows in this country, and it was also a Philadelphia confectioner who about the year 1845 imported the first revolving steam-pan. In the following year a Boston man invented and built a machine for making lozenges, and subsequently other improvements were introduced, leading to an increase in production in the entire country from three million dollars in 1850 to over eighty-one million dollars in 1900. New York has from the first been the leading State, and now makes 23 per cent of all the confectionery, or more than the combined product of Pennsylvania and Illinois, its closest rivals.

The local distribution of confectionery factories is shown in Table XV, from which it appears that of 7,250 wage-earners employed, 4,000 were in New York county, 1,600 in Kings, 534 in Erie, 515 in Monroe and 160 in Albany, no other county having 100 operatives.

Salt

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1820.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$689,041
1840.....	.....	\$5,601,000	332	.....	.....	573,577
1850.....	192	819,950	873	\$299,376	\$631,955	998,315
1860.....	296	2,813,590	1,079	*24,520	676,301	1,289,511
1870.....	93	1,584,211	528	204,226	494,854	925,709
1880.....	69	2,286,081	1,012	274,087	473,116	1,107,760
1890.....	50	7,171,126	1,245	544,236	443,602	1,563,228
1900.....	38	17,231,864	1,279	542,909	958,302	2,698,691

The manufacture of salt, although not a leading industry, is nevertheless of interest to New Yorkers on account of its early development in the State, and also because of the State ownership of the wells or springs in the Onondaga district. As early as 1770 salt from this region was sold by the Delaware Indians to the white people of Albany and the frontier to Quebec,† and in 1788 the first salt was made there by white men. Nine years later the State assumed control of the springs, and for one hundred years (1797-1898) furnished brine to all who paid for it. At first the State charged four cents a bushel on all salt made, but in 1805 it reduced the rate to three cents. In 1812 the rate

*So in original

†Lemoyne, a French Jesuit explorer, in his journal published in 1653 mentioned the salt springs of western New York, which were at that time well known to the Indians (Twelfth Census, IX, 536).

was raised to 12½ cents to produce revenue for canal construction, and was not reduced (to six cents) until 1834. In 1846 the rate was further reduced to one cent and maintained there until the springs were sold in 1898 to avoid further operation of the works at a loss. The decline in production began in 1863, and was chiefly due to the development of the springs in western New York and other States. Production on the State reservation reached its maximum in 1862 (9,053,874 bushels), and, though the amount of solar salt increased for a few years, the quantity of fine salt produced thereafter steadily declined.*

In 1880 salt was discovered in the county of Wyoming by operators drilling for oil, and three years later the manufacture of salt was begun near Warsaw. By 1890 production in the Warsaw district had increased to 7,732,060 bushels. The Genesee district was also opened up in 1883, and the Ithaca district in 1895, but neither are important producers. The mining of rock salt was begun in 1885 in Livingston county and is still mined in one or two shafts.

On the whole, the production of salt in New York has been increasing; and while surpassed in 1870, 1880 and 1890 by Michigan, the Empire State in 1900 ranked first, as appears in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN 1899.

	Michigan.	New York.	United States.
Products.....	\$2,460,538	\$2,696,691	\$7,966,897
Number of barrels of salt.....	5,306,510	4,894,852	15,187,819
Table and dairy.....	233,713	1,026,803	1,866,056
Common fine.....	4,076,497	1,054,619	6,866,126
Common coarse.....	820,259	397,664	2,635,282
Coarse solar.....	17,743	523,724	910,974
Rock salt mined.....	.....	1,866,550	2,543,679

*SALT PRODUCED IN THE ONONDAGA DISTRICT UNDER STATE CONTROL.

YEAR.	Total. Bushels.	Solar. Bushels.	Fine Bushels.
1797.....	25,474	.....	25,474
1807.....	175,448	.....	175,448
1817.....	408,665	.....	804,665
1827.....	983,410	.....	983,410
1837.....	2,167,287	.....	2,167,287
1847.....	3,951,355	262,879	3,688,476
1857.....	4,312,126	481,280	3,830,846
1867.....	7,595,565	2,271,892	5,323,673
1877.....	6,427,963	2,525,335	3,902,648
1887.....	5,695,797	3,118,974	2,576,823
1896.....	2,806,600	2,464,422	342,178

Cigars and Other Tobacco Products

YEAR.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Product.	Tobacco grown, (lbs.).
1840.....		\$395,530	669			\$931,570	744
1850.....	164	467,736	1,463	\$361,032	\$684,395	\$1,489,287	83,169
1860.....	365	1,236,817	3,242	932,514	1,952,326	4,122,061	5,764,582
1870.....	1,123	6,226,046	10,243	3,750,870	9,763,626	18,940,658	2,349,798
1880.....	1,728	11,511,747	22,226	8,775,266	17,279,118	33,675,241	6,481,431
1890.....	2,888	26,107,357	33,761	16,908,947	21,042,650	51,853,976	9,316,135
1900.....	3,106	23,404,821	27,449	11,614,210	19,786,168	54,540,985	13,958,370
(a).....	42	1,757,687	1,020	345,704	1,734,072	4,632,101	
(b).....	3,065	20,733,667	26,061	11,157,020	17,380,949	49,028,479	
(c).....	9	913,167	878	111,586	671,147	880,405	

1860. Tobaccoists.

1860. Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff; tobacco, cigars.

1870. Ditto.

1880. Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

1890. Ditto.

1900. (a) Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff; (b) tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; (c) tobacco, stemming and re-handling.

Certain poets have expressed the conviction that the greatest benefit conferred upon the world by America is tobacco, the dried product of a common herb possessing the properties of a narcotic stimulant. The romantic story of the introduction of the practice of smoking tobacco by the imprisoned Sir Walter Raleigh is familiar. Familiar also is the establishment of the institution of slavery on the plantations of Virginia within a few years after the colony's settlement and the almost exclusive devotion of the colony's resources to the production of tobacco. Virginia remained the great tobacco raising State until the Civil War, when Kentucky, its principal rival during the nineteenth century, displaced Virginia, which has not until the last few years raised crops equal to those of the ante-bellum period. In 1900 North Carolina had a slightly larger crop than Virginia. But while Kentucky produces more than one-third of the entire tobacco crop of the United States, and North Carolina and Virginia together another third, it is not so widely known that several of the Northern States produce considerable quantities of tobacco; that Ohio ranks fourth among the tobacco raising States, and Wisconsin and Pennsylvania closely follow Tennessee, the fifth State, while Connecticut and New York also raise considerable quanti-

ties. The fact is that the South raises tobacco for manufacture or export, while the North raises the tobacco used in making cigars. New York's production of cigar and seed-leaf tobacco has increased from 744 pounds in 1840 to 13,958,370 pounds in 1900. The tobacco-growing district lies in the center of the State, the culture having started in Onondaga county.

Tobacco manufactures are divided into two branches—smoking and chewing tobacco, with snuff, and cigars and cigarettes. The former tends in some degree to concentrate near the source of supply, although the leading State, Missouri, grows relatively little tobacco itself, and New Jersey, which ranks fifth, grows scarcely any.* In this branch of the manufacture New York ranks eighth, but in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes New York leads all the other States by a very wide margin, producing one-third of the country's output. On account of this marked superiority in the cigar trade New York also ranks first in the aggregate of tobacco manufactures.

The manufacture of tobacco and snuff is probably coeval with its cultivation, for the early European explorers noted the practice of taking snuff, chewing of tobacco and pipe smoking among the Indians. The earliest form of general use among the settlers was for each consumer to rub and break up the tobacco in his hand for pipe smoking, but soon small factories were started in which the dried tobacco was rubbed through sieves of various meshes as is still done in making granulated tobacco. But while

*PRODUCTION OF THE TEN LEADING TOBACCO MANUFACTURING STATES, 1900.

STATE.†	TOBACCO GROWING, lbs.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.			
		Stemming and rehandling.	Chewing and smoking tobaccos.	Cigars, cigarettes, etc.	Total.
United States.....	868,163,275	\$19,099,032	\$103,754,362	\$160,223,152	\$283,076,546
1. New York.....	13,958,370	880,405	4,632,101	49,028,479	54,540,985
2. Pennsylvania...	41,502,620	625,394	1,247,397	31,483,141	33,355,932
3. Missouri.....	3,041,996	.....	25,101,446	2,745,986	27,847,432
4. Kentucky.....	314,288,050	5,467,360	14,948,192	1,506,559	21,922,111
5. Virginia.....	122,884,900	5,726,859	10,707,766	4,843,641	21,278,266
6. Ohio.....	65,957,100	3,839,952	5,752,853	11,239,824	20,832,629
7. North Carolina.	127,503,400	759,000	13,620,816	229,844	14,609,660
8. Illinois.....	1,447,150	*	3,167,552	8,741,483	11,928,535
9. Florida.....	1,125,600	*	.....	10,891,286	10,906,786
10. New Jersey....	720	.....	7,788,379	2,647,595	10,435,974

*One establishment. included in "All other States."

†Arranged in order of total manufactured product.

the preparation of smoking tobacco was carried on in these small factories which used little if any machinery,* the manufacture of snuff was in relatively few hands and was largely concentrated in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. About the year 1760 the entire tobacco industry was revolutionized by the introduction of water-power, which was subsequently replaced by steam-power and in recent years by machinery, which has caused a certain concentration in large establishments. In 1790, under a law for the encouragement of manufacturing, State aid was conjoined with private capital in New York for the construction of a combination mill near Albany to manufacture and grind, roll and cut tobacco, Scotch and rappee snuff, mustard, chocolate, starch, hairpowder, split pease and hulled barley, all operations being performed by water-power. This plant, which had an annual capacity of 100,000 pounds of tobacco, was then the most extensive and perfect of its kind in the country, and was considered capable of making sufficient snuff for the whole northern part of America.† In 1810 the first national census of manufactures reported two tobacco factories in New York, with an annual production of 226,000 pounds valued at \$45,200.

At that time the manufacture of cigars was in its infancy in this country, as the first cigars consumed here were imported from Europe and the West Indies. Germany was manufacturing cigars as early as 1796, and during the first half of the nineteenth century hindered the development of the American industry by exportation of her cheap cigars. The tariff acts of 1861-4 protected American manufactures and undoubtedly imparted an impetus to the industry. The first American cigar factories were established in Connecticut in 1810, although cigars had probably been made by home workers in the Connecticut valley somewhat earlier. In 1825 small factories were found scattered through New York and Pennsylvania as well as Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee. The first cigars were made of domestic leaf, but manufacturers soon imported Cuban tobacco, which in 1847 was sepa-

*In 1732 a machine for making out smoking tobacco is described as located in a Virginia factory which had an annual output of 54,000 pounds.—P. Lorillard, Jr., in *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*.

†Bishop, *History of American Manufactures*, II, 22.

rately specified in the customs returns. Florida, which now ranks fourth in the manufacture of cigars, grows very little tobacco and imports largely from Cuba.

In New York the tobacco industry in 1840 employed 669 workers, who turned out a product valued at \$831,570. From that time the industry grew until it now surpasses in magnitude any of the food-producing trades of the State. In 1900 there were upwards of 3,000 factories, employing 27,000 wage-earners and producing \$54,540,000 worth of cigars, cigarettes, etc., and other tobacco products,* there being several factories which employed more than 1,000 workers. Pennsylvania slightly leads in the number of cigars manufactured, but New York makes more than one-half of all the cigarettes. New York City ranks first in both branches of the trade, and Rochester fourth in the cigarette business. In making fine-cut chewing tobacco New York City ranks fourth among the leading centers of the country, Rochester fifth, Utica ninth, and Albany tenth, while in the manufacture of smoking tobacco New York City ranks third.

The number of cigar and cigarette factories and wage-earners employed in June, 1900, in each county is shown in Table XV, from which it appears that in New York county there were 19,401 wage-workers, Broome 1,386, Kings 1,124, Monroe 748, Onondaga 391, Erie 355, Albany 332, Rensselaer 283; no other county having as many as 200 operatives.

* NEW YORK'S TOBACCO PRODUCTS, 1900

	Tobacco used. Pounds.	Product. Number.
Cigars:		
Weighing more than 3 lbs. per M.	21,305,481	1,117,729,748
Weighing not more than 3 lbs. per M.	743,889	173,543,802
Cigarettes:		
Weighing more than 3 lbs. per M.	31,248	4,337,325
Weighing not more than 3 lbs. per M.	7,087,160	1,742,116,795
Total.....	29,257,778	3,037,727,670
Total, United States.....	118,479,225	9,435,312,726
		Pounds.
Tobacco, plug.....		1,400,868
Tobacco, fine cut.....		2,404,036
Tobacco, smoking.....		13,366,138
Snuff.....		88,099
Total.....		17,258,841

Liquors and Beverages

Although fewer persons are employed in New York in the manufacture of liquors than in the making of cigars and cigarettes, the investment of capital is vastly greater and the net value of the product is 60 per cent larger. The bulk of the investment is in breweries and malt houses, but the manufacture or bottling of mineral and soda waters has of late risen into importance and now employs 2,400 wage-earners. Wine making has likewise attracted some little capital in this State, but distilled liquors are no longer produced here in quantities. Throughout the first half of the last century New York's distilleries turned out a larger product than its breweries, but since 1860 they have noticeably declined and approached the vanishing point. The distilling business is largely concentrated in Illinois, which consequently rivals New York in gross value of all alcoholic liquors, although it produces scarcely more than one-third of the quantity of fermented liquors manufactured in the Empire State.

BREWERIES

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1810.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$340,767
1835.....	94	.....	.....	.....	\$916,252	1,381,446
1845.....	102	.....	.....	.....	805,797	1,313,273
1850.....	96	\$1,638,300	898	\$262,896	1,516,550	2,588,357
1855.....	128	.....	.....	.....	2,698,389	4,448,352
1860.....	220	4,433,790	1,705	568,364	3,617,837	6,320,724
1870.....	281	12,425,322	2,942	2,067,908	9,194,243	15,818,863
1880.....	325	27,580,502	8,096	3,912,798	19,823,853	35,392,677
1890.....	282	67,799,552	7,001	5,525,189	18,776,129	53,429,685
1900.....	225	95,057,875	7,424	5,630,996	11,418,383	56,137,854

In a Dutch colony one naturally looks for breweries among its first institutions. Bishop records the fact that the Manhattan settlement had a good-sized brewery, built by the West India Company, as early as 1633, and the other Dutch settlement near the present site of Albany had one before 1637.* As Mr. Pabst puts it, "the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, with their long clay pipes puffing clouds of blue smoke, were wont to sip from generous tankards the beer of the Netherlands and crack their jokes around the tavern table, the while they grew fat, sleek and

*History of American Manufactures, I 250, 254.

jolly under the gentle influence of their beneficent national beverage."* The first census of manufactures in 1810 reported 129 breweries in the United States, of which 42 were in New York. Most of them produced ale and porter exclusively, as the brewing of lager beer was virtually unknown until the period of German immigration in the 40's. The first lager beer made in this country is said to have been brewed by George Manger of Philadelphia in 1846,† but a year or two later it was being manufactured in New York by several firms, including Frank J. Haas, who died very recently, and F. & M. Schaffer, who had been brewing ale since 1842, at the corner of Nineteenth street and Broadway, and first sold lager at a bar in the tavern which they kept on Seventh avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Notwithstanding the unpopularity of lager among native Americans when first sold, the brew gradually displaced ale and porter and finally became the national beverage, so far as quantity produced is concerned. New York has from the beginning been the leading State in the brewing industry, and in 1900 produced about one-fourth of the whole American brew. Milwaukee, St. Louis and Chicago have some very large plants (the former three breweries and the latter one each, employing more than 500 workers), but their combined output is scarcely equal to that of New York City breweries, thus: New York City, 89 breweries with product of \$39,105,837; Chicago, 37 breweries and \$14,956,865 product; Milwaukee, 9 breweries and \$13,900,000 product; St. Louis, 28 breweries with \$11,673,600 product. (Philadelphia also has a larger product than St. Louis.) Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and other

*In *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, II, 413.

†A correspondent of the *Wholesale and Retailers' Review*, combating the claim put forward by Mr. Haas of being the first brewer of lager in this country, says that when Mr. Haas landed in New York in 1848 lager beer was brewed also in Pike county, Pa.: "The brewery in the Pike county backwoods has a unique place in the history of lager beer brewing in this country. It was there that the now enormous trade in bottled beer began, even while the pioneer metropolitan brewers were yet serving their customers in pails and pitchers. Just why Desiré Loreaux, a Frenchman, should have gone into the woods of Pike county and started in to manufacture a beverage then scarcely known out of Germany, is something not now known, but that is what he did soon after the Shaffer brewery was started in New York. A year and a half before any person in New York had ever taken a glass of lager over a bar that beverage had been introduced at the taverns of Pike county and the adjacent country, the product of Loreaux's brewery in the woods four miles from Milford, the county seat. Brewer Loreaux bottled and sold beer in bottles ten years before any other brewery in the country had begun that branch of the trade."

New York cities also have large breweries, so that the brewing industry of New York State is vastly greater than that of any other State. In 1900 the production of the leading States reported to the census office was as follows:

	Barrels.	Value.
New York.....	9,593,085	\$56,137,854
Pennsylvania.....	4,648,172	29,162,743
Illinois.....	3,794,782	19,733,821
Wisconsin.....	3,049,191	19,394,709
Ohio.....	3,028,116	18,522,639
Missouri.....	2,410,999	13,776,905
New Jersey.....	2,117,491	14,386,456

The aggregate production of all States was 38,664,584 barrels (equivalent to 1,198,602,104 gallons), as compared with 2,006,625 barrels on which internal revenue taxes were paid in 1863, and 2,000,000 gallons in 1795.

DISTILLERIES

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1810.....	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,685,794
1835.....	337	.....	.....	.....	\$2,278,420	3,098,042
1845.....	221	.....	.....	.....	3,162,586	4,222,154
1850.....	93	\$1,400,882	778	\$265,428	3,454,322	4,670,497
1855.....	88	1,188,297	805	.....	6,267,824	8,681,061
1860.....	60	2,427,400	746	262,884	4,060,001	5,436,803
1870.....	50	1,377,640	333	125,772	1,829,574	3,181,743
1880.....	19	453,025	155	70,820	673,472	1,012,550
1890.....	6	195,793	56	26,546	118,750	422,824
1900.....	16	394,906	62	26,621	141,626	1,201,851

The distillation of brandy, according to the historian of American manufactures, commenced in New York as early as 1640, which "was probably the first instance of that manufacture in the colonies." He adds that in 1641 there was much drunkenness and the council enacted an ordinance against tapping beer during divine service or after ten o'clock at night. In the eighteenth century New York, in common with other colonial centers, entered upon the business of distilling rum for the West Indian trade. New York thus early became one of the principal producers of distilled liquors. The first census, in 1810, reported 591 distilleries in the State, producing annually 2,107,243 gallons of spirits, valued at \$1,685,794. While the number of distilleries thereafter diminished, production increased throughout the first half of the century and New York for a time ranked first in pro-

duction. In the second half of the century, however, the distilling business followed the corn-raising business in its westward movement and has now become largely concentrated in Illinois and Kentucky, Peoria being the principal center of production. New York's production steadily declined and was less in 1900 than in 1810. The spirits distilled were as follows:

	Proof gallons.	Value.
Alcohol and cologne spirits.....	590,841	\$749,293
Whisky.....	79,715	117,601
Brandy.....	52,655	74,099
Gin.....	76,309	106,832
All other products.....	.....	154,026
Total.....	.....	<u>\$1,201,851</u>

THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS, TOBACCO AND BEVERAGES IN 1850 AND 1900.

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						(Gross.	Net.
1a. <i>Flouring and Grist Mill Products.</i>							
Total—1900.	1,513	\$23,384,858	2,489	\$1,284,438	\$36,523,959	\$42,796,340	\$6,272,381
Total—1850.	1,442	10,256,000	3,349	1,008,948	28,512,561	33,037,121	4,524,566
1b. <i>Canned Fruits and Vegetables.</i>							
Total—1900.	609	\$8,375,710	6,428	\$1,824,183	\$7,791,900	\$12,585,567	\$4,793,667
1c. <i>Sugar and Molasses.</i>							
Total—1900.	18	\$64,814,593	3,374	\$1,930,642	\$86,846,996	\$91,477,520	\$4,630,524
Total—1850.	5	880,000	751	277,104	3,788,400	5,020,000	1,231,600
1d. <i>Miscellaneous Food Preparations.</i>							
Coffee and spice roasting and grinding.	87	\$9,405,896	1,541	\$711,404	\$18,130,868	\$22,470,856	\$4,339,988
Chocolate and cocoa products.	11	1,262,758	619	197,290	1,956,113	2,714,872	788,759
Sugar.	15	3,547,305	996	471,662	1,704,054	2,589,903	885,849
Flavoring extracts.	94	721,739	250	116,322	1,783,043	1,547,828	784,785
Other food preparations.	133	3,522,207	1,774	639,249	4,408,414	7,712,507	3,304,093
Total—1900.	340	\$18,459,895	5,180	\$2,135,927	\$26,962,492	\$37,035,966	\$10,073,474
2a. <i>Slaughtering and Meat Packing.</i>							
Coffee and spices.	14	\$253,000	156	\$43,992	\$477,210	\$843,850	\$166,640
Starch.	22	256,800	262	76,176	267,655	451,195	183,540
Vegetable extracts.	11	28,250	44	10,584	15,680	45,150	29,470
Total—1850.	47	\$538,050	462	\$130,752	\$760,545	\$1,140,195	\$379,650
2b. <i>Slaughtering and Meat Packing.</i>							
Slaughtering, wholesale.	57	\$8,047,913	1,569	\$1,068,696	\$33,542,478	\$37,807,106	\$4,264,628
Slaughtering and meat packing (includes sausage and lard).	113	8,220,416	1,823	939,045	19,965,874	23,104,866	3,139,092
Fish and oyster canning.	9	100,564	66	20,842	134,211	197,869	63,658
Total—1900.	174	\$16,368,893	3,458	\$2,028,583	\$53,642,563	\$61,109,941	\$7,467,378
Pork and beef packing—1850.	11	\$149,500	83	\$28,920	\$1,387,150	\$1,674,822	\$287,672

THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS, TOBACCO AND BEVERAGES IN 1850 AND 1900—(Continued)

BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>2b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk, Etc.</i>							
Total—1850.....	1,928	\$7,148,291	2,453	\$1,164,201	\$22,598,662	\$26,694,723	\$4,096,061
<i>3a. Bread and Bakery Products.</i>							
Total—1900.....	3,000	\$19,434,257	14,554	\$7,414,018	\$23,537,866	\$43,051,251	\$19,493,365
Total—1850.....	436	766,925	1,748	492,492	2,345,760	3,903,006	1,557,246
<i>3b. Confectionery.</i>							
Total—1900.....	858	\$8,330,656	7,230	\$2,674,077	\$10,683,276	\$18,842,148	\$8,166,372
Total—1850.....	68	284,350	423	111,228	518,969	924,412	405,443
<i>4. Salt.</i>							
Total—1900.....	38	\$17,231,864	1,279	\$542,909	\$958,302	\$2,698,691	\$1,740,380
Total—1850.....	192	819,950	873	299,376	631,955	998,315	366,360
<i>5. Tobacco.</i>							
Cigars and cigarettes.....	3,055	\$20,733,667	26,051	\$11,157,020	\$17,380,949	\$49,028,479	\$31,647,630
Snuff and tobacco (including stemming).....	51	2,670,854	1,398	457,290	2,405,219	5,512,506	3,107,287
Total—1900.....	3,106	\$23,404,521	27,449	\$11,614,310	\$19,786,168	\$54,540,985	\$34,754,817
Tobaccoists—1850.....	164	\$467,736	1,463	\$361,032	\$684,395	\$1,489,287	\$804,892
<i>6. Beverages.</i>							
Malt liquors.....	225	\$95,057,875	7,424	\$5,630,996	\$11,418,383	\$56,137,854	\$44,719,471
Wine.....	57	18,092,870	2,406	363,186	4,510,431	5,158,025	4,061,564
Mineral and soda waters.....	525	3,512,632	2,406	1,738,385	1,830,436	7,268,033	3,939,312
Bottling liquors.....	410	3,394,906	1,492	756,892	4,411,626	7,268,033	3,939,312
Distilled liquors.....	16	3,394,906	62	264,681	1,132,842	1,201,843	1,060,925
Wine, vinegar and cider.....	286	3,844,405	694	264,681	1,132,842	2,289,913	1,157,071
Total—1900.....	1,519	\$122,392,224	12,828	\$8,391,063	\$23,460,392	\$78,710,084	\$55,249,692

Mineral water and pop.	16	\$44,550	131	\$33,300	\$101,115	\$208,924	\$107,809
Breweries	90	1,635,300	893	232,360	1,516,550	2,588,257	1,071,907
Balldromes	11	\$271,800	773	\$16,728	\$533,600	\$471,035	\$107,876
Distilleries	93	1,400,882	778	265,428	3,454,322	4,670,497	1,216,175
Total—1850.	216	\$3,405,532	1,880	\$579,900	\$5,435,647	\$7,938,813	\$2,503,166
7. Manufactured Ice.							
Total—1900.	41	\$2,554,722	319	\$201,394	\$268,695	\$1,051,372	\$782,677
GRAND TOTAL.	13,149 2,581	\$331,900,484 17,568,048	87,041 11,032	\$41,205,745 3,289,742	\$313,081,271 44,065,382	\$470,594,588 56,125,971	\$157,513,317 12,060,589

IV. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS ✓

The group of industries ranking fourth in New York consists of the printing and stationery trades, including the manufacture of paper goods, but excluding the making of paper itself. No other class of industries has grown so rapidly in this State in the last half century; in 1850, for example, there were only 424 persons employed in making paper boxes and other paper goods, as contrasted with more than 12,000 in 1900. The printing business, including all branches, such as lithographing, bookbinding, etc., has also had an astonishing development; the value of the work done having increased from \$4,210,000 in 1850 to \$91,500,000 in 1900. New York turns out more than one-fourth of all the typographical work of the United States, and in such branches as lithographing and engraving its contribution to the country's production is fully one-half.

Paper Goods

Paper bags and boxes, including tubes and other wrappers, are the important products in the line of paper goods not turned out by the printing industry, as will be seen by an examination of the table at the close of the section and the following summary of the number of factories and wage-earners:

	Firms.	Wage-earners.
Paper bags.....	18	921
Fancy and paper boxes.....	246	8,276
Card cutting and designing (including cardboard).....	5	65
Envelopes.....	12	671
Paper patterns.....	6	625
Other paper goods (confetti, paper tubes and bottle wrappers, paperies, etc.)	64	1,972
	<u>351</u>	<u>12,530</u>

In the entire class of paper goods New York easily leads the other States, though as respects single items (notably envelopes) it may rank second or third. The development of the paper-box trade, in particular, has been very rapid in recent years. Although the census classification includes all kinds of fancy boxes, including jewelry cases and other fancy boxes made of wood,



leather and velvet, it may be assumed that a majority of the workers make the paper or pasteboard box that has come into such universal use for putting up in neat form such a great variety of fancy goods, as well as staple articles of wearing apparel, etc. In New York the growth of the industry was most rapid between 1870 and 1890, as shown below:

BOXES, PAPER AND FANCY

Year	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	38	\$75,500	424	\$83,700	\$114,033	\$259,820
1860.....	36	141,246	632	142,430	198,444	497,406
1870.....	87	470,550	1,803	558,466	702,314	1,794,507
1880.....	113	959,010	3,413	916,049	1,508,391	3,033,777
1890.....	207	3,185,143	7,059	2,877,527	2,935,024	7,454,589
1900.....	246	3,725,166	8,276	2,617,157	3,347,401	8,379,757

1850. Boxes, band and fancy.

1860. Boxes, paper.

1870. Boxes, paper; boxes, fancy.

1880. Boxes, fancy and paper.

1890. Ditto.

1900. Ditto.

The explanation of the growth of paper-box making industry is found chiefly in two recent developments, the cheapening of paper through the use of wood pulp and the application of machinery to the cutting out of the required shapes of pasteboard. After the forms have been cut out the chief requisite is dexterity in folding and pasting, and this accomplishment is found developed in the highest degree in women and girls, who compose fully two-thirds of the workers in the trade.

The bulk of the paper boxes are made in the cities, as they are used more extensively in the city industries like clothing and furnishing goods, confectionery, food preparations, etc. New York City makes over one-fifth of the entire product of the country, while other manufacturing cities like Rochester (boot and shoe and optical goods center), Troy (collars and cuffs), Buffalo and Cohoes (knit goods) contribute almost a second fifth, so that the share of New York State in the American output is 37 per cent. Chicago and Philadelphia rank next to New York City, which, however, has a larger product than the two cities combined. In New York and other cities there are journals especially devoted to the box trade.

Printing and Publishing

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.	Rank of New York.
1850.....	200	\$3,061,625	3,782	\$1,197,528	\$2,026,080	\$6,163,809	1
1860.....	349	7,880,550	7,218	2,603,116	5,867,458	12,617,105	1
1870.....	303	7,728,017	6,431	3,980,549	6,785,518	15,179,073	1
(a).....	18	1,012,500	1,861	1,257,550	2,534,300	5,402,430	
(b).....	18	1,495,257	755	400,294	859,008	1,662,502	
(c).....	159	3,020,350	2,557	1,700,970	2,679,488	5,969,734	
(d).....	102	1,264,910	1,128	548,135	612,674	1,819,907	
(e).....	6	326,000	130	73,660	100,048	324,500	
1880.....	712	20,027,969	14,417	8,059,487	9,518,171	27,885,376*	1
1890.....	2,230	47,569,069	27,587	19,009,061	16,398,183	68,929,001	
(a).....	953	17,541,631	13,175	7,876,656	6,692,084	24,191,080	
(b).....	14	311,430	134	69,298	55,949	344,850	
(c).....	1,263	29,716,028	14,278	11,063,107	9,660,150	44,393,071	
1900.....	2,640	80,588,361	32,948	20,309,991	23,364,449	95,232,051	1
(a).....	1,412	24,114,794	16,273	9,265,500	8,691,912	31,413,113	
(b).....	22	967,093	215	119,736	160,647	853,862	
(c).....	1,206	55,486,474	16,460	10,924,755	14,511,890	62,965,076	

1850. Printers and publishers.

- 1860. Printing.

1870. Printing and publishing: (a)not specified; (b)book; (c)newspaper; (d)job; (e)maps and atlases.

1880. Printing and publishing.

- *Newspapers and periodicals, \$24,266,911.

1890. Printing and publishing: (a)Book and job; (b)music; (c)newspapers and periodicals.

1900. Ditto.

4 The art of printing was introduced into the new world by the Massachusetts colonists, who set up the first printing press at Cambridge, as early as 1639. The second press, designed for printing the Bible in the Indian tongues, was also brought over to Massachusetts (1655), and it was not until 1686 that another colony showed its enlightenment by establishing a printing press. In that year William Bradford, one of the pioneers of American printing, opened a printing shop in Philadelphia. In 1693 the New York government induced Bradford to remove to New York City by awarding him the public printing, that is, by allowing him £50 annually for printing the "Acts of Assembly and Publick Papers." In 1725 Bradford started the first newspaper in New York, the *Weekly Gazette*. The second New York paper, the *Weekly Journal*, is memorable on account of the heroic fight made by its editor, Peter Zengler, in defense of the freedom of the press. The first American newspaper, however, was the

News-Letter, established in Boston in 1704, while Philadelphia had the honor of starting the first daily paper. [Boston and Philadelphia in fact were the two great centers of printing and publishing during the colonial period.] At the outbreak of the Revolution there were nine newspapers in Pennsylvania and seven in Massachusetts, while the colony of New York ranked third, with four papers (three in New York City and one in Albany). The entire number of printing presses in the country at that time was probably under forty-five, and the business was of course on a very small scale, most printers being also book sellers or dealers in other merchandise.

For several decades after the Declaration of Independence Philadelphia was the largest and wealthiest American city, and, being also for much of the time the seat of Congress, maintained the first rank in the printing business. But early in the nineteenth century New York displaced Philadelphia as the metropolis of this country, and likewise became its publishing center.

Stimulated by the sharp political controversies between federalist and anti-federalist, the printing industry grew especially in the direction of newspaper publishing during the closing years of the eighteenth and opening years of the nineteenth centuries. Prior to the Revolutionary War thirteen newspapers all told were started in New York Colony, of which only four, as above stated, were in existence at the beginning of the Revolution. By 1810 there were sixty-seven papers in the State, fourteen in New York City and fifty-three in thirty-six other cities and towns. Seven New York* papers were dailies, the others being weekly (one in New York City, two in Albany and all the rest in other places) or semi-weekly (six in New York and one in Albany).

The appearance of daily papers in this period is one sign of a transformation which was taking place in the character of the press. During the colonial period the pamphlet and tract, religious or political, the latter especially during the years just

*Including the two oldest dailies of the State, viz., the *Commercial Advertiser* which, under that name, appears to date from 1797, and the *Evening Post*, founded in 1801 and published continuously ever since. The first daily published in this State was *The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser*, which appeared in 1787, and was antedated by only one other daily in the United States, the *American Daily Advertiser*, founded in Philadelphia in 1784.

before and during the Revolution, were the characteristic products of the press, which was to a large degree merely the tool of the controversialist. The pamphlet and tract gave way to the periodical or newspaper, but the latter at first served chiefly the same end as the former, viz., the circulation of political views, and, as already noted, the fierce strife in domestic politics just subsequent to the establishment of the new republic inspired a notable growth in newspaper publication. But with the social and industrial development of the country other functions of the newspaper began to acquire prominence. Interests besides the mere political were to be served. "News" was demanded, not only foreign, to which almost exclusive attention had theretofore been given, but ever increasingly domestic and local as the nation expanded and States and cities grew in the importance and variety of their activities. And so, to meet the increasing intelligence and alertness of the new life, the weekly paper endeavored to offer prompter information by issues semi or tri-weekly, and then the daily appeared, in the effort to serve this demand still more efficiently. Another sign of change as well as a further indication of its character is to be found in the names of the new daily paper. Four of the seven New York City dailies in 1810 were *Advertisers*,* suggestive of the fact that the press was growing as a medium of commercial intelligence in response to the needs of enlarging commerce and industry.

With the changes just noted it will be seen that the modern type of newspaper, with its three chief elements of news, advertising and editorial matter, the latter corresponding to the formerly dominant political element, was emerging. The transformation was of course gradual, and no precise dates can be set for it. As just pointed out, it was simply coincident with the growth of communities and came like the latter at different periods in different sections. Naturally it appeared first in the largest centers of population. Thus the signs of it above noted were in 1810 in New York City only. Five years later (1815) the first daily outside of the metropolis appeared in Albany, and in 1826 a Rochester daily was started, both these being, signifi-

*The New York City dailies of 1810 were the *General Advertiser*, *Evening Post*, *American Citizen*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Public Advertiser*, *Columbian*, and *Mercantile Advertiser*.

cantly enough, *Daily Advertisers*. In 1832, when the New York City dailies numbered thirteen, there were seven in the rest of the State—three in Albany, two in Rochester and two in Troy.

During the colonial era the printing of books was carried on to some extent, but usually in connection with other lines of printing and never as an industry by itself. Down to the close of the Revolution there was little demand for this product of the press in the thinly settled pioneer country, and such as existed was supplied almost entirely by the British printers and booksellers, at prices quite as reasonable as any colonial printer could afford to offer. But with the breaking away from the mother country came new opportunities in this line for the native printer. A larger demand for books, chiefly religious and educational, sprang up. With the growth of population and the increase of prosperity and intelligence a larger and larger reading class was inevitable. The book trade was much stimulated by the establishment of the system of annual fairs and trade sales which began in New York City in 1802 under the auspices of the American Company of Booksellers. For some time this increased demand continued to be supplied largely by the British press,* but at the same time the American book press was growing in importance so that in the first quarter of the nineteenth century book publishing houses were being established. Two of the largest and oldest New York firms date from this period, that of Harper Brothers, founded in 1817, and D. Appleton and Company, 1825.

✓ The most striking feature in the development of the printing industry during the nineteenth century is the manner in which successive improvements in mechanical processes have enabled the industry to supply ever more efficiently the constantly enlarg- X
ing needs of the country's rapidly increasing population and swiftly multiplying commercial, industrial and social activities. At the beginning of the century the printer had only the slow and weak wooden screw press, operated entirely by hand and with clumsy felt balls for inking. His type was expensive, being chiefly foreign made. Paper of domestic manufacture was scarce

*It has been estimated that in 1820 seventy per cent. of the books sold in the United States came from Great Britain.

and very poor in quality. Ink was either made by the printer himself, when it was usually poor, or it had to be imported from Europe. All printing was done directly from the type, stereotyping being unknown. But improvements all along the line soon began to appear. The manufacture of printer's ink was taken up as a specialty by two firms outside of this State in 1805, followed very soon by a third and fourth in New York, one very soon after 1805, the other in 1816, and quantity and quality soon improved. The first successful type foundry in this country, and the only one in existence in 1800, was established in Philadelphia about the year 1796. In 1805 another was started in Hartford, but attained little success until 1810, when the business was removed to New York City. Soon after a third firm, David and George Bruce, started another successful type foundry in New York. This same New York firm first developed successful stereotyping in this country by means of the plaster process in 1813, so far improving upon English methods that an Englishman traveling in this country in 1819 declared that stereotyping was more widely used and better done in America than in England. In 1825 the Fourdrinier paper machine was brought to this country from England, and thereafter paper became cheaper and better and was made in larger sheets. Meanwhile the presses were being improved, first in England and then in this country through the speedy adoption of the English devices. The lever was substituted for the screw to secure the necessary pressure whereby 250 impressions an hour became possible in place of fifty before; presses were made of iron instead of wood, and it was possible to print a sheet three times as large as before with no increase of labor; composition rollers were substituted for balls to spread the ink upon the type; and, most important of all, the revolving impression cylinder was substituted for the platen, whereby 1,000 impressions per hour became possible with a single cylinder and 2,000 with two cylinders. These cylinder presses were first developed in England, the single cylinder in 1810, the double in 1827, but they were early introduced in this country and were first manufactured here by the firm of R. Hoe & Co. of New York City, who constructed two Napier presses, a double cylinder form especially adapted to newspaper work, in 1828.

These improvements of the first third of the century cheapening the cost of production, opened the way for the penny newspaper, whose advent in 1833 is regarded as marking the final step in the development of the modern type of journalism. With the penny press journalism broke away entirely from partisan political domination. Instead of the comparatively high priced* organ of the politician and merchant largely devoted to partisan issues and commercial intelligence, came the cheap newspaper aiming to furnish *news* first of all and to put it within reach of the poorest. The first penny newspaper in this State was the *New York Morning Post*, established January 1, 1833, by Horatio D. Shepard, Horace Greeley and Francis V. Story. This suffered the same fate as one or two similar ventures previously made in other States, and speedily failed, the *Post* appearing for only a month. But in September of the same year the *New York Sun* started upon its career as the first successful penny paper in the United States. The first copy was a folio of twelve columns, ten inches to the column, brief accounts of local happenings making up most of its contents. From the first issue it was a success which at once inspired imitation, so that within two years (in 1835) five out of the sixteen dailies in New York City were penny papers.

With the great increase in circulation which the new cheap papers at once enjoyed† came great difficulty in printing the papers fast enough for prompt delivery. Up to 1835 this was done entirely by hand power, two-cylinder Napier presses being in general use at that time, but in that year the *New York Sun* introduced steam power to operate its presses, said to be the first use of steam for newspaper printing in this country.‡ But the increase in speed thus gained was not long able to keep up with the *Sun's* growing circulation, and the problem of more speed remained a vexatious one for the larger newspapers until solved by Messrs. Hoe & Co., who invented the type-revolving

*The price of all the New York dailies in 1832 was six cents per copy.

†Ten New York City dailies in 1840 had a circulation of about 87,000, of which 70,000 was attributed to the penny papers.

‡Steam power printing, apparently other than newspaper, was first practised in the United States in 1823 or 1824 by James Booth of New York and, according to some accounts, by S. Van Benthuyssen of Albany.

press in 1847, the patent being dated July 14th. In this machine, for the press had now become a machine, the types were locked upon a cylinder instead of a flat form as in the earlier presses, the problem of holding the type upon a curved surface being solved by the use of wedge-shaped column rules, with their thin edge toward the axis of the cylinder. By this means the type could be revolved as well as the impression cylinders and anywhere from two to ten of the latter could be arranged about the type cylinder. This press could be operated as fast as feeders could supply the sheets of paper to the impression cylinders, and from 10,000 impressions on a four-cylinder, to 25,000 on a ten-cylinder machine, could be taken. By 1850 these Hoe presses were in general use by the large newspapers, the first six-cylinder machine being built for the New York *Tribune* in 1852, and ten-cylinder machines following soon after.

Revolutionary as the Hoe presses of 1850 were, there were forces already at work tending to expand the demands of newspaper work beyond even their capacity. The extension of railroads and improvement of the mail service were enabling the daily paper to cover a larger and larger field of circulation outside of the city. On the other hand the telegraph, whose use by the papers was becoming general in 1850, was putting an ever-increasing amount of fresh news at their disposal and calling for swifter means for its immediate presentation to the public. As soon as a paper's circulation went beyond the capacity of the largest press the time necessary to run it off must either be increased, or, if another press were used, more type must be set, involving not only additional cost for the type but additional time and expense for composition. To meet this difficulty the newspaper process of stereotyping was developed at about the same time in England and this country, being first successfully done here in New York City by Mr. Charles Craske in 1854. It was an adaptation of the papier-maché process, which had shortly before been introduced for book stereotyping, so as to produce curved plates to fit the press cylinder, a thing impossible with the old plaster process. This method of stereotyping enabled

the newspapers to multiply their forms cheaply and quickly and so to use as many presses as necessary for the quick issue of their sheets. The process also opened the way for the next great step in the evolution of the printing press, viz., the web perfecting press. Until this was developed paper was introduced into the presses in sheets cut to the proper size and run through twice, once for each side, necessitating a change of the forms after the first impression. The perfecting press prints both sides with one insertion of the paper, and the web perfecting, which prints from a continuous roll of paper instead of separate sheets, is self-feeding. The first perfecting press was built in England in 1835, but proved impracticable owing to the difficulty of disposing of the printed sheets fast enough. The principle of the machine had already occurred to American inventors, however, and it was here that it was first successfully developed. The Hoes of New York built the first American perfecting press in 1857, but this required stronger paper than the American newspapers could afford to use and was not a success. Successful machines were first made by Mr. William H. Bullock of Philadelphia, but the firm of Hoe & Co. developed the principle and soon became the chief builders of the new as they had been of the old style presses. The first web perfecting presses manufactured by the Messrs. Hoe & Co. had a capacity of 15,000 complete papers per hour. Since then the essential principles of the press have not changed, but great advances have been made in the way of increasing its size and speed and adapting it to the printing of illustrations. The most important of these later developments have had to do with handling the paper as it came printed from the press. Folding machines were introduced about the time that the first Hoe cylinder presses were made (1847), the sheets being transferred from the press to the folder. In 1876 Hoe & Co. brought out the rotary folder, and further developments of this have accompanied the improvements in the presses, including the direct attachment of the folding apparatus so that now great presses are made which by one continuous process print, cut, paste, fold and count ready for delivery 150,000 thirty-two page papers per hour.

In the book and job branch of the printing industry mechanical improvements came more slowly and were less striking than in newspaper work. The power press was used by the New York house of Harper and Brothers as early as 1836, and others soon adopted it, but these were platen presses and it was not till after 1860 that cylinder presses, which had been revolutionizing newspaper work, were allowed in book offices. Francis Hart was the first New York printer, and probably the first American printer, to demonstrate that fine book and job work could be done on the cylinder presses. The other presses, however, were being constantly improved, a great advance occurring shortly after 1850, when machines were made to print upon dry paper instead of damp or wet sheets, which had until then been considered necessary. This process was a great improvement for the printing of wood cuts, and the success of American magazines is said to have been largely due to the dry paper method for illustrations. This was first developed by a New York magazine, formerly *Scribner's* now the *Century*. Later advances in book and job printing have been chiefly in the direction of adapting rotary presses to the different requirements of the work. Perfecting presses have been adopted to some extent in this branch especially in the last decade, but until lately cylinder presses were the main reliance for book work and are still generally used.

It remained to almost the last decade of the nineteenth century to develop the latest great advance in printing processes. Although the New York typefounder, David Bruce, Jr., invented the type-casting machine in 1838 which rapidly reduced the price of type, and subsequent improvements further cheapened and improved this part of the printer's equipment, the setting of type still remained a laborious hand process. For years inventors struggled with the problem of machine composition, and some success in this direction had been attained in book work by 1880. But nothing practicable for the severer demands of newspaper work was attained until the invention of the linotype machine in 1886, by Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore. This machine makes no use of types, but the operator by means of a keyboard much

like that of a typewriter assembles brass matrices for a complete line of composition and these are pressed forward against a bar of molten metal casting the line or "slug" ready for printing, the matrices returning automatically to their compartments for further service. This machine has increased the speed of composition enormously, the average operator turning out 4,000 ems an hour on it, while 5,000 to 6,000 ems is common, whereas the average hand compositor could set only 800 to 1,000 ems per hour, or at the best 1,200 or 1,500. During the last decade of the nineteenth century further advances in machine composition were made, including the monotype machines, casting individual types instead of lines, and machines for composing and distributing ordinary type. Machine composition, as yet chiefly with the Mergenthaler machines, is now general in the large newspaper offices of the United States.

The necessary effect of all this improvement in the mechanics of the industry, of which the above are but the most significant out of a multitude of improvements in detail especially numerous in recent years, has been a cheapening of the cost of production and an enormous growth of the industry. This growth in New York State is shown in the introductory table for this industry, complete statistics being unavailable for years before 1850. From a total product valued at six millions at the middle of the century, the business has grown to a product of ninety-five millions in 1900, an increase of 1,445 per cent, while the population increased 134 per cent. Most of the growth has taken place since 1870.

Since the first quarter of the century New York, with New York City the country's publishing center, has always led in this industry, and in 1900 her product was more than twice as great as that of her nearest rival, Illinois. In 1850 New York's product was over one-half that of the United States (\$6,163,809 out of \$11,586,549). With the growth of central and western cities this proportion was reduced to one-third in 1860 and a little less than one-fourth in 1870. But in the last three United States censuses her proportion has been each time one-fourth or over, and the

growth of the industry from 1890 to 1900 was proportionately much greater in New York than in the country as a whole.*

It is impossible to trace separately by value of products the growth of the two chief branches of the printing industry—news-papers and periodicals, and book and job work—owing to the fact that establishments in the former frequently do book and job work, especially outside of the large cities.† An index of the growth of the newspaper and periodical branch alone, how-ever, may be seen in the following table:

NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN NEW YORK STATE 1850-1900

	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Monthlies.	All others.	Total.
	<i>Number.</i>				
1810.....					67
1828.....					161
1840.....					245
1850.....	51	308	36	33	428
1860.....	74	366	69	27	542
1870.....	87	518	163	67	835
1880.....	115	892	282	122	1,411
1890.....	162	927	395	143	2,127
1900.....	207	872	272	126	2,077

Total Circulation per Issue.

1850.....	206,222	753,760	552,484	112,090	1,624,756
1860.....	487,340	2,600,925	2,045,000	135,371	5,268,636
1870.....	780,470	3,388,497	2,920,810	741,720	7,561,497
1880.....	996,561	4,253,908	2,903,527	1,220,138	9,374,134
1890.....	2,119,101	6,347,827	6,990,400	2,574,063	18,031,391
1900.....	3,896,967	12,607,099	16,927,062	4,194,967	37,626,095

aIncluding 6 whose character was not reported.

bIncluding 311 whose character and circulation were not reported.

cIncluding 590, whose character and circulation were not reported.

dIncluding 766,000 reported in total but not shown in the classes.

*THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING BUSINESS IN 1890-1900.

	Establish-ments	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Total wages.	Value of product.
1890.					
United States.....	16,566	\$195,387,445	136,836	\$78,810,319	\$275,452,515
New York.....	2,230	47,569,089	27,587	19,009,061	68,929,001
1900.					
United States.....	22,312	292,517,072	162,992	84,249,954	347,055,050
New York.....	2,640	80,588,361	32,948	20,309,991	95,232,051
Percentage increase, 1890-1900.					
United States.....	34.7	49.7	19.1	6.9	26.0
New York.....	18.4	69.4	19.5	6.1	38.2

†In 1900, for example, of the \$62,965,076 representing the products of newspaper and periodical establishments, \$13,286,016 was for book and job work, leaving but a little over one-half instead of nearly two-thirds of the value for the industry to newspapers and periodicals alone.

During the latter half of the century the number of publications increased nearly five-fold and circulation over twenty-fold. In 1900 New York's total circulation per issue was more than three times the circulation in any other State, and amounted to 32.9 per cent of the total for the United States. New York not only ranks first in the total for all classes but holds first place in every large class of paper or periodical published. Of the three great groups, in the dailies New York's proportion of the aggregate circulation for the United States in 1900 was 25.8 per cent, followed by Pennsylvania with 12.7; in the weeklies New York's percentage was 31.6, with Illinois next at 9.7 per cent, while New York monthlies represented 42.8 per cent of the total circulation against 15.5 for Maine, the next highest State.

In the table above the growth of the dailies represents the development of city newspapers, which went steadily forward throughout the period, reflecting not only the larger and larger circulation within the cities, but especially the reaching out of the city paper more and more to town and country as railroads developed. The growth of town and country journalism on the other hand is reflected in the development of the weeklies, the typical local newspaper outside of the cities. A great increase in this class appears in the fifties, with the growth of communities through the State. In later years the weekly paper was given an impetus by the development of co-operative journalism represented by the "patent insides" common in such papers. The third large group, the monthlies, represent the magazine literature whose growth is especially characteristic of the last half of the century. Magazines multiplied and their circulation nearly quadrupled between 1850 and 1860. This period marks the rise of the popular magazine, a distinctively American product, and one of the earliest and for years the most widely circulated of these was *Harpers' New Monthly Magazine* founded in New York in 1850. Nothing is more striking in the above figures than the enormous growth in the circulation of magazines in the last two decades. This is to be accounted for as the direct result of the development of mechanical processes in printing sketched above. The same influence is reflected in the great

growth of other classes in the same period also, but the cheapening of materials and printing was peculiarly significant for the magazines and finally made possible the ten cent magazine in the last decade. Three New York publications were the pioneers in this latest development, *Munsey's*, reduced to ten cents in 1893; *McClure's*, established as a fifteen-cent magazine in 1893 and reduced to ten in 1895, and *The Cosmopolitan*, finally reduced to ten cents in 1895. Not the least important class of periodicals is the technical press, in which every large industry now has one or more organs of notable excellence and wide influence; while the wage-workers, organized by trades on national lines, are likewise served by special organs.

In the book and job branch of the printing industry the period of marked development dates from about the middle of the century. Job offices as distinct from newspaper offices began to multiply about 1850. About that time also the book trade received an impetus from the development of illustrations. Demand for books increased rapidly from 1850 to 1855. The war and high prices in the sixties checked but did not stop the growth in book publishing. About 1872 book printing processes had advanced sufficiently to make possible the publication of standard works in pamphlet form at cheap prices, and soon thereafter came an enormous growth in the trade, the supply of cheap reprints in time entirely outrunning demand. Then followed a change from the quarto pamphlet form to the modern and more convenient sizes, and cloth bindings came into general use. The later development in book publishing is noteworthy for the steady improvement in paper and printing, and especially in the development of the processes used in illustrations, color printing being the latest step in this direction, and the great improvement in binding by machinery, all of which, thanks to development in the mechanical arts employed, has been accompanied by lower rather than higher prices. It has been estimated that the value of New York's book trade in 1856 was over 40 per cent of the total for the United States, and it was then the leading book publishing State. In 1900 the value of New York's book and job products was not quite 26 per cent of the total for the United

States, but with New York City still the great book mart of the country it was still the leading State in this branch of the printing industry.

An examination of the distribution of the printing industry through the State shows at once how largely, in spite of the number of town and country newspapers, it is a city industry, and that the State's preponderance in it is due to her great metropolis. In 1900 81.5 per cent of the value of newspapers and periodicals, and 77.9 per cent of the book and job products were in New York City. The only counties outside of New York City showing one-half of one per cent of the value of newspapers and periodicals for the State were Erie (2.9 per cent), Monroe (2.2 per cent), Westchester (1.3 per cent), Onondaga (1.2 per cent), Suffolk (1.1 per cent) and Albany (1.0 per cent), Rensselaer and Oneida (0.9 per cent each). These counties, save Suffolk, each contain one of the seven largest cities of the State after New York City. These same cities, except Yonkers, are the only ones in the State which besides New York City show a value of book and job products of \$100,000 or over, their rank in this branch of the industry appearing thus:

CITY.	No. of establishments.	Value of product, 1900.
New York City.....	996	\$26,484,983
Buffalo.....	87	1,455,933
Albany.....	29	1,244,810
Rochester.....	52	524,296
Syracuse.....	29	336,384
Utica.....	16	179,169
Troy.....	14	127,467

Bookbinding and Blank Books

Year.	Estab-lishments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	64	\$270,500	1,175	\$311,808	\$330,148	\$864,716
1860.....	64	490,900	1,140	326,312	451,996	1,173,628
1870.....	94	1,685,078	2,261	968,648	2,961,396	4,557,119
1880.....	156	2,536,000	4,402	1,680,629	2,445,294	5,296,691
1890.....	257	4,057,982	5,650	3,116,744	2,708,439	7,573,931
1900.....	298	5,354,004	7,152	3,152,739	3,132,118	9,049,198

1850. Bookbinders and blank books.

1860. Ditto.

1870. Bookbinding.

1880-1900. Bookbinding and blank-book making.

Bookbinding (as a separate industry) and blank-book making employed about one twentieth of the capital and one-seventh of the wage-earners in the printing and publishing industry of the State in 1900, and produced about one-fourteenth of the total product. This branch of the industry is, therefore, of comparatively minor importance. Nevertheless in it as in the others New York has led all the States for the greater part of the nineteenth century.

The first reported bookbinding in America was done in Boston by John Ratliffe, in 1661. William Bradford, the first New York printer, did bookbinding work also in 1718. Robert MacAlpine carried on the trade in New York in 1769, followed by others soon after. These early binders worked entirely with hand tools, and bound only in leather, and the development of the trade since their day has been marked chiefly by the larger use of machinery to do the work, and the introduction and development of the cheaper materials—cloth and marbled paper—to cover the boards, the use of cloth by reason of its adaptability to machine work having greatly facilitated the development of machine processes. The use of hydraulic presses and machinery began in the early years of the nineteenth century, one of the first to introduce them being Benjamin Gaskell of Philadelphia. Cloth bookbinding was first used in the United States about 1830. The development of machine processes is also the characteristic feature of the growth of blank-book making in this country, a trade in which Americans excel. The mechanical development of these industries has not been marked by sudden revolutionary changes, but rather by a steady growth. Probably at no time has this growth been more rapid than in recent years, and notable products of the century's last decade include automatic feeding devices for folding machines, improved wire stitching machines, automatic clamps, indicators and gauges for paper-cutting machines, steam rounding and backing machines which increased a capacity of 500 to 1,000 books per day to 5,000 to 6,000, case-making machines which by one continuous process, taking cloth and back lining from rolls, makes complete bindings, and casting-in machines for putting the body of a book into its cover.

In this development New York took a foremost place early in the nineteenth century, and in 1840 one-fourth of the book-binderies reported for the country were in this State, followed by Massachusetts with one-sixth. In 1900 New York State book-binding and blank-book making establishments produced 48.5 per cent of the total product for the United States, followed by Massachusetts with the next largest product, or 17.4 per cent of the total.* Over seven-ninths of New York's product was in New York City, whose total was nearly five times that of any other city in the country.† In the other cities of the State with 20,000 population there was a product of \$163,046 in Rochester, \$80,954 in Buffalo, \$55,092 in Albany, \$31,100 in Syracuse and \$5,292 in Binghamton.

Engraving and Lithographing

The six branches of engraving and lithographing‡ distinguished by the census embrace 459 establishments in this State, employing about 10,000 wage-earners, nearly nine-tenths of whom are in New York City. Buffalo has twenty-one firms which employ 600 wage-earners, and in certain lines of work, notably show printing and map engraving, have won international reputations. Rochester has sixteen establishments with 376 wage-earners, Albany twelve firms and seventy-one wage-earners, but no other city employs more than twenty-five workmen.

*The total value of the product in 1900 in each of the four leading States in this industry was as follows:—

United States.....	\$20,790,858
New York.....	9,049,198
Massachusetts.....	3,618,437
Pennsylvania.....	1,993,483
Illinois.....	1,971,133

†The five cities with largest product in 1900 ranked as follows:—

1. New York City.....	\$7,619,155
2. Philadelphia.....	1,571,502
3. Chicago.....	1,517,229
4. Boston.....	1,428,683
5. Holyoke.....	1,254,943

‡Engraving and die sinking; engraving, steel, including plate printing; engraving, wood; lithographing and engraving; photo-lithographing and photo-engraving; stereotyping and electrotyping.

Lithographing was done in the United States as early as 1819, and very soon after that began to be used commercially. Improvements in the art are recorded as made by Messrs. Barnett & Doolittle of New York in 1822, and the first successful lithographing house in this State was established in New York City about 1830 as a branch of a Philadelphia firm. Practicable methods of electrotyping were introduced into New York from Boston in 1848, although the feasibility of this process had been demonstrated in New York City in 1839 by Joseph Adams, who made electrotypes for *Mapes' Magazine* in 1841. New York's wood and steel engravers have long been eminent in their trades, her wood engravers having early established a more than national reputation. Bank note engraving has been here carried to a high state of perfection, the very finest qualities being produced in New York City. Photo-engraving is a more recently developed trade in this group, having been introduced first about 1875.

The development of the electrotypers' and engravers' trades especially has been very closely bound up with the growth of book and magazine publishing previously noted. Thus electrotyping first made it possible to properly reproduce wood cuts, neither the plaster nor papier-maché process of stereotyping being well fitted for this, and so opened the way for cheaper illustrated books and magazines wherein also a wider market for its own products appeared. Photo-engraving came in to supply the growing demand on the publishing industry for more illustrations by furnishing a process at once adaptable to ordinary printing presses and capable of producing finer work, and doing this with such a reduction of cost as to almost entirely supplant wood and steel engraving for the book and magazine publisher. Being thus so closely allied with the publishing business, these trades have naturally reached a high state of development in New York City, the great book and magazine center of the country.

Less closely identified with the other branches of the printing industry is lithographing, which is by far the largest constituent

of the group here considered,* and whose products are chiefly signs, posters, advertisements and the like. The growth of the lithographing business is shown in the following table:†

LITHOGRAPHING.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	11	\$76,600	162	\$51,238	\$49,650	\$136,000
1860.....	23	157,850	321	139,236	83,045	383,700
1870.....	33	1,472,025	350	755,590	336,076	1,410,498
1880.....	58	1,628,550	1,398	828,615	842,379	2,270,854
1890.....	94	6,675,542	4,459	3,321,182	3,012,751	8,333,764
1900.....	111	12,288,055	6,335	3,497,757	3,790,850	11,062,886
1850. Lithographers.						
1860. Lithography.						
1870. Engraving.						
1880. Lithographing.						
1890. Lithographing and engraving.						
1900. Ditto.						

Progress has been very great, especially since the Civil War. About 1870 a notable advance was made by the adaptation of power presses to lithographic printing. Very recently (1898) aluminum as a substitute for lithographic stone has been introduced, whereby not only a lighter, cheaper and more durable material has been gained, but the way has been opened for the use of rotary presses in this trade.

*The trades making up the group and the value of their products in 1900 were as follows:—

Engraving and die sinking.....	\$514,630
Engraving, steel (including plate printing).....	2,726,644
Engraving, wood.....	160,982
Lithographing and engraving.....	11,062,856
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	1,178,579
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	1,093,696
Total.....	<u>\$16,737,387</u>

These figures are more nearly a complete return for lithographing, largely carried on in separate establishments, than for the other trades which are frequently but a part of other branches of printing, and to that extent included with the latter in the census returns.

†The expansion in the entire group of lithographing and engraving trades in New York since 1850 may be seen in the following figures:—

	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	PRODUCT.	
					Gross.	Net.
1850.....	59	\$324,220	668	\$228,624	\$662,420	\$422,511
1860.....	120	295,950	727	318,936	821,096	651,556
1900.....	459	17,505,674	9,833	5,884,783	16,737,387	11,699,179

The products of New York lithographing establishments in 1900 were equal to one-half the total for the United States, and were over four times that of any other State.* New York City is the great center of the business, but Buffalo has one of the largest show printing houses in the world and stands only fourth in the list of cities† in this trade, and Rochester's product in 1900 exceeded half a million in value.

After lithographing, steel engraving is the most important trade in the group here considered. In 1900 New York's product in this amounted to over one-half the total for the United States, and was three and one-half times that of Pennsylvania, the State with the next largest total. One large firm in New York City, which is pre-eminent in bank-note engraving, accounts for a considerable portion of the total product, employing over 900 of the 1,677 employees in this trade in the State. /

Paper Hangings

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	6	\$49,500	93	\$25,872	\$52,335	\$107,040
1860.....	9	465,000	682	173,760	661,250	1,181,000
1870.....	7	318,000	354	157,255	626,732	1,022,000
1880.....	16	2,462,000	1,897	654,853	2,970,282	5,095,955
1890.....	15	3,981,343	2,061	1,089,851	2,318,469	5,265,236
1900.....	18	4,066,264	2,128	1,093,375	2,534,088	4,812,288

The art of wall-paper making began in China centuries ago, but was not introduced into Europe until the beginning of the eighteenth century. In America wall paper was offered for sale about 1737, but was little used before the middle of the century. The industry was established in this country about 1790. John

*The total product in the five leading states was as follows:—

United States.....	\$22,240,679
New York.....	11,062,856
Ohio.....	2,731,956
Massachusetts.....	1,789,161
Illinois.....	1,403,526
Pennsylvania.....	1,099,078

†The 209 cities of the country with a population of 20,000+ produced over 96 per cent. (\$21,488,622) of the total for the entire country, the first four cities and the value of their products being:

New York.....	\$9,655,798
Cincinnati.....	1,665,116
Chicago.....	1,403,526
Buffalo.....	757,036

Howell and John B. Howell, father and son, of Albany, this State, were among the earliest manufacturers. Their place of manufacture consisted only of a few rooms, and the method of manufacture was at that time very crude. The color for the background was applied with a hand brush to sheets which were pasted together, and the printing was done with wooden blocks. In 1844 paper in continuous lengths was used, and in the same year a wall-paper printing machine which used only one color was imported from England. Two years later a machine printing six colors was invented, and since that time many improvements have been made. At present wall paper is printed in any number of colors or bronzes on a single press, each color being printed by a separate cylinder. After leaving the press it is automatically hung up for drying, and when dried is measured and rolled mechanically. American manufacturers have made rapid strides in the production of artistic paper, and, moreover, produce a very inexpensive article.

In 1850 the product of New York State was valued at a hundred thousand dollars. Since that time it has increased fifty-fold. The periods of greatest increase were from 1850-60, which shows an increase of eleven-fold, and from 1870-80 with a five-fold increase. There have been few new factories established, but the capital employed and the number of wage-earners has increased proportionately as much as the product. In the whole country New York stands first, Pennsylvania second, and New Jersey third. The product of New York, nearly five million dollars worth, forms almost half of the output of the entire country; 80 per cent of New York State's product is turned out in several large factories in New York City.

THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY IN 1890 AND 1900

INDUSTRIES.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of material.	VALUE OF PRODUCT	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Type and Printers' Materials.</i>							
Total—1900.....	31	\$968,313	455	\$250,257	\$391,784	\$1,005,064	\$613,280
Type and stereotype—1850.....	17	166,500	409	114,480	111,100	335,000	223,900
<i>Paper Goods.</i>							
Paper bags.....	18	\$2,518,200	921	\$332,522	\$2,030,271	\$3,350,532	\$1,320,261
Fancy and paper boxes.....	246	3,725,166	8,276	2,617,157	3,347,401	8,379,757	5,032,356
Miscellaneous.....	57	4,916,299	3,333	1,223,635	3,647,280	6,711,073	3,063,823
Total—1900.....	351	\$11,159,665	12,530	\$4,173,314	\$9,024,922	\$18,441,362	\$9,416,440
Boxes, band and fancy—1850.....	38	75,600	424	83,700	114,033	259,820	145,787
<i>Printing and Publishing.</i>							
Newspapers and periodicals.....	1,206	\$55,486,474	16,460	\$10,924,755	\$14,511,890	\$62,965,076	\$48,453,186
Book and job (including music).....	1,434	25,101,987	16,488	9,385,236	8,552,559	32,266,975	23,414,416
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	298	5,354,004	7,152	3,152,739	3,132,118	9,049,198	5,917,080
Lithographing, engraving, etc.....	459	17,505,674	9,833	6,894,783	6,038,208	16,737,387	11,699,179
Toys, games and stationery goods.....	104	2,521,079	1,704	646,278	1,319,521	3,302,185	1,982,664
Total—1900.....	3,501	\$105,969,118	51,637	\$29,993,791	\$32,854,296	\$124,320,821	\$91,466,525
Printers and publishers.....	200	\$3,081,625	3,782	\$1,197,528	\$3,036,030	\$6,163,809	\$3,127,779
Bookbinders and blank books.....	64	270,500	1,175	311,806	330,148	864,716	534,568
Engravers, lithographers, etc.....	59	324,220	668	228,624	239,909	662,420	422,511
Stationers.....	8	113,000	225	45,708	207,775	332,900	125,125
Total—1850.....	331	\$3,789,345	5,860	\$1,783,668	\$3,818,862	\$8,023,845	\$4,209,983
<i>Photography.</i>							
Total—1900.....	18	\$4,086,264	2,128	\$1,063,375	\$2,524,088	\$4,812,288	\$2,278,200
Total—1850.....	6	49,500	93	25,872	52,335	107,040	54,705
<i>Photography.</i>							
Total—1900.....	927	\$2,021,706	1,407	\$710,951	\$1,036,764	\$3,626,063	\$2,589,319
<i>Photography.</i>							
Total—1900.....	4,828	\$124,195,066	66,157	\$36,221,688	\$45,841,854	\$152,205,618	\$106,363,764
Total—1850.....	392	4,070,845	6,776	2,007,790	4,091,380	8,726,705	4,634,375
GRAND TOTAL.....							

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Ten Great Classes Of Industry Y - THE BUILDING TRADES

NET VALUE OF WORK DONE

1950 \$2,939,912

1900 \$7,000,700

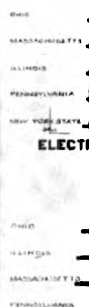
GROSS VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK



MASONRY, BRICK & STONE



CARPENTRY



ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION & REPAIRS



PAINTING & PAPER HANGING



PLUMBING & GAS FITTING

V. THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

In 1840 the Federal census reported the value of the houses built by 16,768 employees in New York in the census year to be \$7,265,844, which considerably exceeded the production in the two branches of the building trades—carpenters and builders, and plumbers—included in the census of 1850. As a matter of fact the treatment of the “mechanic trades,” chief among which are those concerned with construction work, has so varied from one census to another that no definite conclusions can be drawn from the statistics. The organization and methods of operation in the building trades differentiate those trades so completely from factory work that any statistical office which undertakes to treat the two alike must inevitably fail at some point. The census office in 1900 distinguished nineteen “hand trades,” of which eight clearly belong to the building industry. The total product of these eight trades was valued at \$161,527,254 gross, and \$97,000,790 after deducting the cost of materials. In both gross and net value the building industry ranked fifth. But the capital invested was smaller in amount than in any of the ten great classes of industry. On the other hand, the amount of wages paid was so large as to give the industry the third rank among the ten groups. As respects the number of wage-earners the industry ranked seventh.

These apparent anomalies are of course easily explained by the presence of many small proprietors or contractors, and the readiness with which the skilled artisans in the smaller towns take contracts on their own responsibility or accept work from another small contractor. To be a building contractor does not require the same amount of capital as it does to be a manufacturer. While the census statistics of occupation report 180,986 persons engaged in the building trades of the State, the manufacturing statistics of those trades report only 64,183 wage-earners. This is however the average monthly number of wage-earners, which is influenced by the fact that building operations are subject to frequent interruptions from the weather, etc., so that two men in twelve months may accomplish only one man's

work. Then also many men are enumerated "carpenters," for example, and assigned to the building trades, who do not as a matter of fact work on buildings but in car shops or as handy men in other factories. Finally there are over 10,000 proprietors and firm members, a considerable proportion of whom doubtless appear in the occupation statistics as artisans. But there are unquestionably other thousands of workers who are now "bosses" and now employees, that do not appear in the census of manufactures at all.

In Chapter III something was said about the early habitations of New Yorkers. The recent development is too familiar to require or deserve extended treatment here. The census tables, incomplete as they are, reveal the general tendency of recent years to replace wood with brick, stone and other fire-proof materials. The present tendency toward the steel-framed building is not revealed in these statistics, however, as the erection of the iron or steel work is in the hands of the makers of the material and is therefore reported in the iron and steel industry.

The total value of buildings authorized by the municipal authorities of the four leading cities in 1899, compared with the census product, was as follows:

	Buildings authorized	Value of product for building trades.
New York.....	\$166,992,438	\$106,401,915
Buffalo.....	3,408,476	7,681,903
Rochester.....	1,447,456	4,642,770
Syracuse.....	1,257,156	2,576,344

making a total of \$173,105,526, which is somewhat in excess of the construction for the entire State reported by the census for the year 1899-1900. It is, however, to be noted that building operations in New York City fluctuated considerably at that period on account of impending changes in the building code, being in 1900 less than 60 per cent of the 1899 amount. In the other cities the census product was considerably in excess of the estimated cost of projected buildings.

For the four principal branches of the building industry the census statistics for a series of years are as follows:

CARPENTERING

1. SEVEN LEADING STATES, 1900

STATE.	Estab- lish- ments.	Pro- prietors.	WAGE-EARNERS.			Total wages.	Product.
			Largest number.	Least number.	Average number.		
United States.....	21,315	24,665	231,472	71,388	123,985	\$71,049,737	\$316,101,758
New York.....	2,981	3,435	32,463	11,806	18,547	12,406,644	46,617,814
Pennsylvania.....	1,846	2,143	23,501	7,813	13,266	7,641,982	46,580,575
Massachusetts.....	2,103	2,392	25,637	7,182	13,432	8,356,992	32,741,606
Illinois.....	2,203	2,492	19,932	5,190	9,419	5,371,342	25,226,741
Missouri.....	1,104	1,270	9,782	3,862	5,558	2,708,842	16,592,767
New Jersey.....	889	1,033	11,688	3,565	6,534	4,148,963	15,363,033
Ohio.....	1,135	1,324	9,947	3,173	5,242	2,918,959	14,046,476

2. NEW YORK STATISTICS, 1850-1900

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	438	\$774,775	3,382	\$1,247,544	\$1,756,308	\$4,056,265
1860.....	193	867,409	2,330	1,060,496	1,507,076	3,794,897
1870.....	1,868	3,765,690	8,806	4,441,118	8,026,184	17,306,232
1880.....	1,487	4,845,550	10,547	5,563,901	10,817,062	19,410,276
1890.....	2,662	15,168,542	22,947	17,609,198	19,389,709	44,794,173
1900.....	2,981	13,699,233	18,547	12,406,644	20,579,936	46,617,814

1850 and 1870. Carpenters and builders.

3. STATISTICS FOR NEW YORK CITIES OF 20,000 OR MORE POPULATION, 1900

CITIES.	Estab- lish- ments.	Pro- prietors.	Wage- earners.	Total Wages.	Product.
Albany.....	79	85	532	\$304,831	\$1,009,984
Amsterdam.....	13	14	42	28,880	94,835
Auburn.....	17	18	93	47,620	168,630
Binghamton.....	40	49	303	212,184	644,800
Buffalo.....	179	199	1,184	648,531	2,729,751
Cohoes.....	18	19	45	17,496	67,040
Elmira.....	12	13	96	50,784	140,500
Jamestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	20	24	122	67,014	216,000
Newburgh.....	8	11	58	41,458	112,985
New York.....	1,491	1,723	8,660	6,913,355	26,061,584
Oswego.....	13	13	86	37,558	137,437
Poughkeepsie.....	19	21	90	66,130	194,083
Rochester.....	132	148	862	519,862	2,056,153
Schenectady.....	89	43	221	141,671	703,444
Syracuse.....	89	102	420	237,232	939,633
Troy.....	41	56	304	173,659	729,383
Utica.....	33	40	300	155,116	465,607
Watertown.....	13	15	99	54,765	218,199
Yonkers.....	24	33	200	137,666	454,351

MASONRY, BRICK AND STONE

1. SEVEN LEADING STATES, 1900

	Estab- lish- ments.	Pro- pri- tors.	WAGE-EARNERS.			Total wages.	Product.
			Largest number.	Least number.	Average number.		
United States.....	6,431	7,838	169,296	40,831	85,826	\$48,434,669	\$191,161,554
New York.....	905	1,089	30,151	7,613	16,634	10,391,281	53,287,843
Pennsylvania.....	608	785	21,717	5,319	11,355	6,063,076	23,768,787
Illinois.....	584	721	18,076	3,466	8,057	4,675,681	19,486,133
Massachusetts.....	759	854	17,696	3,801	8,741	4,871,081	16,628,973
Missouri.....	378	469	7,220	1,814	3,520	2,243,849	7,757,613
New Jersey.....	297	355	8,326	1,697	4,145	2,394,922	7,351,611
Ohio.....	441	565	8,570	2,490	4,006	2,198,980	7,148,133

2. NEW YORK STATISTICS, 1870-1900

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1870.....	222	\$1,247,689	2,097	\$1,014,561	\$1,797,962	\$3,577,287
1880.....	280	966,695	2,906	1,520,550	2,265,235	4,649,356
1890.....	708	7,738,713	16,342	11,165,020	4,941,061	12,324,009
1900.....	905	12,915,072	16,634	10,391,281	18,420,818	53,287,843

3. STATISTICS FOR NEW YORK CITIES OF 20,000 OR MORE POPULATION, 1900

CITIES.	Estab- lish- ments.	Pro- pri- tors.	Wage- earners (average number).	Total wages.	Product.
Albany.....	29	35	531	\$324,388	\$1,211,226
Amsterdam.....	4	4	24	10,278	36,500
Auburn.....	6	10	108	43,753	93,770
Binghamton.....	12	14	155	94,177	291,174
Buffalo.....	89	104	1,285	695,163	2,309,168
Cohoes.....	14	16	81	38,482	95,117
Elmira.....	3	4	176	78,230	138,000
Jamestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	13	17	139	86,257	198,096
Newburgh.....	4	4	34	27,221	64,300
New York.....	383	461	10,236	7,030,282	43,353,478
Oswego.....	7	11	42	24,834	49,915
Poughkeepsie.....	9	10	57	39,540	79,411
Rochester.....	51	64	724	309,290	918,412
Schenectady.....	20	22	154	103,748	251,492
Syracuse.....	34	47	479	214,045	677,483
Troy.....	12	16	147	74,466	223,982
Utica.....	16	22	234	118,229	311,557
Watertown.....	4	6	56	35,963	119,268
Yonkers.....	8	8	289	154,301	517,616

PAINTING AND DECORATING

1. SEVEN LEADING STATES, 1900 (EXCLUSIVE OF PAPERHANGING)

STATE.	Estab-lish-ments.	Pro-prietors.	WAGE-EARNERS.			Total wages.	Product.
			Largest number.	Least number.	Average number.		
United States.....	15,295	17,775	100,317	33,946	53,006	\$31,436,805	\$77,432,583
New York.....	2,742	3,167	20,640	7,426	11,499	8,541,667	18,546,524
Massachusetts.....	1,743	1,985	11,890	3,637	6,114	3,586,919	8,499,066
Illinois.....	1,660	1,911	10,355	3,201	5,008	3,049,067	7,994,814
Pennsylvania.....	1,512	1,712	9,561	3,540	5,278	2,923,349	7,317,863
New Jersey.....	678	782	4,752	1,618	2,622	1,540,541	3,618,539
Ohio.....	887	1,062	5,093	1,668	2,535	1,333,895	3,570,218
Missouri.....	562	655	3,488	1,210	1,825	1,108,053	2,818,521

2. PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING IN NEW YORK, 1860-1900

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1860.....	13	\$5,300	29	\$9,644	\$7,862	\$22,407
1870.....	317	287,969	1,115	384,006	470,581	1,255,088
1880.....	862	1,567,235	4,115	2,180,009	2,257,425	5,897,276
1890.....	1,996	5,427,736	12,611	9,664,457	5,177,082	17,896,172
1900.....	2,845	6,426,589	12,150	8,875,756	5,685,520	19,883,085

3. STATISTICS OF PAINTING FOR NEW YORK CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF NOT LESS THAN 20,000, 1900

CITIES.	Estab-lish-ments.	Pro-prietors.	Wage-earners (average number).	Total wages.	Product.
Albany.....	53	55	189	\$122,717	\$263,707
Amsterdam.....	6	7	15	7,645	26,338
Auburn.....	8	9	54	18,427	52,644
Binghamton.....	21	24	61	29,815	63,248
Buffalo.....	140	161	572	314,841	846,710
Cohoes.....	15	18	47	25,974	71,327
Elmira.....	16	19	59	30,000	71,594
Jamestown.....	6	7	25	15,090	33,400
Kingston.....	16	16	43	24,335	62,732
Newburg.....	10	16	80	46,193	99,697
New York.....	1,688	1,970	8,114	6,703,689	13,978,421
Oswego.....	14	16	52	125,526	77,732
Poughkeepsie.....	14	19	52	31,904	91,480
Rochester.....	128	138	388	191,317	474,708
Schenectady.....	40	45	131	77,470	153,516
Syracuse.....	33	41	126	68,499	165,132
Troy.....	28	30	148	77,111	172,116
Utica.....	23	30	94	54,445	122,507
Watertown.....	15	15	28	15,480	40,425
Yonkers.....	14	17	89	66,287	129,993

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING

1. SEVEN LEADING STATES, 1900.

STATE.	Estab- lish- ments.	Pro- prietors.	WAGE-EARNERS.			Total wages.	Product.
			Largest number.	Least number.	Average number.		
United States.....	11,876	14,313	83,514	38,683	53,916	\$31,873,866	\$131,852,567
New York.....	2,491	2,958	18,093	9,484	12,677	8,245,839	31,947,275
Massachusetts.....	1,072	1,284	8,112	3,964	5,432	3,304,646	13,507,245
Pennsylvania.....	1,552	1,854	9,392	4,270	5,688	3,173,035	13,439,596
Illinois.....	1,072	1,234	7,189	2,606	4,096	2,847,130	11,150,676
New Jersey.....	639	763	4,985	2,384	3,363	1,882,558	7,205,076
Ohio.....	612	787	4,267	2,007	2,794	1,540,553	6,743,144
Connecticut.....	334	370	2,505	1,339	1,775	1,050,288	3,927,684

2. NEW YORK STATE, 1850-1900

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	46	\$422,000	547	\$190,584	\$930,872	\$1,570,827
1860.....	63	321,725	542	204,258	442,444	967,315
1870.....	113	660,325	967	431,751	841,214	1,819,542
1880.....	725	1,823,396	3,367	1,807,153	3,300,282	6,642,401
1890.....	1,454	6,952,639	11,136	8,094,699	9,037,469	20,570,361
1900.....	2,491	11,192,264	12,677	8,245,839	15,612,376	31,947,275

3. STATISTICS FOR NEW YORK CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 20,000 OR UPWARDS, 1900

CITIES.	Establish- ments.	Pro- prietors.	Wage- earners (average number).	Total wages.	Product.
Albany.....	60	77	420	\$249,085	\$937,368
Amsterdam.....	6	8	34	20,460	79,260
Auburn.....	7	9	49	23,336	121,659
Binghamton.....	17	23	84	54,001	276,487
Buffalo.....	115	148	721	385,400	1,551,920
Cohoes.....	14	14	38	17,994	64,407
Elmira.....	9	10	43	21,892	118,932
Jamestown.....	7	9	33	18,742	90,669
Kingston.....	10	12	91	36,335	170,275
Newburgh.....	13	13	69	40,601	165,397
New York.....	1,608	1,817	8,149	5,770,198	21,194,749
Oswego.....	6	8	32	13,676	73,555
Poughkeepsie.....	13	16	86	52,350	174,596
Rochester.....	55	73	452	206,674	1,091,417
Schenectady.....	9	12	150	94,005	263,406
Syracuse.....	43	60	249	155,028	758,996
Troy.....	25	31	138	81,232	376,749
Utica.....	17	30	122	74,900	354,408
Watertown.....	16	20	58	29,629	137,787
Yonkers.....	25	30	126	78,634	352,974

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1850 AND 1900

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
Carpentering.....	2,981	\$13,699,233	18,547	\$12,406,644	\$20,579,986	\$46,617,814	\$28,037,878
Electrical construction and repairs.....	288	1,381,235	1,438	927,882	1,958,439	4,095,033	2,136,594
Masonry, brick and stone.....	905	12,915,072	16,634	10,391,281	18,420,818	53,287,843	34,867,025
Plastering and stucco work.....	152	676,141	1,108	880,045	376,514	1,737,124	1,360,610
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2,742	5,505,327	11,499	8,541,667	5,091,151	18,546,524	13,455,373
Paperhanging.....	103	921,262	651	334,089	594,369	1,336,561	742,192
Plumbing and gas fitting.....	2,491	11,192,264	12,677	8,245,839	15,612,376	31,947,275	16,334,899
Roofing and roofing materials.....	322	2,654,244	1,629	941,831	1,892,861	3,959,080	2,066,219
Total—1900.....	9,984	\$48,944,768	64,183	\$42,669,278	\$64,526,464	\$161,527,254	\$97,000,790
Carpenters and builders.....	438	\$774,775	3,332	\$1,247,544	\$1,756,308	\$4,056,265	\$2,299,957
Plumbers.....	46	422,000	547	190,584	930,872	1,570,827	639,955
Total—1850.....	484	\$1,196,775	3,879	\$1,438,128	\$2,687,180	\$5,609,272	\$2,939,912

VI. LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD

At the middle of the nineteenth century the most important class of manufactures in New York, after the metal-working industries, was the group of industries based on the products of its extensive forests. The largest of these industries at that time was the lumber industry—the getting out of the rough lumber for use in buildings, ships, etc.—in which New York in 1850 ranked first among the States. But the saw-mill follows close on the track of the wood-chopper, and with the clearing away of New York's forest wealth both woodman and saw-mill migrated westward to work up the great forests of Michigan and Wisconsin. Were it not for the development of the wood-pulp industry in the very decade (1860-70) that witnessed the beginning of the decline of lumber sawing in New York, the cut of trees would now be much smaller than it was fifty years ago, when the lumber industry of the State had by no means reached its largest development. But the paper-maker uses some species of trees not generally utilized by the lumberman, and also takes the small trees that the latter discarded; and rather than locate his plant away from the great paper markets he can afford to pay freight on the wood brought by boat from the forests of Canada and the lake States. Hence the paper and pulp industry now exceeds in importance the saw-mill industry of the State, while the two together occupy more than 16,000 wage-earners.

In this State the planing of lumber is now seldom done in the saw-mill, as it was formerly, and now is in the northwest. On the contrary there are over 600 planing mills in the cities of the State employing 15,000 wage-earners in working up into building materials, packing cases, etc., the rough lumber brought from the west and other timber regions.

A still larger number of workers is employed in making furniture, pianos and the great variety of small wooden wares used in the household or shop, such as lasts, refrigerators, clothes wringers, tobacco pipes, cigar boxes, jewelry cases, etc. Furni-

ture and cabinet-making has grown from an industry employing 6,437 workers, with an output of \$6,030,000 in 1850, to 21,438 wage-earners, and a product of \$40,000,000 in 1900. The manufacture of pianos and other musical instruments, which in 1850 occupied 950 workmen (product of \$1,073,000), now gives employment to 7,244 workers with an annual product of \$15,510,000. And the numerous industries turning out small articles of wood have increased their product from \$1,151,000 in 1850 to \$10,661,000 in 1900. In addition there has been a growth in the cooperage industry and in broom, brush and basket manufacture, as shown in the table at the end of the section.

Altogether the lumber and wood-working industries reveal a ten-fold increase in capital since 1850, and a six-fold increase in gross product. But the net value of the work done has increased only five-fold, which is a smaller gain than that shown in any other group of manufactures with the exception of leather and leather goods.

Lumber and Timber Products

	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
<i>Saw Mills.</i>						
1835.....	6,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,881,055
1845.....	7,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,577,154
1850*.....	4,625	\$8,032,983	10,840	\$2,863,188	\$6,813,130	13,126,759
1855.....	4,946	9,893,237	13,087	.....	7,286,197	14,655,103
1860.....	2,765	7,425,601	7,678	2,091,872	5,116,838	9,710,945
1870.....	3,510	15,110,981	15,409	3,438,601	11,228,613	21,238,228
1880.....	2,822	13,230,934	11,445	2,162,972	9,119,263	14,356,910
1890.....	1,734	21,430,739	12,981	3,369,484	8,865,653	17,160,547
1900.....	1,765	21,873,203	6,850	2,737,361	9,038,425	15,766,977
<i>Planing Mills.</i>						
1850.....	58	\$130,700	300	\$91,656	\$86,518	\$244,896
1855.....	98	1,069,300	1,134	.....	2,111,744	3,121,297
1860.....	302	1,830,196	2,164	743,514	3,100,083	4,733,761
1870.....	590	6,593,552	5,593	2,670,121	7,460,692	12,471,112
1880.....	466	7,196,640	6,321	2,526,885	7,900,021	12,953,660
1890.....	540	24,078,662	14,179	7,810,737	19,695,551	33,765,173
1900.....	509	22,941,540	11,515	5,583,243	18,507,066	29,756,267

*1850. Lumber, sawing and planing.

1850. Sashes and blinds (other planing-mill products were included with saw-mills).

1855. Planing-mills.

1860-1890. Lumber, planed; sash, doors and blinds.

1890. Lumber, planing-mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.

1900. Ditto.

Before the advent of the white men in this country, New York State, except for a few insignificant Indian clearings, was an immense forest. Of this vast forest wealth the most valuable and most plentiful lumber was the white pine which grew throughout the State; the Indian name Schenectady, meaning the "end of the pine plains," will always remain a reminder of the abundance of pine in one part of New York. The trees grew to a height of from 130 to 160 feet, and were from two to four feet in diameter, and as the trunks were very straight they were exceedingly valuable—so that the white pine became the king of American forests. For a period of 200 years the white pine formed practically the only lumber product, but as the constant drain thinned out the supply other trees were utilized. The hemlock was next in importance, and, besides being a valuable timber, its bark was much in demand for tanning. Although inferior in size and quality to the white pine, it attains a considerable height in southern New York and compares favorably with the best Pennsylvania product. Until recently, however, the lumber has been wasted to a considerable extent by stripping off the bark and leaving the trunk. The spruce is found only in the Adirondacks and Catskills. At the present time it forms a large part of the lumber product of the State. The balsam, another Adirondack tree, is used for lumber and pulp wood, and the white cedar is valuable for shingles, fence posts and telegraph poles. Until quite recently the hardwood trees have played little part in the lumber industry. After the lumber man had removed the pines, the hardwoods were usually the prey of the axe and firebrand of the farmer. They are now utilized for cooperage and in the manufacture of furniture, pyroligneous acid and other products. In fact, the census of 1900 shows that more than one-third of the

product of New York's saw-mills now consists of hardwood lumber, notably oak, maple, etc.*

*The following table reveals the quantity of rough lumber, shingles and timber camp products as reported by the census:

Rough lumber:	M. feet, B. M.	Value.
<i>Conifers</i>	667,528	\$7,969,931
Yellow pine	310	5,590
White pine	116,947	1,677,364
Hemlock.....	303,621	3,370,260
Spruce.....	244,966	2,837,297
Cedar.....	1,588	77,940
Tamarack.....	131	1,310
All other conifers.....	15	170
<i>Hard woods</i>	207,226	4,316,415
Ash.....	8,956	151,429
Birch.....	12,909	195,091
Chestnut.....	13,942	185,745
Elm.....	16,157	213,034
Hickory.....	1,073	21,075
Basewood.....	29,867	425,187
Oak.....	44,750	874,365
Poplar.....	1,249	26,638
Black walnut.....	141	5,185
Maple.....	51,436	757,156
Sycamore.....	70	1,075
Other hard woods.....	26,676	1,460,435
Shingles (merchant and custom combined):		
White pine, number of thousand.....	29,045	69,582
Cypress.....	150	525
Cedar.....	19,463	47,346
Hemlock.....	52,850	115,741
Spruce.....	54,868	99,674
All hard woods.....	3,918	9,542
Timber camp products.....		696,813
Basket stock, cords.....	100	300
Cooperage stock, cords.....	1,374	11,100
Excelsior stock, cords.....	190	1,042
Fence posts, number.....	152,112	15,624
Hop poles, number.....	14,100	140
Hewed timber, 1,000 feet, B. M.....	101	1,297
Hard wood and other logs, for export, 1,000 feet, B. M.....	421	3,905
Logs for domestic manufacture, cut for sale, 1,000 feet, B. M.....	28,195	173,579
Handle stock, cords.....	655	2,685
Hemlock bark, cords.....	32,048	139,197
Oak bark, cords.....	144	478
Piles, number.....	4,054	7,946
Railway ties, number.....	225,115	86,145
Rived or shaved shingles, number of thousand.....	6	18
Masts and spars, number.....	13	300
Telegraph poles, number.....	9,824	14,210
Wheel stock, cords.....	200	700
Charcoal, bushels.....	900,348	42,200
All other products.....		183,547
Amount received for contract work.....		12,400

In few other fields of industry has American inventive genius shone more brilliantly than in harvesting the immense forest wealth of this country. While Germany leads the way in the cultivation of forests, America has taught the world how to exploit the forests provided by nature. So rapid have been the improvement in methods of cutting trees, sawing the lumber and transporting it to the markets that the price of lumber has only in the last few years begun to go up, notwithstanding the exhaustion of the eastern forests nearly a generation ago.

The colonists who established America's great lumbering industry used very crude tools when they began their attack upon the forest. It was a simple matter for the settler with axe and wedge to build his rude cabin, but the rapid growth of towns created a demand for building material that could be supplied most readily from the saw-mills. A considerable amount of skilled labor found employment in manufacturing lumber by hand power. Timbers for house and shipbuilding were hewn with the broadax and plank boards and boat sides were made by pit sawing in accordance with the method in vogue in England. It was performed by two men, one standing on an elevated stick of timber and the other in the "pit." A long saw with cross handles was used, the man at the top guiding it along the line. The first saw-mills in this country were erected on Manhattan Island by the Dutch West Indies Company in 1623, when the first permanent settlement was made. These mills were three in number, and were supplied with machinery from Holland and run either by wind or water power. At about the same time some saw-mills were built at Albany by Dutch workmen. In later settlements saw-mills were also established; in 1661, at what is now Kinderhook, and 1663, at Troy, mills were built. At first the mills were small and of crude workmanship, being limited in most cases to a single upright saw, and many were combined with grist-mills. Prior to the Revolution, in fact, the development of the lumbering industry was comparatively slow. No settlements existed outside of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, and water was the only means of transportation. The lumbermen of New York City had, however, a ready market in England

which at that time had no saw-mills and depended on Holland and America for a supply of lumber. Holland also was a customer, receiving a cargo in 1626, three years after the first immigrants arrived. In 1686 Governor Dongan offered to "send over [to England] boards of what dimension you please."

Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a lack of the tools and appliances now considered essential. The axe of the chopper was the rude handiwork of the nearest blacksmith, and the handle was fashioned from a hickory bough. Crosscut saws were expensive and almost unknown, the lumber being cut into lengths with axes. The slow-moving single saws of the earlier mills were easily supplied with logs from the neighboring forest, but the development of mills of greater capacity made considerable hauling necessary until in 1813, when Fox Brothers hit on the plan of floating the logs to mill. This practice led to the centralizing of saw-mills on the upper Hudson at Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward. Railroads for hauling logs were built in 1852 and were of great importance in places at which there were no navigable streams. These railroads made it possible, also, to harvest the hardwood logs which were too heavy to float.

The early saw-mills of New York State were furnished usually with only a single upright saw and obtained power from an over-shot waterwheel. About 1848 mills having rows of saws or "gangs" were built. These turned out a much larger product than the old style mills. As most of the mills were situated at falls, water-power was cheapest and was used almost universally. When steam-power mills began operation circular saws were used, and of late both circular and gang saws and, in some cases, band saws are in operation. "The chopper no longer uses a single-bitted axe. The tree is sawed, not chopped, into logs of the required length. In cutting down the tree a crosscut saw is used instead of an axe. The forester in charge of the job insists that all trees be cut as close to the ground as possible to save the timber lost in a high stump. On some jobs the logs are skidded by wire ropes and steam power. Iced roads, easy grades, wide 'bunks' and attention to details enable teams to haul much

larger loads of logs. In some places water slides miles in length render long hauling unnecessary. Logs are placed on cars by steam loaders, lifted from lakes or streams by steam jack-works, and taken to the mills on railroads instead of by driving down the rivers."

Col. William F. Fox, the State Superintendent of Forests, from whose valuable "History of the Lumber Industry in the State of New York" the preceding particulars have been gleaned, gives much interesting information concerning the pioneer lumbermen in the several counties of the State, and the improvements they introduced in methods of lumbering. The statistical data at hand are very imperfect, as the early saw-mills were so petty and at the same time so numerous as to almost defy enumeration. During much of the first half of the nineteenth century the saw-mill was simply a part of the local grist-mill, and the United States census of 1840 combined in one industry saw-mills, grist-mills and oil-mills, while in 1850 it combined saw and planing-mills. The State census of 1835 reported nearly 7,000 saw-mills, the average annual product of which was less than \$1,000. In 1900 the average annual product of a mill was about \$10,000. There were 8 establishments that employed from 101 to 250 workmen, 16 between 51 and 100, 80 from 21 to 50, 608 from 5 to 20, 1,003 under 5, and 50 without any employees. The following tables contain the detailed information of the census of 1900:

PROPRIETORS, EMPLOYEES AND WAGES

	Logging camps con- ducted by mills.	Mills.	Timber camps.	Total.
Proprietors and firm members		2,161	.....	2,161
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:				
Number	54	330	3	387
Salaries	\$32,213	\$269,431	\$1,460	\$303,104
Wage-earners:				
Largest number in year	5,564	12,383	549	18,496
Least number in year	2,476	6,426	258	9,160
Average number:				
Total	2,393	6,559	291	9,243
Men, 16 years and over	2,393	6,460	291	9,144
Women, 16 years and over		77	.....	77
Children under 16		22	.....	22
Wages—total	\$916,022	\$2,617,026	\$120,335	\$3,653,383
Men	916,022	2,599,631	120,335	3,625,988
Women		12,985	.....	12,985
Children		4,410	.....	4,410

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 199

CAPITAL		
Aggregate.....		\$21,873,203
Timber camps (independent), 23 in number.....		349,868
Timbered land.....	\$248,588	
Tools, implements, live stock, etc.....	17,770	
River improvements, etc.....	685	
Live capital.....	82,825	
Lumber and saw-mills, 1,742 in number.....		\$21,523,335
Logging plant.....	*\$9,149,934	
Saw-mill plant.....	14,407,770	
Planing-mill plant.....	11,121,816	
Live capital.....	16,843,815	

	POWER	Number.	Horse-power
Total.....			92,988
Owned.....	Steam engines.....	1,311	48,328
	Gas or gasoline engines.....	10	236
	Water wheels.....	1,201	44,324
	Electric motors.....	2	90
	Other power.....	1	10
Rented.....			150
Furnished to other establishments.....			40

MATERIALS USED				
Aggregate cost.....				\$7,153,962
	Logging.	Saw-mill.	Planing-mill.	Timber camp.
Stumpage.....	\$81,516,604			\$37,411
Logs and bolts purchased.....		\$32,487,775		
Lumber, rough.....			**\$2,370,467	
Supplies.....	227,385	182,468	35,036	10,581
Power and heat.....		7,771	35	
All other materials.....	91,692	76,667	16,094	47,670
Freight.....		20,167	26,139	
Total.....	\$1,835,681	\$2,774,848	\$2,447,771	\$95,662

*Consisting of the following items: Timbered land tributary to mill, \$5,488,775; other timbered land, \$1,152,370; all other land, \$340,887; tools, implements, live stock, etc., \$541,373; logging railways and equipment, \$58,220; canals or chutes for transportation of logs, \$10,860; river improvements (exclusive of stock in chartered boom companies), \$77,670; booms, chains and supplies, \$37,259; vessels used for transportation of lumber or logs, including steam tugs, \$96,420; sawed logs, bolts, hewed timber, ties, posts, etc., on hand (not delivered at mill), \$1,216,422; all other capital invested in "logging," \$129,678.

†Consisting of the following items: Land: saw-mills, \$670,870, planing-mills, \$196,350; building, dry kilns, etc.: saw-mills, \$1,264,252, planing-mills, \$384,734; machinery, tools and implements, saw-mills, \$2,472,648, planing-mills, \$540,732.

‡Consisting of the following items: Logs and bolts at mill, \$1,285,355; lumber and other products (not planed or finished) on hand, \$1,995,862; dressed lumber, stock in process and re-manufactured goods on hand, \$515,036; cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts and all sundries not already included, \$3,047,563.

\$483,625 M. feet, B. M.

114,111 M. feet, B. M.

‡265,176 M. feet, B. M.

**170,962 M. feet, B. M.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Total.....	\$835,060
Rent of works.....	60,151
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	94,294
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, internal revenue tax and stamps, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising and all other sundries not reported under the head of materials.....	367,402
Contract work:	
Logging.....	311,653
Sawing.....	1,580

PRODUCTS.

	Value.
Saw-mills.....	\$11,676,620
Planing-mills.....	*3,393,544
Timber camps.....	696,813
Total.....	<u>\$15,766,977</u>

	Quantity. (M. feet, B. M.)	Value.
Sawed lumber:		
Merchant.....	685,373	\$8,907,359
Custom.....	193,075	3,457,003
Total.....	<u>878,448</u>	<u>\$12,364,362</u>

Rough lumber.....	874,754	\$12,286,346
Shingles.....	160,294 M.	342,414
Saw-mill products:		
Cooperage materials:		
Hoops.....		\$94,746
Staves.....		259,008
Headings.....		284,986
Other sawed products.....		1,101,109
Amount received for custom work:		
Sawing.....		723,946
Grinding.....		<u>70,356</u>

The lumbering industry of New York attained its highest development in the closing years of the Civil War. Only four years later the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce reported very light receipts of lumber by river, "since the pine of western New York and Pennsylvania is largely exhausted." The extensive forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota were being drawn upon, and New York dropped from its leading place in 1850 to second in 1860, and to twelfth in 1900.

About half of the forest operations now carried on in this State are directed toward procuring material for wood pulp. As set forth in a subsequent section below, this industry consumes not only the large trees that are cut for lumber, but all

*Planing-mill products: Gross value of finished lumber, \$2,252,092; gross value of re-manufactured products, \$1,066,644; amount received for custom planing, \$74,808.

trees large and small, thus hindering the reforestation of the land. At first the pulp manufacturers used only poplar, which was not sawed into lumber, but they soon drew upon the supply of spruce, outbidding the lumber dealers, and now even take hemlock, pine and balsam, in smaller quantities.

The amount of timber owned and cut by lumbermen in 1900 is stated by the census to be as follows:

	Owned.	1900 cut.
	(M. feet, B. M.)	
Hemlock.....	638,300	314,191
Spruce.....	2,352,700	255,939
White pine.....	290,300	122,756
Other conifers.....	7,900	5,950
Hard woods.....	340,900	207,976
	<u>3,630,100</u>	<u>906,812</u>

While one or more saw-mills may be found in nearly every county in the State, most of the lumber is sawn in the Adirondack region of northern New York or in the foothills of the Alleghanies in the southwestern part of the State. Table-XIV shows that saw-mills of St. Lawrence county employ an average of 617 wage-earners; those of Franklin county, 610; Herkimer county, 381; Saratoga county, 333; Warren county, 199; Lewis county, 216; Clinton county, 234, etc. The four southwestern counties are Chautauqua, with 389 wage-earners; Cattaraugus, 331; Allegany, 182, and Steuben, 215. No other county employs as many as 200 wage-earners in saw-mills.

New York still uses immense quantities of lumber, even if it does not produce as much as formerly, and the markets of New York City and Tonawanda rank next to those of Chicago in volume of business. Albany, which was the center of a great trade sixty years ago, is not so important in these days of through shipment; but Tonawanda, which has always been a market for outside lumber, retains its importance. It is not a center of consumption, but purely one of trans-shipment from the lake boats to rail or canal. Oswego was also at one time an important distributing point, especially during the period of reciprocity, 1854-64, when the State imported lumber in large quantities from Canada. Under the tariff of 1897, which imposes a tax of \$2 per

1,000 feet on sawed lumber, the Canadian imports, says Colonel Fox, "have fallen off one-half within the last two years."

The magnitude of the lumber trade of New York City and Tonawanda indicates that New York still uses large quantities of lumber, and as a matter of fact in both 1890 and 1900 the product of New York's saw-mills was exceeded by that of the planing mills. In the following table from the census of 1900, an attempt was made to combine the product of independent planing mills with that of planing mills attached to saw-mills:

1900.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
Logging camps . . .	647	\$9,499,802	2,684	\$1,036,357	\$1,931,343	\$4,364,081
Saw-mills	1,742	10,736,550	5,578	2,225,383	6,441,677	11,678,620
Planing-mills	1,069	24,578,391	12,496	5,974,886	20,954,837	33,149,801

In respect of capital, workers and product, the planing mills were from two to three times as important as the saw-mills. In planing-mill products are included sash, doors and blinds, but not wooden packing cases, of which the New York factories produced \$7,850,262 worth in 1900.

The growth of this branch of the lumber trade in New York is shown in the table at the beginning of this section. While the product of 1900 was smaller than that of 1890, New York still leads all the States, while Pennsylvania ranks second with a product of \$16,700,000 in its independent planing mills. But in Wisconsin two-thirds of the planed lumber is turned out in combined saw and planing mills; the total product of planed lumber in the Badger State being \$23,850,000. New York City still leads all the cities of the country with a product of \$9,290,000; Chicago (\$7,530,000) being second, Philadelphia (\$3,200,000) third and Buffalo (\$3,096,000) fourth. Kings county (Brooklyn borough) leads all other counties with 2,076 wage-earners in June, 1900; Erie county follows with 1,847; then New York county (boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) with 1,313; Niagara county, 690; Steuben, 452; Chemung, 421; Westchester, 385; Monroe, 369; Broome, 357; Chautauqua, 334; Albany, 322, etc. (Table XV.)

Paper and Wood Pulp

YEAR.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Material.	Product.	United States product.
1810.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$233,268	\$1,700,000
1820.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ca. 3,000,000
1835.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	685,784	.....
1840.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	673,131	5,641,499
1845.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	702,505	.....
1850.....	106	\$1,318,633	1,267	\$271,884	\$844,208	\$1,634,579	10,187,177
1855.....	109	1,844,600	1,674	.....	1,511,724	2,813,147	.....
1860.....	126	2,039,000	1,857	433,028	1,394,210	3,059,776	21,216,802
1870.....	182	7,476,100	4,159	1,689,132	6,749,714	10,857,923	48,849,285
1880.....	180	7,125,035	3,969	1,261,380	5,627,625	18,763,479	57,366,860
1890.....	153	17,124,389	5,587	2,537,968	8,061,038	14,192,240	78,937,184
1900.....	179	37,349,390	9,268	4,099,771	14,563,222	26,715,628	127,326,162

1810 to 1850. Paper.

1855. Paper mills, exclusive of straw paper.

1860. Paper, printing; paper, wrapping; paper, straw boards.

1870. Paper (not specified); paper, printing; paper, wrapping; paper, writing; wood pulp.

1880. Paper; wood pulp.

1890. Ditto

1900. Paper and pulp.

Paper making is one of the oldest manufacturing industries in the United States, and has gone through a most interesting evolution. Perhaps the most important single factor in the striking growth and development of the printing and paper goods industries of New York, as sketched in section IV of this chapter, is the transformation of the small mill, in which until comparatively recent times paper was made from rags by slow hand processes, with resulting high cost, to the great factory of to-day, in which news and wrapping paper is made at low expense from blocks of wood by automatic machinery tended by a few mechanics. As a consequence of this evolution, New York, with its water power and water supply in the neighborhood of its forests of spruce and poplar, has now become the leading paper-making State in the country. And while New York turns out a large quantity of book papers, the proportion of rags used for material is so small that the paper industry must now be classified among the manufactures of wood; indeed, the manufacture of wood pulp and of paper is so closely interwoven that the census office has felt obliged to combine the two industries into one. At the present time nearly one-half of all the timber cut in this State is used in the manufacture of paper.

The early printing presses set up in this country doubtless sent to Europe for paper, inasmuch as the first American paper mill recorded was established near Philadelphia in 1693, about a half-century after the erection of the first printing press in Boston. As already indicated, Philadelphia and Boston remained for nearly two centuries the principal centers of printing and publishing in this country, and it was in Pennsylvania that the manufacture of paper flourished most in those early days. William Bradford, New York's pioneer printer, who hailed from Philadelphia, owned a paper mill in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, said to be the second one in the colonies. The first New York mill was established in 1768, at Hempstead, Long Island, by Henry Onderdonk and Hugh Gaine, a printer of New York City, and continued in operation until quite recently. Nevertheless, in 1781 paper was so scarce in New York that the Journal of the Assembly was not printed. In 1793, when Webster, Ensign & Seymour established at Troy the first paper mill in northern New York, the printers of that locality were using paper made in Bennington, Vt., and brought over on horseback. A few years later paper making was begun in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, which soon became, as it has remained, the center of the fine paper business. Its growth there was due in part to the excellent quality of the water and to the early introduction (in 1825) of the Fourdrinier machines (the machine invented by a French workman, Louis Robert, late in the eighteenth century and first put on the market in England about 1806), which made paper almost automatically and revolutionized the industry. By 1840 Massachusetts had displaced Pennsylvania as the leading paper-making State, and in slightly more than a decade later New York also pushed ahead of Pennsylvania. But New York's pre-eminence depended upon another revolution in the business—the use of wood as a material for paper.

The manufacture of paper was developed so early—the capacity of American mills being sufficient to supply the American demand as early as 1791, when Hamilton made his report on manufactures—that a scarcity of material early manifested itself. Inventions were made early in the nineteenth century which per-

mitted the use of waste textiles not formerly utilizable, but American papermakers in their need continued to import large quantities of rags and waste from Europe. Vegetable fibers, which were used for paper in the most ancient times (e. g., papyrus) furnished material for certain coarse papers, and the discovery of new processes permitted the more general use of straw. In 1855 the New York State census enumerated thirty-seven factories (not included in the introductory table on page 203) making straw paper. The capital invested in those factories was reported to be \$235,450; they employed 252 workers, who worked up materials costing \$76,611 into 2,213 tons of boards and 769,160 reams of paper worth altogether \$250,564. Four years later Howland & Palser, who began to make straw paper at Fort Edward in 1857, took out patents for improved processes that came into universal use, and straw paper became the staple paper used by newspapers during the Civil War and later. Rye straw, to the delight of farmers, advanced from six to twenty dollars a ton.

But paper was still dear as compared with present prices, news print costing about twenty cents or nearly ten times as much as it now costs. Various attempts had been made to utilize in paper-making the abundant forests in America. As early as 1830, it is said, two citizens of Meadville, Pa., took out a patent for such a process. In the fifties processes were discovered in this country and France and England for making wood pulp with the aid of chemicals, caustic soda lye being used at first. The United States census of 1860 reported that several years previous the Ligneous Paper Company had a large mill at Little Falls for making paper from bass wood. A little later the patents of the French inventor, Mellier, and the American, Burgess, were purchased by the American Wood-Paper Company of Manayunk, Pa., which in 1865 began to make fiber in large quantities out of poplar. But according to the best authorities, the present extensive pulp industry is based on the introduction of the German process of mechanical grinding at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1867, the product being used in a paper mill at Lee.* The process consists simply in cutting the timber into suitable lengths for

* Warner Miller, in *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, I, 302.

grinding, removing the bark and letting the blocks be held by hydraulic pressure against the edge of a rapidly revolving grindstone. Many varieties of wood are suitable for this process, but spruce is the principal material.

In the manufacture of chemical wood-pulp the soda process now plays a subordinate role, as it is applicable only to woods softer than spruce, which yield a softer, mellower fiber without much strength. Soda fiber has been largely superseded by sulphite fiber, which is both cheaper and stronger. In this process, which is of American invention and which came into use about the same time as ground pulp, the wood (usually spruce) is barked and cut into chips which are dissolved by boiling or cooking with sulphurous acid in large boiling tanks or digestors. The product has a longer fiber than the ground wood-pulp and is used to give strength to papers. News, common wrapping papers, etc., consist chiefly of ground pulp with 10 to 25 per cent of sulphite fiber, while very strong wrapping papers are made entirely from sulphite pulp. The census of 1900 reported 91 plants producing 280,052 tons of ground wood-pulp for sale, and 77 mills producing 306,322 tons for their own use; 20 establishments made 99,014 tons of soda fiber for sale, and 16 plants made 78,110 tons for their own use; 40 mills produced sulphite pulp for sale, and 29 for their own use, the quantities being 271,585 tons and 144,452 tons respectively.

While Massachusetts remains the seat of the fine paper trade, based on rags and similar stock, the manufacture of news and wrapping paper has in recent years been transferred to the region of spruce forests, and New York ranks as the first State in the consolidated industry of paper and wood-pulp. New York, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire together make more than one-half the whole American product. In New York the industry is largely concentrated in the Adirondack counties (Saratoga county makes 17.8 per cent of the New York product, Jefferson county 14.1 per cent, Washington county 13.7 per cent, Essex 7.8 per cent, etc.); but Niagara county, which secures its materials chiefly from Canadian forests, ranks fourth. (For the distribution of paper mills in New York, see Table XIV in the

Appendix.) The advantages of New York are not only its own supply of spruce, hemlock and balsam, its abundant water power and the excellent quality of its water for use in mixing the pulp, but also its proximity to the forests of Canada and to the great markets of New York and other eastern cities. Already New York mills obtain about one-fourth of their wood from Canada, as shown in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.
Materials used (total).....	.....	\$14,563,222
Wood:		
Domestic spruce for ground wood, cords.....	225,327	1,260,593
Domestic spruce for sulphite and soda fiber.....	138,098	724,822
Canadian spruce for ground wood, cords.....	54,923	372,162
Canadian spruce for sulphite and soda fiber, cords.....	86,606	573,210
Domestic poplar wood for soda fiber, cords.....	32,114	180,925
Canadian poplar wood for soda fiber, cords.....	9,628	56,600
Other pulp wood for ground wood, cords.....	9,466	40,210
Other pulp wood for sulphite and soda fiber, cords.....	.....	.....
Rags, including cotton and flax waste and sweepings, tons.....	17,899	420,870
Old or waste paper, tons.....	51,691	564,463
Manila stock, including jute, bagging, rope, waste, threads, etc., tons,	28,673	646,776
Straw, tons.....	17,624	130,695
Fiber:		
Ground wood pulp purchased, tons.....	93,749	1,485,176
Soda wood fiber purchased, tons.....	20,447	378,745
Sulphite wood fiber purchased, tons.....	66,769	2,519,066
Other chemical fiber purchased, tons.....	8,554	212,027
Chemicals.....	.....	1,021,512
Clay.....	.....	296,241
Colors.....	.....	119,124
Sizing.....	.....	94,993
All other stock.....	.....	114,827
Fuel.....	.....	1,349,830
Rent of power and heat.....	.....	89,122
Mill supplies.....	.....	623,662
All other materials.....	.....	891,321
Freight.....	.....	396,250

The principal products of New York's paper industry are wrapping paper and newspaper, in which it leads all the States. Its production of fine rag paper is declining, but the last decade reveals a large increase in all other grades including book paper, thus:

PRODUCTS OF NEW YORK PAPER AND PULP MILLS, 1890 AND 1900.*

	1890.		1900.	
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Aggregate value.....		\$14,192,240		\$26,715,628
Paper.....		11,530,481		21,418,285
News.....	75,464	4,666,754	204,957	6,879,013
Book.....	8,985	885,846	35,842	2,213,399
Fine.....	3,808	450,000	1,225	136,959
Wrapping.....	65,606	3,131,265	157,385	7,466,185
Boards.....	14,284	514,826	40,394	1,368,585
Other.....	25,521	1,881,790	65,608	3,354,154
Pulp, wood.....		1,582,482		1,896,783
All other products.....		1,079,277		3,400,560

*Production in 1900 in further detail is shown below:

	Quantity.	Value.
Products—aggregate value.....		\$26,715,628
Newspaper:		
In rolls for printing, tons.....	162,153	5,405,452
In sheets for printing, tons.....	42,804	1,473,561
Book paper:		
Book, tons.....	27,611	1,706,565
Cover, tons.....	3,649	306,509
Plate, lithograph, map, woodcut, tons.....	200	16,000
Card board, bristol board, card middles, tickets, etc., tons.....	4,382	184,315
Fine paper:		
Writing paper, tons.....	519	70,115
All other fine paper, tons.....	706	66,844
Wrapping paper:		
Manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.), tons.....	22,760	1,419,659
Heavy wrapping paper (mill wrappers, etc.), tons.....	38,556	2,164,495
Straw, tons.....	14,650	543,084
Bogus or wood manila, all grades, tons.....	74,724	3,092,370
All other wrapping, tons.....	6,695	246,577
Boards:		
Binders and trunk.....	1,770	53,102
Leather.....	1,000	51,000
Press and album.....	160	4,840
Wood pulp.....	12,133	411,655
Straw board.....	7,806	257,967
News.....	3,775	103,316
All other boards.....	13,750	486,705
Other paper products:		
Tissue.....	8,415	768,945
Blotting.....		
Building, roofing, asbestos and sheathing.....	8,044	260,061
Carpet lining.....	1,076	32,053
Hanging.....	39,593	1,562,465
Curtain.....		
Miscellaneous.....	8,480	730,640
Ground wood pulp:		
Made for own use.....	122,686	
Made to sell as such, tons.....	122,607	1,896,783
Soda fiber:		
Made for own use, tons.....	9,312	
Made to sell as such, tons.....	15,034	555,746
Sulphite fiber:		
Made for own use, tons.....	48,338	
Made to sell as such, tons.....	76,658	2,779,922
All other products.....		64,892

Furniture and Cabinet Making

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1840.....	.....	\$1,610,810	3,660	.....	.....	\$1,971,776
1850.....	848	2,084,919	6,076	\$1,818,408	\$2,087,314	5,492,852
1860.....	711	3,499,131	7,033	2,371,761	2,968,540	7,966,370
1870.....	1,033	11,020,063	11,234	5,264,174	7,722,453	19,198,362
1880.....	1,137	10,592,985	13,540	6,012,946	9,389,417	19,855,155
1890.....	1,232	13,802,704	15,559	10,121,522	10,421,474	26,168,371
1900.....	1,649	20,018,681	17,933	9,201,117	12,802,875	31,751,482
(a)....	354	16,436,743	14,481	6,983,087	9,908,514	23,643,245
(b)....	1,295	3,581,938	3452	2,218,030	2,894,361	8,108,237

1840. Furniture.

1850. Cabinet ware; upholsterers.

1860. Furniture; cabinet; bedsteads; chairs; upholstery.

1870. Furniture; chairs; refrigerators; upholstering.

1880. Furniture; furniture, chairs; upholstering.

1890. Furniture, factory product; furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.

1900. (a) Furniture, factory product; (b) furniture, cabinet making, repairing, upholstering.

The higher standard of living in the latter half of the nineteenth century, together with the cheapening of manufactured articles caused by the use of machinery, has produced the great increase in the furniture product of this and other States of America. One hundred years ago furniture made by a professional cabinetmaker was a luxury; the simple furniture of the middle class was almost entirely the product of the carpenter. Everything was made by hand, and in a style borrowed from England. The simple lines of the Chippendale furniture were copied, and after a lapse of one hundred years have again returned to favor. The first quarter of the present century was a period of imitation of French models. The style was heavy and more pretentious, with heads of animals and claw feet for decoration, and was made almost entirely of mahogany. This shortly gave way to an ornate, highly decorated style. About 1830 there was a reaction in favor of the Gothic style, but the attempt met with little success. The Renaissance style, however, soon became exceedingly popular and superseded all other styles. About 1870 there was another revival of the Gothic which was more successful than the previous. Ten years later a Romanesque and Byzantine style had an unbounded popularity. At the present time all the French and English eighteenth-century models are being used by American manufacturers.

In the production of the more useful articles of household furniture America has made the most notable advances. The

bureau, a combination of the old chest of drawers and the dressing table, was made in this country and found some favor in England. The rocking-chair is practically unknown abroad, but has been in almost universal use here for a long period. As far back as 1840 patents on rocking-chairs were granted. The folding bed originated in Europe and has been in use for over a hundred years, but Americans have made several important variations—designed to economize space in the apartments of large cities.

The immense forest wealth of the country has always been a stimulus to the manufacture of furniture, and with the exception of mahogany, only native woods have been used to any considerable extent. Early in the century mahogany, maple and black walnut were used, then cherry and ash became fashionable. About 1880 oak took a prominent place, and is still very popular. Curly birch is also used extensively at the present time.

In 1815 steam machinery was first applied to cabinetmaking, and greatly increased the furniture product. The ease with which scrolls and other ornamental work could be produced had the effect of creating a profusely decorated style. In 1825 the first mahogany mill was erected in America, and about the same time circular saws were introduced. In the decade of 1870-80 the carving machine was invented and introduced. This machine was of great importance, enabling manufacturers to ornament furniture at a very slight expense.

Notwithstanding the growth of great furniture plants in the west, New York still heads the list of States manufacturing furniture. In 1900 it produced \$23,643,245 out of the total factory product of the United States of \$125,315,986—a portion forming nearly twenty per cent of the entire product. Illinois ranked second (\$15,285,475), Michigan third (\$14,614,506) and Massachusetts fourth (\$13,246,405). Improved facilities for packing and transportation have aided the growth of immense furniture plants in the great cities of the country. In 1900 New York City produced \$13,246,405, which was more than one-half of the furniture product of the entire State, and was the greatest of any city in the country. Chicago produces nearly as much

(\$12,344,510) and Grand Rapids somewhat more than one-half as much (\$7,494,607), then follow at a distance Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Sheboygan. After the metropolis the most important New York furniture centers are Rochester (\$2,069,972 product), Buffalo (\$1,644,671), Jamestown (\$1,642,762), Syracuse (\$553,573) and Binghamton (\$461,681). Herkimer and Oneida counties are also large producers of furniture (Table XV).

The foregoing figures pertain solely to the furniture made in factories which employ on an average about 15,000 wage-earners in this State. In addition to them, however, there are 3,450 wage-earners employed by cabinetmakers, upholsterers and others doing repair work. In this industry, or hand trade, New York State is credited with 30 per cent of the entire American product (\$8,108,237 out of \$27,852,323).

There are several other products that might well be included in the furniture industry, namely, the manufacture of looking-glass and picture frames with 1,758 wage-earners employed and an annual production valued at \$4,026,374; caskets and undertaker's goods, 1,250 employees and \$2,700,925 product; show cases (\$550,000 product), billiard tables and materials (\$780,000 product). All of these industries have been combined with the preceding in the summary table at the end of the section, giving for the industry entitled Furniture and Cabinet Work, 2,057 establishments, \$25,000,000 capital, 21,438 wage-earners and \$40,000,000 product, as compared with \$2,270,000 capital and \$6,030,000 product in 1850. The growth in the intervening decades cannot be minutely traced on account of the large number of separate furniture industries heretofore specified in the census statistics. The introductory table includes only two or three of the principal products enumerated, and furnishes an interesting, if inadequate, outline of the gradual and steady progress of furniture-making in New York.

Musical Instruments*

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1840.....						\$472,910
1850.....	58	\$674,500	948	\$403,188	\$284,919	1,073,343
1860.....	77	2,654,700	2,454	1,259,878	1,073,524	3,392,567
1870.....	122	3,344,150	2,860	1,997,134	1,998,833	5,452,915
1880.....	150	7,132,345	4,508	3,485,407	3,861,225	8,842,249
1890.....	193	11,091,456	7,142	5,025,059	6,160,196	15,713,919
1900.....	211	14,313,495	7,244	4,200,754	6,868,284	15,509,839

1850 to 1870. Musical instruments.

1880 to 1900. Musical instruments and materials, not specified; organs and materials; pianos and materials.

The rapidly increasing amount of money expended for musical instruments affords, perhaps, the best index of our general prosperity and advance in civilization. Music addresses itself primarily to the aesthetic side of the individual, and may be considered, therefore, as an important factor in education and culture. The fact that all of our musical instruments which were not too delicate for transportation were, at one time, imported, and that practically all are now manufactured here, is noteworthy.

The character of the production has changed considerably in the last forty years. In 1860 there were manufactured 21,797 piano fortes, 12,643 melodeons and harmoneons and 245 organs. Improvements in the manufacture of pianos, lessening the cost of production, have popularized that instrument so much that in 1900 there were 170,864 manufactured and only 37,397 organs.

The modern piano was invented by Cristofori, an Italian, in 1709, but did not come into general use in Europe or the United States until the beginning of the present century. The clavi-chord and harpsichord, the predecessors of the piano, had been in use for a considerable time, but in one case lacked power and in the other sweetness of tone. The piano was introduced at Covent Garden in 1767 as a "new instrument," and met at first with considerable condemnation, but finally through the efforts of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven received full acknowledgment.

*Pianos and materials, included in the table above, have been separately stated since 1880, as follows:

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
1880.....	82	\$6,627,845	3,966	\$3,213,481	\$3,579,131	\$8,084,154
1890.....	107	10,264,162	6,820	5,150,203	5,706,193	14,455,068
1900.....	118	12,897,946	6,650	3,861,359	6,443,196	14,419,914

The first pianos imported to this country were constructed for the milder climate of England and were quite unsuited to the changeableness of American weather. It was necessary, therefore, that pianos be built on this side of the Atlantic. In 1790 John Hawkins made the first successful attempt at piano making. Several others were also engaged in the business, but it had no place as a distinct industry until the close of the War of 1812, when a number of skilled English pianomakers migrated to this country. The first notable attempt at improvement dates back to 1825, when a cast-iron frame was invented to replace the wooden one. The iron frame made it possible for the strings to be stretched to their greatest tension, thereby obtaining the largest and most brilliant tone. The susceptibility of the wooden frame to atmospheric changes also kept the string constantly out of tune. This defect also was remedied by the use of iron frames. Jonas Chickering, of Boston, and several others perfected the iron frame, and in 1855 the Steinways constructed an overstrung piano. These have been the most important improvements in piano manufacturing. Nearly all of the inventions made during the last half century have been by Americans. For nearly fifty years no foreign-made piano has been publicly heard in this country, whereas American concert pianos are common in the art centers of Europe. America is generally conceded to excel all other countries in the manufacture of pianos. The five largest piano manufacturing concerns in the world are located in American cities, two at New York, one at Chicago, one at Boston and one at Baltimore. The abundance of wood in this country suitable for the manufacture of sounding boards and piano actions has also been of no small importance in furthering American supremacy.

In 1900 the product of the United States amounted to \$35,428,225, of which New York State contributed \$14,419,914 or 40.7 per cent, almost entirely made in New York City. Illinois ranked second with \$7,060,733 or 19.9 per cent, and Massachusetts third with \$4,981,966 or 14.1 per cent. The increasing popularity of mechanical piano players in the last few years has raised that product to some importance, amounting in the United States for 1900 to \$652,618.

The manufacture of organs is not of great importance. During the last decade the manufacture of reed organs has fallen off greatly. The manufacture of pipe organs has not declined, however, since those instruments are used almost wholly in churches, and are not, therefore, greatly affected by popular favor. Several American inventions of importance have been made in this field.

Other musical instruments of wood or brass were all imported in the early part of the century, but at the present time practically all of the manufacture is in this country. The most important products are the commoner stringed instruments, such as the violin, mandolin, guitar and banjo. In this branch of the trade New Jersey leads with a product of \$879,521, New York ranks second with \$763,408 and Illinois third with \$514,393. This branch of the manufacture is confined almost entirely to the larger cities, the first four cities manufacturing one-half of the product of the whole country. New York City leads with \$566,167, Chicago second with \$507,293, Jersey City third with \$259,554 and Boston fourth with \$237,258.

In the manufacture of musical instruments of all sorts (pianos, organs and other instruments of brass and wood) New York State has always led. Its product in 1900 was twice that of Illinois and three times that of Massachusetts, and formed about 40 per cent of the product of the whole country.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF WOOD IN 1850 AND 1900

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Lumber and Timber Products.</i>							
Charcoal, turpentine, etc.	6	\$139,360	75	\$33,352	\$227,896	\$364,722	\$136,826
Saw-mill products.	1,765	21,873,203	6,860	2,737,861	9,038,425	13,766,977	6,728,532
Planing-mill products.	509	22,941,540	11,515	5,583,243	18,507,066	29,766,257	11,249,191
Wooden packing boxes.	159	4,497,106	3,363	1,449,646	4,954,761	7,850,262	2,895,501
Total—1900.	2,439	\$49,451,208	21,803	\$9,803,602	\$32,728,148	\$53,738,218	\$21,010,070
Charcoal.	19	\$29,240	207	\$55,824	\$23,800	\$31,018	\$57,218
Lumber, sawing and planing.	4,625	8,032,963	10,840	2,863,193	6,813,130	13,526,799	6,313,629
Scalies and blinds.	38	130,700	340	\$1,636	86,318	244,896	158,378
Boxes, cheese and packing.	56	114,555	277	90,686	140,504	310,742	170,238
Total—1850.	4,758	\$8,307,478	11,624	\$3,101,364	\$7,063,952	\$13,763,415	\$6,699,463
<i>Paper and Wood Pulp.</i>							
Total—1900.	179	\$37,349,390	9,268	\$4,099,771	\$14,563,222	\$26,715,628	\$12,152,406
Total—1850.	106	1,318,633	1,267	271,584	844,208	1,634,379	790,371
<i>Cooperage.</i>							
Total—1900.	413	\$4,618,957	3,153	\$1,488,800	\$3,830,679	\$6,471,782	\$2,641,103
Total—1850.	684	618,852	2,928	792,492	808,968	1,909,367	1,100,399
<i>Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Etc.</i>							
Total—1900.	351	\$3,411,377	3,711	\$1,336,452	\$2,685,221	\$5,344,594	\$2,659,373
Brushes.	39	\$338,150	1,202	\$275,136	\$311,272	\$744,180	\$432,908
Brooms.	75	170,000	534	110,652	207,872	348,191	140,319
Baskets and willow ware.	11	4,550	28	8,769	11,733	33,312	21,579
Total—1850.	125	\$512,700	1,864	\$394,557	\$530,877	\$1,125,683	\$594,806

THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF WOOD IN 1850 AND 1900—(Continued)

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Furniture and Cabinet Work.</i>							
Furniture, factory product.....	354	\$16,436,743	14,481	\$6,983,087	\$9,908,514	\$23,643,245	\$13,734,731
Cabinet making, furniture, repairing, upholstering.	1,395	3,581,938	3,452	2,218,030	2,894,861	8,108,237	8,213,876
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	339	1,909,975	1,758	900,041	1,749,925	4,026,374	2,276,449
Caskets and undertakers' goods.....	31	2,443,747	1,250	628,367	1,303,195	2,700,925	1,397,730
Show cases; billiard tables, etc.....	38	640,480	497	288,552	578,378	1,334,450	756,072
Total—1900.....	2,057	\$25,012,883	21,498	\$11,016,467	\$16,434,373	\$39,813,231	\$23,378,858
Cabinet ware.....	820	\$1,896,869	5,516	\$1,710,180	\$1,785,004	\$4,968,092	\$3,181,088
Upholsterers.....	28	188,050	560	108,228	302,310	526,760	224,450
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	58	182,500	361	132,648	223,870	536,900	313,030
Total—1850.....	884	\$2,267,419	6,437	\$1,951,056	\$2,311,184	\$6,029,752	\$3,718,568
<i>Articles of Wood, Not Elsewhere Specified.</i>							
Total—1900 (19 industries).....	530	\$7,271,040	6,309	\$3,028,444	\$4,702,073	\$10,661,355	\$5,959,282
Total—1850 (10 industries).....	234	468,565	1,022	331,608	389,211	1,151,491	726,280
<i>Pianos, Organs, Etc.</i>							
Pianos and materials.....	118	\$12,897,946	6,650	\$3,861,359	\$6,443,196	\$14,419,914	\$7,976,718
Organs and other musical instruments.....	75	1,415,549	594	339,395	425,068	1,089,925	664,837
Total—1900.....	193	\$14,313,495	7,244	\$4,200,754	\$6,868,284	\$15,509,839	\$8,641,555
Musical instruments—1850.....	58	674,500	948	403,188	284,919	1,073,343	788,424
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,162 6,849	\$141,328,350 14,168,147	72,926 26,090	\$34,974,290 7,246,149	\$81,812,000 12,233,319	\$158,254,647 26,687,630	\$76,442,647 14,454,311

VII. CHEMICALS, OILS AND ILLUMINANTS

While this group of industries ranks seventh among the ten groups in value of work done, it occupies the fourth place in respect of gross product, the third in respect of capital invested, and the tenth place as regards number of wage-earners and total wages. This ranking is due to the inclusion of the gas industry, for which the census reports an enormous capitalization and selling value of product, with only a small force of employees and small expenditures for wages, materials and other expenses of production—facts that are in part explained by the monopoly traits of the industry. Since 1850 the entire group of industries has increased its net product twelve-fold, which is but little more than the average increase and leaves the group in the same relative position that it occupied in 1850.

To compare New York's aggregate production in this class of industries with that of the United States it is necessary to exclude gas, soap and candles, photographic materials and a few smaller industries that are not classed with chemicals in the census reports. With these omitted, the gross product of New York falls from \$161,960,754 to \$116,651,451, which is slightly more than one-fifth of the whole American output (\$552,891,877) and about 40 per cent more than the next largest product (Pennsylvania's, \$83,950,535).

Excluding the manufacture of gas, the largest industry in this class of manufactures in New York is the making of patent medicines, as appears in the table at the close of the section, the principal items in which may be summarized as follows:

Drugs and chemicals:	Wage-earners.	Net product.
Patent medicines.....	2,885	\$12,161,499
Drugs.....	1,166	2,851,833
Dyestuffs, colors, etc.....	2,802	3,648,320
Chemicals (acids, bases, salts).....	4,553	7,398,319
Fertilizers.....	1,033	1,238,736
Photographic materials.....	670	1,504,129
Baking and yeast powders.....	234	2,469,063
Matches, explosives, fireworks, etc.....	960	2,038,157
Paints, oils and varnish.....	3,373	8,367,543
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	707	1,710,379
Soap and candles.....	2,020	4,980,021
Grease, tallow, etc.....	1,293	2,038,157
Petroleum refining.....	2,654	3,796,954
Gas.....	5,381	15,051,177

The manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, dyestuffs and medicines, has been so closely interwoven with that of pure chemicals that it is necessary to treat them together. Until 1890 dyestuffs were combined with medicines, while in both 1870 and 1880 drugs and chemicals were combined into a single industry.

Drugs and Chemicals

	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
MEDICINES, DRUGS AND DYESTUFFS:						
1850.....	19	\$481,700	238	\$76,740	\$879,135	\$1,106,000
PATENT MEDICINES:						
1860.....	28	\$310,000	218	\$67,860	\$413,554	\$825,670
1870.....	60	1,552,250	646	263,714	1,631,639	3,322,467
1880.....	108	3,512,430	1,103	485,558	1,932,936	4,339,178
1890.....	227	4,565,538	1,467	615,669	2,202,079	8,032,988
1900.....	392	12,809,437	2,885	1,182,657	4,914,438	17,075,937
DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS (INCLUDING DRUG-GRINDING):						
1890.....	370	\$1,003,429	982	\$620,418	\$628,793	\$1,850,048
1900.....	52	4,688,640	1,166	478,279	4,883,411	7,735,244
CHEMICALS (INCLUDING DRUGS IN 1870 AND 1890):						
1850.....	38	\$337,900	267	\$75,456	\$1,073,213	\$1,460,800
1860.....	16	367,000	192	56,708	546,255	915,500
1870.....	57	2,299,700	1,046	510,285	2,227,243	4,578,857
1880.....	112	6,779,899	2,090	993,556	6,978,755	9,991,259
1890.....	133	16,075,305	*5,266	2,548,278	11,781,828	20,646,278
1900.....	92	22,105,837	*4,581	2,302,999	8,669,561	15,994,366
1850. Chemicals.						
1860. Chemicals, etc.; chemical oils.						
1870. Drugs and chemicals.						
1880. Ditto.						
1890. Chemicals (acids, bases and salts).						
1900. Ditto.						

The chemical industry as such "can hardly be said to have existed until the continuously working chamber process for sulphuric acid was introduced, about 1810, while the Leblanc soda process, although discovered by him in 1789, failed to get a footing until 1814, when it was introduced into England by Losh." The nearest approach to chemical manufacturing before the modern science of chemistry created the industry was to be found in the chemists' or apothecaries' shops, now called drug stores, in which the apprentices and clerks in dull seasons were kept at work putting up into small vials for the retail trade vegetable oils (essences, castor oil, etc.) and the like. "One of the chief advantages derived from the discovery of America, according to

*Wage-earners only.

the learned men of the day, was the introduction of new and powerful drugs. For a long time tobacco, sassafras and Jesuits' bark were commonly used medicaments. All the old chroniclers dwelt much upon the health-giving qualities of American herbs," and the natural propensity of human nature to try new remedies was greatly stimulated by the manufacturing druggists, who loudly trumpeted the virtues of the secret remedies or patent medicines as they came to be known. In 1850 there were nineteen such establishments in New York with an annual product of \$1,106,000, which, however, included not only medicines, but drugs and dyestuffs. In 1860 medicines alone worth nearly one million dollars were put up by twenty-eight firms, and from this relatively small beginning the industry has grown until in 1900 it was credited with a product amounting to more than seventeen million dollars—which exceeds the value of the carriages and wagons, or the iron and steel, or the woolen goods manufactured in New York.

Of all the patent medicines and compounds made in the United States in 1900 (valued at \$59,611,335), New York was credited with about 30 per cent, or more than Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania (the next most important States) combined. New York City alone (\$9,792,820 product) put up almost as much as any two of these States, while Buffalo (\$1,855,808), Binghamton (\$839,162), Yonkers (\$744,484) and Rochester (\$509,180) were also important centers.

Aside from the patent medicines there was from comparatively early times some manufacturing involved in the preparation of standard drugs for the wholesale drug trade. Soon after 1820, for instance, a factory was started in Philadelphia to manufacture quinine from chinchona bark, and a little later one in New York. Sugar-coated pills were first made in this country by the Tilden Company of New Lebanon, about the middle of the century. In later years more and more of the compounding of prescriptions has been transferred from the drug store to the chemical factory or the laboratory of the wholesale druggists, but it is virtually impossible to measure the growth of such manufac-

tures as distinguished from general chemicals. The introductory table, for example, shows a large increase in the decade 1890-1900 for the industries designated as drug grinding and druggists' preparations; but the production reported for 1890 is so small that one realizes at once that many such products must have been manufactured in factories classified under the chemical industry—the fact being that in the tabulation of chemical and allied products the census reported the value of pharmaceutical preparations at \$4,031,147.

New York grinds upwards of one-third of all the drugs ground in the country, and makes about one-fourth of the druggists' preparations, leading all the States in both industries. All of the drug grinding is done in New York City, and almost all of the preparation of pharmacists' goods, Buffalo having a small trade.

Coming now to chemicals, the tables show that fifty years ago New York had thirty-eight chemical establishments which employed 267 workmen and produced \$1,500,000 worth of chemicals. While the early records of manufactures indicate that copperas, alum and other chemicals were made in Baltimore and perhaps other cities at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the census of 1810 reported only two small chemical establishments in New York City, and these were engaged in making gunpowder (26,000 pounds, valued at \$10,400). In 1830 there were thirty establishments in New York, but Philadelphia was even then the leading center of the industry—a place that she has since retained. But in recent years, and especially since 1880, the production of chemicals in this State has greatly increased, as revealed in the introductory table. The apparent decline in the most recent decade is due in part to lower prices and in part to the fact that the bulk of the pharmaceutical preparations were, as already indicated, included with chemicals in 1890 and excluded in 1900. If the two industries be combined there is a considerable increase in production as in all the other items in the last decade. The unusual increase in the decade 1880-90 was due to the establishment in this country of the manufacture of soda products by the

Solvay process, developed in Belgium. This is shown in the following table:

CHEMICALS (ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS)

N. B.—The figures within parenthesis marks designate New York's rank among the States.

	1900.	1890.	1880.
Aggregate value.....	\$15,994,366 (1)	\$20,646,278 (1)	.....
Acids.....	\$1,712,961 (3)	\$878,303 (3)	\$438,723 (3)
Sulphuric, 60,162 tons.....	\$885,911		
Nitric, 4,100,541 lbs.....	222,740		
Mixed, 6,392,516 lbs.....	159,800		
Tartaric, 720,000 lbs.....	208,000		
Acetic, 4,127,162 lbs.....	95,470		
Other.....	141,040		
Sodas.....	4,921,144 (1)	4,400,041 (1)	.....
Sal soda, 28,095 tons.....	\$357,303		
Soda ash, 167,552 tons.....	2,066,422		
Bicarbonate of soda, 43,812 tons,....	885,003		
Caustic soda, 40,499 tons....	1,518,464		
Borax.....	.....	
Other.....	93,952		
Potashes.....	.....	23,328 (3)	23,442 (2)
Alums, 46,211,951 lbs.....	593,070 (2)	231,050 (2)	70,000 (3)
Coal tar products.....	43,300 (5)	138,324 (3)	73,650 (1)
Cyanides.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillation.....	2,548,109 (1)	1,215,475 (1)	78,086 (1)
Wood alcohol, crude, 1,056,083 gals....	\$431,064		
Wood alcohol, refined, 2,207,230 gals....	1,762,812		
Acetate of lime, 11,285 tons..	250,211		
Charcoal, 2,310,653 bush....	103,390		
Other products.....	632		
Bleaching materials.....	340,612 (1)	†	†
Electro-chemical products.....	1,102,481 (1)	.....	.....
Plastics.....	.....	.....	.....
Compressed and liquified gases.....	226,452 (2)	†	†
Carbon dioxide.....	\$173,962		
Other.....	52,490		
Fine chemicals.....	475,498 (2)	†	†
Gold salts, 65 oz.....	\$780		
Silver salts, 325,121 oz.....	120,104		
Chloroform, 62,540 lbs.....	31,270		
Ether, 74,500 lbs.....	45,700		
Acetone, 1,455,865 lbs.....	158,712		
Other.....	118,932		
Chemicals, not otherwise specified.....	\$2,133,275 (1)	7,172,449	.....
Glycerine, 8,000,000 lbs....	\$1,120,000		
Cream of tartar, 4,800,000 lbs.	960,000		
Epsom salts, 20,000 lbs.....	1,000		
Copperas, 67,403 lbs.....	675		
Tin salts, 257,329 lbs.....	51,600		
All other products.....	1,897,464	5,801,417	.....

†Included in "Other products."

In 1880 the only soda made in the United States was the natural soda of the west, which was small in amount compared with the imported product. The attempt to make soda products from common salt had from one cause or another been unsuccessful until the American Solvay Process Company established works near the Syracuse salt springs (and also in Michigan) to manufacture soda products by the process already in use in Europe. As a result there has grown up a village of 3,500 population near Syracuse and about five million dollars' worth of chemicals added to New York's production. New York makes 42 per cent of all the soda products of the country, and ranks considerably ahead of Michigan, its sole rival along this line.

In the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the next most important chemical, New York ranks third, but in wood distillation it is first, with a product valued at \$2,548,109, or 45 per cent of the entire American output. New York also has a large output of glycerine; but its most noteworthy line of business after the manufacture of sodas, consists of the growing electro-chemical industries of Niagara Falls. New York made 85 per cent of the products classified under that head, which does not include some \$700,000 worth of other products that are made by electrolytic processes. The industry is a development of the decade just closed, but offers promise of large growth, as a great variety of chemical products, including sodas, can be made by the process.

Of all chemical products manufactured in the United States, New York in 1900 made upwards of one-fourth, being of course the leading State. Pennsylvania, however, is a close second, and Philadelphia ranks ahead of New York City.

New York ranks first in a number of related industries which have been included in this group. Thus the Empire State produces two-thirds of the essential oil of the United States; upwards of one-half (\$2,950,534) of the photographic materials, 45 per cent (\$807,152) of the fireworks, 31 per cent (\$4,587,485) of the baking and yeast powder, 28 per cent (\$2,111,811) of the dyestuffs and extracts. In the more important manufactures of explosives and fertilizers, however, New York does not attain high rank. The allied industries of paints and oils, soap and candles, petroleum refining and gas manufacturing will be treated separately.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

PAINTS.						
	Estab- lishments	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
1850*.....	26	\$2,051,800	889	\$318,660	\$2,056,540	\$3,252,040
1860.....	25	1,743,900	761	292,884	2,176,027	3,655,890
1870.....	23	1,817,600	572	324,722	2,434,312	3,360,500
1880.....	73	1,842,600	1,683	831,863	6,994,561	9,455,900
1890.....	70	7,534,668	†1,810	937,502	6,395,947	9,801,124
1900.....	82	11,318,449	†2,173	1,175,277	8,344,936	12,543,825

VARNISHES.						
1850.....						
1860.....	10	\$414,300	104	\$29,568	\$489,888	\$689,300
1870.....	8	679,040	128	73,300	1,339,898	1,848,700
1880.....	17	1,395,900	143	91,638 •	1,028,705	1,867,155
1890.....	32	4,500,951	†429	285,515	2,790,502	5,213,663
1900.....	40	5,630,082	†537	343,558	3,954,088	6,334,467

LINSEED OIL.						
1850.....	29	\$309,600	115	\$37,404	\$393,766	\$514,670
1860.....	20	921,050	335	103,812	2,316,199	2,513,874
1870.....	9	576,600	225	142,980	2,141,360	2,763,455
1880.....	9	1,406,000	371	196,277	4,961,782	5,679,607
1890.....	7	4,449,070	750	469,598	6,266,129	7,496,266
1900.....	9	4,084,574	†391	199,174	7,595,025	8,427,271

The manufacture of paint is by no means a new art. Long before the Christian era paints were manufactured of such excellent quality that paintings unearthed from the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum still stand fresh and clear. The use of paint was at first considered a merely decorative one, but after it had been applied to houses and ships its preservative qualities were recognized.

In the New England colony the prejudice against the use of paints as a form of worldliness was deep-rooted, but in early New York their use met with less opposition, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century painted houses and woodwork had become common in all sections. The growth of flax soon became important, and with it oil mills were established to crush the flax seed. The manufacture was begun in New York in 1715 and soon spread to Connecticut and Pennsylvania. These oil mills producing linseed oil were operated by water, wind or horse power. The mills, however, produced a small product compared to the growing needs of the paint and varnish trade. Moreover, the lack of sufficient flax seed in this country was an obstacle of some importance. This latter difficulty was overcome by the

*In 1850 white lead.

†Wage-earners only.

importation from Sicily and Calcutta of immense quantities of flax seed, and the inventions of Thomas Rowe in mill machinery so increased the productivity of the factories that a single plant could produce from 5,000 to 6,000 gallons of oil per day, a quantity greater than could be produced in a whole year under the old methods.

In 1804 Samuel Wetherill of Philadelphia made the first successful attempt to manufacture white lead in this country. In 1806 John Harrison of the same city founded a plant, and was followed by several others. The attempt to break up the foreign trade met with considerable opposition; it is even stated that incendiaries were sent to this country. The War of 1812 boomed the business and placed it on a firm footing. By 1820 New York City and Brooklyn produced large quantities of red and white leads and colors. There were also factories in Albany. The simplicity of the process and the large quantities of lead thrown on the market by the exploitation of the Missouri and Illinois lead regions, caused the growth of a large number of factories. Numerous experiments have been made with a view to cheapen the manufacture, but the old Dutch process is still recognized as the best.

Previous to 1828 all of the varnish used in this country had been imported. While its use was not as widespread as that of paint, it seemed sufficient to warrant the beginning of the industry in this country. Consequently in 1828 P. B. Smith founded a factory in New York City. Shortly afterward several others also began the manufacture of varnish. The American goods proved of such excellent quality that by 1840 American varnishes were in successful competition in foreign markets. The European trade and the rapidly increasing domestic markets caused a rapid growth of the trade. In 1850 the raw material was used in such quantities that direct trade relations were established with western Africa.

In 1806 the making of colors was begun by Anthony Tiemann. He made rose pink, Dutch pink, French green and blue, in 1809 Prussian blues were added, and 1820 chrome yellow. Other factories had also developed, and the number of colors multiplied

rapidly. Deposits of chrome iron discovered in Chester county, Pennsylvania, also aided greatly the grinding of paint. Extensive works were established in New York City, Brooklyn and Albany, and one factory in Rensselaer county turned out annually \$4,500 worth of Prussian blue. In 1850 the manufacture of paints received a great impetus by the exploitation of zinc deposits in New Jersey. The zinc oxide in the form of a white powder was easily reduced from the lead and formed a valuable substitute for the expensive white lead. The zinc oxide, though not as good in some respects as the white lead, was much cheaper. Shortly afterward the manufacture of paints ready for use was begun. At the present time all colors of paints in sealed cans are for sale at even the most remote country stores.

In the manufacture of paints New York State has quadrupled its product since 1850, and now leads the country with a production of \$12,543,825, forming one-fourth of the total production of the United States. Pennsylvania ranks second (with \$9,137,970), Illinois third (with \$5,987,548), Ohio fourth (with \$5,165,001) and Missouri fifth (with \$4,323,355). The first varnish factory was established at New York City, and since 1860, when this product was first reported separately by the census, the value has increased nine-fold. New York's product in 1900 was \$6,334,467 and formed one-third of the whole country. New Jersey ranked second with a product valued at \$2,753,562, Illinois third (with \$2,190,265) and Pennsylvania fourth with (\$2,161,495). The production of linseed oil shows also a development in proportion to that of paints and varnishes. In 1810 twenty-eight establishments produced 33,427 gallons, valued at \$41,874. By 1850 this product had grown to half a million dollars and in 1900 was valued at \$8,427,271.

The paint and varnish industries in this State are largely restricted to New York City, while Buffalo is the leading center for the production of linseed oil.

The value of all paints, colors and varnishes made in New York in 1900 was reported by the census office to be \$18,762,564, which is somewhat less than the total product of paint and varnish factories, because their production of course includes

various by-products. The several items of this product were as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.	
Pigments.....			\$4,812,435
White lead, lbs.....	39,109,000	\$547,440	
Oxides of lead, lbs.....	12,426,000	663,176	
Lamp and other blacks, lbs.....	15,000	2,550	
Fine colors, lbs.....	1,937,118	734,713	
Iron oxides and other earth colors, lbs.....	15,602,000	127,134	
Dry colors, lbs.....	42,933,177	2,166,799	
Pump colors, sold moist, lbs.....	12,941,596	580,623	
Paints.....			\$6,918,338
Paints in oil, in paste, lbs.....	68,999,820	4,009,897	
Paints already mixed for use, gals.....	2,922,134	2,908,441	
Varnishes and japans.....			\$6,271,765
Oil and turpentine varnishes, gals.....	4,928,208	4,665,714	
Alcohol varnishes, gals.....	231,205	432,928	
Pyroxyline varnishes, gals.....	102,777	99,000	
Liquid dryers, japans and lacquers.....		1,074,113	
All other products.....			<u>\$760,036</u>

Soap, Perfumery, Etc.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

YEAR.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1835.....	693					\$726,418
1840.....		\$618,875	489			
1845.....	738					909,194
1850.....	325	1,373,900	1,121	\$299,544	\$2,651,411	4,057,078
1860.....	134	1,456,400	667	220,330	2,885,856	4,182,683
1870.....	97	2,360,575	1,019	506,982	3,913,419	6,125,018
1880.....	97	4,462,775	1,197	494,903	4,889,625	6,574,939
1890.....	101	4,654,025	1,711	812,809	5,295,768	9,036,982
1900.....	91	7,669,979	2,020	821,340	7,853,624	12,833,645

1835. Asheries.

1840. Soap and candles.

1845. Asheries.

1850. Asheries; chandlers

1860 to 1900. Soap and cand.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS

YEAR.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Product.
1850.....	4	\$16,000	18	\$2,928	\$11,300	\$41,000
1860.....	11	152,200	207	52,772	186,580	544,000
1870.....	15	457,300	259	98,885	378,261	714,290
1880.....	22	462,450	392	121,484	724,100	1,280,200
1890.....	61	1,224,765	795	429,558	1,099,807	2,194,657
1900.....	85	1,870,160	707	232,581	1,509,086	3,219,465

1850 to 1870. Perfumery and fancy soaps.

1880 to 1900. Perfumery and cosmetics.

The making of soap was first known in the United States as a household industry. The thrifty housewife utilized the surplus fats of her kitchen and produced from them a rather rough grade of soap. There were, it is true, a number of professional soap

boilers in this country who also made candles, but their product amounted to little. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were small soap boiling establishments in nearly every large town, but their product was unimportant. In 1791 Leblanc, a French chemist, invented a process of making soda from common salt. This, of course, produced a very inexpensive product and was of great importance. Formerly the alkali of the soap was furnished by potash, an expensive product obtained by burning wood. The importance of this discovery was not, however, fully realized by soap makers for a number of years.

The soap industry as a separate branch of trade first became of importance in the early part of the nineteenth century. So rapid was the growth that by 1835 American manufacturers were supplying nearly the entire common trade, and were besides heavy exporters. Up to this time little advance had been made in the processes of soap manufacture. The material was run into frames and allowed to stand until thick from cooling. The soap, while hot, was taken from the kettles to the frames either by ladling or carrying in buckets or tubs—both hand processes. But the chemical discoveries of Chevreul in 1841, the introduction of steam machinery and the use of new vegetable and animal oils began a new era in American soap making. Machines specially constructed and adapted for every step in the business lessened the burden of the labor and at the same time greatly increased the product. A steady advance in the manufacture of ordinary soap was kept up, and at the present time American household soaps are universally recognized as the best in the world. The introduction of laundry soap, soap-powder, white floating soap, and scouring soaps, such as Sapolio, are distinctly American ideas.

The manufacture of fancy soaps was, until comparatively recent times a monopoly of English and French manufacturers. In the early days of soap manufacture in this country, nothing more ambitious than the stamped cakes of soap for household use was attempted. But since the middle of the present century the manufacture of toilet soaps has been carried on with considerable success. In the United States our fancy soaps have

to a large extent driven out the foreign articles, but as yet we have secured no notable export trade in this particular line.

The manufacture of perfumery comprises a number of articles such as cosmetics, pomades, toilet powders, oils, dentrifices and sachet powders. This branch is closely allied with that of soap, and is usually carried on as a side branch of the business by the great soap manufacturers. Like the fancy soap trade, perfumery has come into competition with French and English manufacturers for the domestic trade, and has in large measure been successful. The home trade in the early part of the century was not large, but grew steadily. By 1850 a number of large firms were engaged in the business. In the northern part of the country the manufacture of essences and essential oils from scented woods and herbs is of considerable importance. Flowers, fruits, seeds and other garden products, together with some oils such as fusel oil and gas tar, and animal products as musk and ambergris, afford the raw material for this industry. For a number of years our exports have kept pace with our imports which is considered a most encouraging sign.

By 1900 the soap and candle product of the country had passed the fifty million dollar mark and New York State, which led in the production, contributed about a quarter (\$12,833,645). Illinois was second (\$9,436,430), Ohio third (\$8,150,069) and Pennsylvania fourth (\$3,613,249). In the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics New York also led, contributing nearly one-half of the entire product. The manufacture of soap is largely confined to the cities of the country. Chicago ranks first (with \$9,064,989) and New York City second (with \$7,729,792). In this State Buffalo and Syracuse have attained prominence, the former producing \$3,818,571 worth and the latter \$605,409.

Illuminants

An interesting contrast appears in the table at the end of this section under the head of illuminants, illustrating the notable changes that took place in the last half of the nineteenth century in methods of lighting dwellings and work-places. In 1850 there were five small gas works in the State, which produced only

\$548,000 worth of gas, as compared with \$3,369,120 worth of whale oil and \$3,363,207 worth of candles. Only a small fraction of the population, moreover, purchased candles for use, the great majority of families being in a position to make their own candles. The discovery of petroleum in western Pennsylvania just before the war banished the candle and created the new industry of oil refining, but the reign of "kerosene" was short owing to the invention of the electric light and the cheapening of artificial gas by improved processes. At the present time virtually every city and important village in the State has an electric lighting plant for lighting the streets, but the industry was not included in the national census of manufactures.* Gas works were included, however, as well as oil refineries.

PETROLEUM REFINING

The manufacture of petroleum products from the crude oil is of very recent growth. The use of petroleum was known to the aborigines in this country who obtained it by dipping from springs. Our supply was, for a long period, obtained by digging pits in creeks in which oil was mixed with the water, and allowing the oil to rise to the surface and be dipped up with blankets. In 1858 the plan of sinking a well into the earth was thought of. E. L. Drake was sent to Titusville by a corporation formed to mine petroleum, and bored a well, striking flowing oil at a depth of sixty-nine feet. When pumped this well yielded twenty-five barrels a day, which was at that time an immense product.

*A bulletin on central electric light and power stations has been published by the census office as this report is being printed. New York leads in this as in so many other industries its investment being more than twice as large as Pennsylvania's, as shown in the following brief table:

CENTRAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATIONS
(From Census Bulletin 5.)

	United States.	New York.	Pennsylvania.
Number of stations.....	3,620	256	279
Cost of construction and equipment.....	\$504,740,352	\$112,998,778	\$41,579,338
Earnings from operation.....	84,186,605	16,742,239	9,311,416
Expenses, total.....	68,081,375	14,706,366	7,547,967
Salaried officials and clerks.....	6,996	897	713
Salaries.....	\$5,663,580	\$814,600	\$535,721
Wage-earners.....	23,330	4,524	2,467
Wages.....	\$14,983,112	\$3,090,106	\$1,559,694

Then followed in western Pennsylvania a period similar to the gold fever in California. Wells without number were opened and towns located in the productive oil fields sprang up and as quickly disappeared as the supply of oil gave out. The fields around Titusville were at first the only scene of the oil industry, but later oil was found farther up on the Alleghany river and in southern New York and the new territory exploited. In 1861 flowing wells were discovered, some of which spouted as much as 3,000 barrels a day. Until 1885 new and important oil fields were being discovered every year, and large amounts of capital were enlisted to develop the fields. Millions of barrels of oil were produced every year and the price fell to a very low figure.

The first difficulty met with in the petroleum trade was the lack of barrels. In 1861 it was estimated that ten million barrels of oil ran to waste because there were no barrels in which to put it. The oil fields were, moreover, located far from refineries and the problem of transportation in old leaky barrels was a grave one. When the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was carried into the oil region the oil was loaded on flat cars, but to avoid the leakage from the barrels wooden tubs or vats holding 2,000 gallons were built on flat cars. In 1872 the cylindrical iron tanks mounted on a railroad truck came into use and were found of great value. It still cost, however, from five to six dollars to move a cargo of oil to New York City from the oil fields. As a substitute for this expensive transportation pipe lines were built, in which the oil could be pumped to the large cities of the country. This proved so cheap a method of shipping the oil that the crude petroleum was sent instead of merely the refined product as heretofore. This was of the greatest importance in the refining of oils, as it wiped out the numerous small refineries in the oil region and built up the large ones of the cities. At the present time of the four refineries in New York State only one is located in the oil region.

When crude petroleum was first produced in such immense quantities a number of coal oil refineries were in operation. These factories immediately took up the distillation of crude petroleum. The petroleum is composed of a number of hydro-

carbons that are separated by distillation. In 1861 it was discovered that by a more complete distillation simpler forms of the compounds could be obtained, and, also, that new compounds were formed. By this process, also, the production of burning oil was increased 20 per cent. At the present time about 200 products are made from the crude petroleum. Of these products the staple is refined oil, but benzine, gasoline, naphtha, heavy and lubricating oils, residuum, paraffine and asphaltum are also of importance, as shown in the following table of New York refinery products:

	Quantity.	Value.
Products, total.....		\$27,184,524
Illuminating oils, bbls. of 50 gals.....	5,423,440	18,803,450
Fuel oils, bbls. of 50 gals.....	891,400	1,093,418
Residuum, bbls. of 50 gals.....	24,906	36,221
Paraffine oils, bbls. of 50 gals.....	587,778	1,342,887
Reduced oils, bbls. of 50 gals.....	23,427	165,995
Neutral filtered oils, bbls. of 50 gals.....	13,750	70,868
Filtered cylinder oils, bbls. of 50 gals.....	153,696	1,135,104
Greases (lubricating, etc.), bbls. of 50 gals.....	87,448	76,377
Naphtha and gasoline, bbls. of 50 gals.....	1,082,684	2,880,988
Paraffine wax, bbls. of 50 gals.....	118,484	1,199,635
Coke, carbon points and black naphtha.....		53,209
Value of all other products.....		326,972

The total production of New York refineries (\$27,184,524)* is exceeded by that of only two other States—Pennsylvania (\$34,977,706) and New Jersey (\$29,649,460). The 2,629 wage-earners employed in the four oil refineries of this State are distributed as follows: Brooklyn 1,800, Olean 465, Rochester 239 and Buffalo 125.

GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING

YEAR.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	5	\$1,302,000	263	\$88,056	\$130,125	\$548,000
1860.....	43	8,367,750	2,691	979,454	1,566,033	4,881,795
1870.....	71	13,951,750	2,240	1,785,911	3,498,760	8,512,706
1880†.....						
1890.....	94	77,899,876	3,970	3,062,641	4,944,042	18,716,683
1900.....	101	171,379,067	5,381	3,676,712	5,866,549	20,917,726

*Census statistics of the industry are available only for 1890 and 1900:

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1890.....	9	\$24,166,205	3,096	\$1,626,065	\$20,979,247	\$25,786,841
1900.....	4	16,970,492	2,629	1,306,084	23,435,357	27,184,524

†No report.

The oil region of northwestern Pennsylvania extends for a short distance into New York, and hence in a few of the counties of this State natural gas has been found and marketed. But the bulk of the natural gas burned in New York is piped from the Pennsylvania wells, which supply many of the cities and villages of the western part of the State, including even Buffalo. Outside of this district the gas used for lighting and heating purposes is manufactured in local gas works.

The history of manufactured gas dates back somewhat more than a century. In the latter part of the eighteenth century William Murdock, an Englishman, and Philippe Le Bon, a Frenchman, discovered, about the same time, a method of distilling illuminating gas from soft coal. In 1806 David Melville of Newport, R. I., lighted his premises with gas obtained from a private gas plant. Among the earlier gas plants was one established in New York City in 1823 and one in Brooklyn in 1825. The early gas plants were opposed even by intelligent men as being dangerous to the health of the community, but their utility was before long recognized by everyone and their growth was rapid. In 1836 the cost of gas in New Orleans was \$7 per thousand; by 1850 the price had dropped to \$5 per thousand, and ten years later was only \$2.25, and the number of plants in the country had multiplied to 221. The illuminating power of gas has also increased gradually. At its inception an illuminating value of fifteen candle-power was considered remarkably luminous, while at the present time thirty candle-power gas is furnished.

The use of soft coal was general in the manufacture of gas, although some southern cities used rosin and pine wood. When the cheaper kerosene oil and improved lamps of higher candle-power created serious competition, the prospect of gas lighting was less brilliant. At this time two inventors, Du Motan, a Frenchman, and Lowe, an American, were working in this country on a new method of gas production. At about the same time each succeeded in perfecting a process of manufacturing what is known as "water gas." This method involves the mixing of the non-illuminating "water gas" manufactured by a process in which hydrogen and the oxides of carbon, produced by the action

of steam upon carbon at a high temperature are brought together, and some carburetted gas, to produce the illuminating power. The particular value of this process was the production of a gas of much higher candle-power. The adoption of either one or the other of these processes by the gas works of the country soon followed. Later the use of electricity for illumination threatened to drive out the gas business. This competition served the purpose of extending the use of gas to other fields than lighting. The gas stove for cooking, the gas heater and the gas engine are some of the notable means supplied by the gas companies for using gas. So common have these articles become that some companies supply half of their product at some seasons of the year for fuel purposes. The Welsbach gas burner was also invented about this time. It increased the illuminating power of gas six or seven times, and reduced the cost per unit of illumination below that of electricity.

The manufacture of gas is widely distributed. Since its distribution over a great extent of territory is practically prohibited by the nature of the article, an exceptionally large number of plants have grown up in all parts of the country. There are now few towns of any size that cannot boast a gas plant, and, on the other hand, few towns have more than a single plant. It should follow, therefore, that the State having the greatest number of large towns will lead in the production and such is the case. New York State had 101 gas plants, with a gross production of 20,741,546,599 cubic feet of gas valued at \$19,857,722 or \$.957 per 1000 ft. Its consumption constituted 31 per cent of the total for the United States. With the various by-products included, the total production of the leading States in 1900 was valued at the following figures: New York, \$20,917,726; Illinois, \$8,774,053; Pennsylvania, \$7,870,562. One New York plant employed over 1,000 men and another between 500 and 1,000, but 33 of the 101 employed under 5 and 38 more from 5 to 20.

New York City has thirteen gas works, which produced \$17,116,089 worth of gas, but as no other city or village of the State possessed as many as three establishments, the census statistics omit the gas industry from the local tables.

THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS AND ILLUMINANTS IN 1880 AND 1900

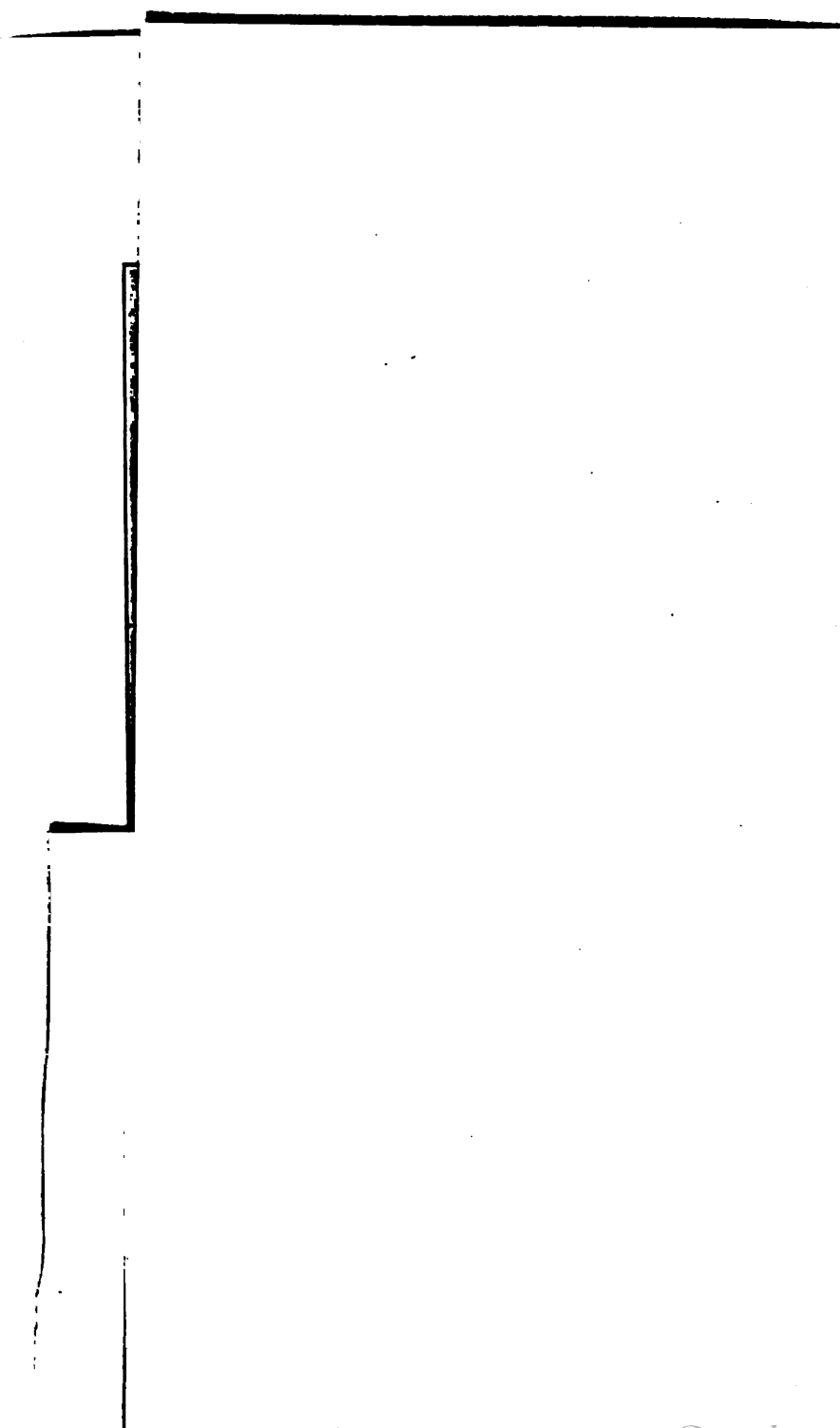
BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish-ments.	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Drugs and Chemicals.</i>							
Patent medicines and compounds.....	392	\$12,809,437	2,985	\$1,182,657	\$4,914,438	\$17,075,937	\$12,161,499
Drug grinding; druggists' preparations.....	52	4,688,640	1,166	478,279	4,883,411	7,735,244	2,851,833
Photographic materials.....	31	2,377,764	670	287,622	1,446,405	2,950,534	1,504,129
Baking and yeast powders.....	31	3,887,135	234	115,684	2,118,422	4,587,485	2,469,063
Chemicals (including fire extinguishers).....	99	22,208,075	4,553	2,320,319	8,699,332	16,097,651	7,398,319
Total—1900.....	605	\$45,971,051	9,508	\$4,384,571	\$22,062,008	\$48,446,851	\$26,384,843
Medicines, drugs and dyestuffs.....	19	\$461,700	238	\$76,740	\$379,135	\$1,106,000	\$726,865
Chemicals.....	38	337,900	267	75,466	1,073,213	1,460,800	387,587
Total—1880.....	57	\$799,600	505	\$152,196	\$1,452,348	\$2,566,800	\$1,114,452
<i>Paints, Dyes and Colors.</i>							
Paints.....	82	\$11,318,449	2,173	\$1,175,277	\$8,344,936	\$12,543,825	\$4,198,889
Varnish.....	40	5,630,082	537	343,558	3,954,088	6,334,467	2,380,379
Dyestuffs; ink, etc.....	127	6,778,324	2,802	1,203,169	4,170,716	7,819,036	3,648,320
Total—1900.....	249	\$23,721,855	5,512	\$2,721,994	\$16,469,740	\$26,697,328	\$10,227,588
White lead.....	26	\$2,051,800	889	\$318,960	\$2,056,540	\$3,252,040	\$1,195,500
Ink; glue.....	15	309,500	147	46,164	188,740	379,800	191,060
Total—1880.....	41	\$2,361,300	1,036	\$364,924	\$2,245,280	\$3,631,840	\$1,386,560
<i>Perfumery and Vegetable Oils</i>							
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	85	\$1,870,160	707	\$232,581	\$1,509,086	\$3,219,465	\$1,710,379
Lanseed oil.....	9	4,084,574	391	199,174	7,595,025	8,427,271	832,246
Other oils.....	60	1,425,768	272	161,912	2,476,143	3,482,172	1,006,029
Total—1900.....	154	\$7,380,502	1,370	\$593,667	\$11,580,254	\$15,128,908	\$3,548,654
Perfumery and fancy soaps.....	4	\$16,000	18	\$2,928	\$11,300	\$41,000	\$29,700
Lanseed oil.....	29	309,600	115	37,404	383,766	514,670	120,904
Total—1880.....	33	\$325,600	133	\$40,332	\$405,066	\$555,670	\$150,604

VIII. TEXTILES

The various branches of the textile industry—the production of yarn, and its conversion, by doubling and twisting, by weaving, or by knitting—are so closely allied to each other that it is impossible radically to separate them. They may be divided sufficiently for practical purposes according to the processes employed, or, as is more customary, according to the vegetable or animal fiber which predominates in the manufacture. But it still remains true that several of the processes and different groups of these processes are combined, and that there is extensive use of two or more fibers in single establishments. A great number, in fact a large majority, of cotton-spinning factories, also weave their yarn; some of them twist and finish it into sewing thread, others knit it and make underwear. Some of them combine cotton with linen in the manufacture of towels. Many woolen and worsted mills mix cotton with wool in the production of cloth. Both cotton and woolen mills occasionally use large quantities of raw silk. Jute yarn is introduced as an adulterant in upholstery goods chiefly composed of more enduring material. The manufacturers of cordage and twine employ not only flax, hemp, jute, cotton and other vegetable fibers, but also, to a limited extent, wool and silk.

While, therefore, it is a simple matter to classify mills according to the general nature of their business or according to the fiber chiefly used, yet it is evident that the textile industry is to be considered as a whole. A freak of fashion may at any time cause an excessive demand for silk goods, to the detriment of the manufacturers of worsteds. A scarcity of cotton, like that which occurred during the Civil War, may compel people to change their habits and use woolen products instead of cotton. It is easy to substitute articles made from another fiber than that to which one has been accustomed; indeed, within certain limits, it is easy for manufacturers to operate machinery upon another fiber than that for which it was constructed; so that the textile industry can be treated adequately only when it is treated as a unit.*

*Census of 1900, IX, 3.



"One hundred years ago," says Mr. S. N. D. North in "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," "there were no textile mills, as we now understand the term, in the United States. Whatever our people did in the way of manufacturing their own clothing was mostly done in the household; the spinning-wheel and the hand loom were utensils as familiar in the old-fashioned kitchens as the pots and kettles of the housewife. The homespun garments worn by our forefathers were fashioned out of wool grown on the home farm, carded by hand-cards, washed in tubs, spun and woven by hand, fulled and finished at home, cut up and sewed—all by the joint labor of husband, wife, sons and daughters. The finer clothes worn in those days were all imported; and as the colonies grew and multiplied, and their consumption of English textiles increased, the manufacturers of the mother country foresaw a wondrous new market opening up before them. The desire to retain and increase their market for textiles, in the manufacture of which England already led the world, was far more prominent among the causes leading up to the American Revolution than the historians of that event have yet discovered.

"The homespun garments of colonial days were plain in weave and wore like iron; their ingredients were indicated in the name commonly applied to the cloth 'linsey-woolsey.' It was a fabric of woollen weft, woven on a linen warp. Linen was much more commonly produced in the household than cotton fabrics, and wool was more in use than all other fabrics combined. Cotton was a scarce commodity in colonial America until long after the Revolution. It possessed a value equal to that of wool, and sometimes very much higher. What little of it was used prior to the nineteenth century was mostly imported from the Barbadoes. When Samuel Slater started the first American cotton mill at Pawtucket, in 1793, he insisted upon using cotton from the Indies, because of the poor quality of the cotton then raised at home.

"Our forefathers realized how important it was that the colonists should learn to clothe themselves. They resorted to all sorts of expedients, some of which smack strongly of State

socialism, to overcome difficulties in the way. They offered bounties to increase the number of sheep and promote the growth of flax. In Massachusetts laws were passed making it compulsory that each family should spin a given quantity of yarn each year, under penalties of heavy fines. Gradually the household textile industries assumed an importance which alarmed the mother country, and the Lords of Trade attempted by various restrictive orders to prevent and harass a development which threatened to destroy the colonial market for the chief product of British industry. Parliament passed an act in 1774—which was shortly after the Arkwright inventions had inaugurated the modern factory system—forbidding the exportation, under heavy penalties, of any of the machines used in the cotton, silk, woollen or linen manufacture. One smiles, in recalling this statute—which remained in force, with certain modifications, until 1845—at this evidence of a puerile hope that the English people could keep the fruits of inventive genius bottled up in their little island, so long as she permitted her sons to carry their brains across the water. Slater brought his spinning machinery in his head; in the same way Arthur Scholfield, three years later, brought the first wool-carding machine, which he built and put into operation at Byfield, Mass., in 1794, thus fixing the date of beginning of the factory manufacture of wool by machinery operated by power, in the United States. American machinists and inventors did the rest.

“It would be interesting to follow the evolution of this household industry by slow and gradual steps into the highly organized factory system which marks the close of the nineteenth century. First came the neighborhood fulling mill, utilizing the friendly services of the adjacent stream, and relieving the housewife of the labor of fulling and finishing the cloths and blankets accumulated by the busy shuttle during the long winter evenings. Then the carding machine was added to the fulling mill; the farmers for miles about brought their wool to be converted into rolls ready for the spinning wheel. After Slater had successfully applied the Arkwright invention to the spinning of cotton at Pawtucket, here and there through New England little mills

gradually appeared which spun both cotton and woolen yarns by water-power. Hand looms were still used in all these mills until 1813, when Francis C. Lowell's invention of the power loom led to the building of the Waltham cotton factory by the Boston Manufacturing Company, and the American textile mill first took on the characteristics which have since increasingly distinguished it.

"Power spinning and weaving machines were rapidly applied to the manufacture of woollens, and it began to be seen that the household manufacture of textiles was disappearing before the greater economy and efficiency of the factory system. The transition was not rapid, and the ups and downs of our first textile mills were numerous and discouraging. The outbreak of the War of 1812, and the non-intercourse acts and embargo which preceded it, were the most potent factors in completing the transition. The total suspension of importations threw our people suddenly upon their own resources for their entire supply of clothing."

Americans received from Europe the spinning jenny of Hargreaves and Arkwright, which displaced the primitive domestic spinning wheel, and the power loom of Cartwright, as the basis of the textile manufacture; but they have added so many improvements to these machines and invented or discovered so many new methods of manufacture that they have fully repaid to Europe what they borrowed in the way of labor-saving devices. Among these are the cotton-gin invented by Whitney in 1793, which enormously reduced the cost of cotton; the invention by Goulding of Worcester, Mass., in 1826 of a wool-carding apparatus which a French authority has described as "the most important advance in the wool manufacture of the nineteenth century;" and the modern cotton spindle, invented and adopted in the United States since 1870. "The Lowell loom" (1813), says Mr. North, "was the first successful application of power to the weaving of cotton, the Crompton loom to the weaving of fancy woollens (1840) and the Bigelow loom to the weaving of carpets. (1844) * * * Beyond these fundamental machines the American mechanisms for expediting processes, for automatic devices,

for dispensing with intermediate help, have been so numerous that they have completely transformed the *modus operandi* of textile mills throughout the world."

New York's contribution to American progress in the textile industries includes the invention of the knitting machine and certain power looms for carpet weaving. Knit goods and carpets are in fact the principal textiles made in the Empire State, and owing to their substantial development New York has maintained its relative position in the combined textile industry (following Massachusetts and Pennsylvania), notwithstanding the slow growth of the other branches of the textile industry. In 1900 New York produced about 11 per cent of all the textiles made in the United States, and has maintained about the same proportion during the greater part of the nineteenth century; but the industry has nevertheless failed to keep pace with the newer industries of the State, and has consequently fallen from the sixth place in 1850 to the eighth place in 1900. As shown in the table at the end of the section, the gross production in 1850 was \$18,816,911; and the net product resulting from subtraction of the cost of materials \$6,785,332; in 1900 the gross and net products of the group were, respectively, \$112,758,599 and \$50,571,319. These totals are slightly larger than those published by the census office by reason of the fact that they contain a few minor products like oil cloth, window shades, shoddy, hand knit goods, etc., that are omitted from the census tables for the textile industry as a whole.

Before the introduction of the factory system at the beginning of the nineteenth century, New York made a considerable quantity of homespun cloth, as did the other colonies. But the special distinction of New York lay in its linen and hosiery, in which the native country of the first settlers of this State excelled. Holland has for centuries shared with Ireland the highest reputation for its linen, and it was natural that the Dutch colonists should develop on this side of the ocean the culture of flax and its use in the household manufacture of cloth. Flax was cultivated in New Netherlands as early as 1626, and three years later the seeds of flax and hemp were sent to Massachusetts.

The first considerable improvement made in the domestic manufacture of flax and hemp was through the introduction of the linen or foot spinning wheel for spinning flax in New Hampshire about 1719, by the Protestant Irish. After the separation from Great Britain, bounties and encouragement by Congress and local governors and committees gave a new impulse to the flax and hemp culture. The household manufacture of linsey-woolsey and other mixed fabrics of wool and flax, tow cloth, osenaburghs, brown Hollands for women's wear, etc., which formed a large part of the ordinary inner and outer clothing and household stuffs of the people, were very much extended and went far to supply the demand. Many small factories of sail cloth and other kinds of linen were organized and prospered until obliged to succumb in the nineteenth century by the substitution of the cheaper cotton duck.

The English settlers, on the other hand, were particularly devoted to sheep raising and the preparation of wool. Fulling mills were set up in New England at an early date (first in 1638, at Rowley, Mass.), and on Long Island, the larger part of which was settled by the English and for a long period indeed belonged to Connecticut. The fulling of cloth was begun by scouring the fabric in water, holding in suspension an aluminum clay called "fuller's earth" to absorb the grease. It was then washed and beaten with heavy wooden mallets in the trough, soap and water being copiously used in the operation; whereby the cloth acquired body and thickness by a shrinking or condensing of the web, rendering the web close and compact and increasing its beauty and firmness. When carding machines were introduced, in 1794, they were naturally set up in fulling mills, which required a supply of soft water and hence were usually in a position to procure water power.

Lord Cornbury, the Governor of the Province of New York, in a report on the state of the Province said in 1705 that he himself had seen serge made on Long Island "that any man might wear," and apprehended that if the colonists had begun to make serge they would in time make coarse cloth and then fine. "For," he added, "we have as good fuller's earth and tobacco-pipe clay in

this province as any in the world." Even at that early date it was asserted that nearly three-fourths of the linen and woollen used in the colony of New York was made at home. Of course, very little, if any, of the product of domestic manufacture entered the market; but in 1764, it is recorded, "a company of gentlemen have set up at Hempstead, on Long Island, a new woollen manufactory, and have given notice to gentlemen shopkeepers and others of any of the provinces that by sending proper patterns of any color they may be supplied with broadcloth equal in fineness, color and goodness, and cheaper than any imported." This attempt of some Yorkshire weavers to manufacture broadcloth apparently attained a very small measure of success; for two years later the Governor reported that he knew of no manufacture of wool or woollen cloth except that confined to private families for their own consumption. In the following year the Governor referred to a small manufactory of linen in New York City supported chiefly by the subscription of a set of men who called themselves the Society of Arts and Agriculture, and operating fourteen looms and giving support to several families in spinning flax. In the same report the Governor said that the manufacture of woolens carried on in the colonies consisted of two kinds: (1) a coarse cloth, entirely woollen, three-fourths of a yard wide and (2) a cloth called linsey-woolsey, the warp of which was of linen and the woof of wool. A very small quantity of this was sent to the market.*

The first census of manufactures, in 1810, showed the factory system was still in its swaddling clothes. American textiles were still for the most part of domestic manufacture, save for the work done in the carding and fulling mills as described in a previous paragraph. There were only twenty-four distinctive woollen factories in the entire country, one being located in Poughkeepsie of this State. While there were said to be twenty-six cotton factories in the State their output was apparently very small. As the following table shows, nearly all the cloth made in New York at that date was home-made linen and woollen stuffs:

*Bishop's History of American Manufactures, I, 366-371.

NEW YORK'S TEXTILE PRODUCTS IN 1810

	Yards.	ESTIMATED VALUE.	
		Per yd.	Total.
Cotton goods made in families, etc.....	216,013	\$0 32	\$69,124
Flaxen goods made in families, etc.....	5,372,645	37½	2,014,742
Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.....	180,659	35	63,231
Tow cloth.....	21,721	30	6,516
Woolen goods made in families, etc.....	3,257,812	87½	2,850,585
Threads, runs.....	43,680	.....	7,644
Carding machines, 413 in number, lbs.....	1,881,596	50	940,798
Fulling mills, 427 in number.....	1,811,005	1 25	2,263,756
Looms, 33,069 in number.....	.....	.....	.....
Spindles, 12,293 in number.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton factories, 26 in number.....	.....	.....	.....
Rope walks, 18 in number, tons.....	1,345	400 00	538,000

From this showing one may readily put faith in Secretary Gallatin's statement of the same year that two-thirds of the clothing, including hosiery, and of the household and table linen, worn by the people of the United States outside of the few small cities was the product of family manufactures.* In New York the domestic manufactures continued to increase until about the year 1825, when it apparently reached its maximum. In that year there were 15,000,000 yards of cloth made in the homes of the people, which unquestionably exceeded the production of the cotton and woolen factories in the State. But the product of domestic manufactures steadily diminished from that time on, and in 1855 amounted to less than one million yards.†

The number of carding machines in 1825 was 1,584, and of fulling mills 1,222; but in 1855 there were only 264 carding machines and fulling mills, with an output valued at \$250,552. On the other hand, the value of the cloth and yarn made in 184 woolen factories in the same year was \$3,392,207, which is exclusive of the production of five shoddy mills and five shawl and blanket

*DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES OF NEW YORK ACCORDING TO STATE CENSUSES.

	Fulled cloth (yards).	Flannel and other wollen cloths, not fulled (yards).	Linen, cotton and other thin cloths (yards).
1821.....	1,958,712	2,451,107	5,635,985
1825.....	2,918,233	3,468,001	8,079,992
1835.....	2,183,951	2,790,069	3,799,953
1845.....	1,664,366	2,650,116	2,775,657
1855.....	198,203	379,922	350,550

†American State Papers, Finance, II, 427.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS OF NEW YORK AND OF THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1900.

Year.	Wool manufacture.	Cotton manufacture.	Silk manufacture.	Hosiery and knit goods.	Dyeing and finishing textiles.	Flax, hemp and jute manufacture.	Total.
NEW YORK:							
1820.....	\$956,147	\$738,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,694,287
1831-2.....	1,297,003	2,706,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,003,923
1840.....	5,034,404	3,640,237	.....	.....	.....	\$839,339	9,516,395
1850.....	8,864,793	5,019,323	128,900	\$37,000	\$2,225,695	2,010,850	18,286,561
1860.....	17,488,077	6,676,878	1,154,296	1,944,090	1,366,449	1,903,664	20,543,454
1870.....	19,609,021	11,178,211	1,826,073	5,528,742	16,255,445	1,768,829	46,166,321
1880.....	25,078,747	8,266,836	10,170,140	9,899,540	2,776,154	5,857,695	62,049,113
1890.....	28,563,569	9,777,295	19,417,796	24,776,582	3,636,051	\$10,621,612	96,792,906
1900.....	30,813,339	10,788,003	12,706,246	35,886,048	3,625,882	11,674,669	105,494,187
UNITED STATES:							
1820.....	4,412,068	4,834,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,247,225
1831-2*.....	14,528,166	22,534,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,062,981
1840.....	27,242,502	46,360,453	119,814	.....	.....	4,400,511	78,113,280
1850.....	49,255,031	65,501,687	1,809,476	1,028,102	15,454,430	8,002,893	141,051,619
1860.....	173,454,231	115,081,774	6,907,771	7,280,606	11,716,463	9,652,537	224,393,382
1870.....	199,257,262	177,489,739	12,210,662	18,411,564	\$113,017,537	13,487,048	533,873,810
1880.....	238,085,686	192,090,110	41,083,045	29,167,237	32,297,420	16,700,806	549,374,294
1890.....	270,527,511	267,981,794	87,298,454	67,241,013	28,900,560	\$41,165,461	703,114,723
1900.....	296,990,484	339,200,320	107,256,258	95,482,566	44,963,331	47,601,607	931,494,566

*Ten States. †Carding mills excluded.

‡Including the value of the fabric.

§Exclusive of bagging and jute goods.

NOTE.—This table varies from the comparative tables in the 1900 census report on combined textiles (Twelfth Census, IX, pages 8, 11, 55, 123, 179, 210, 237, 247) in its inclusion of flax, hemp and jute manufactures throughout the period 1840-1900. The figures of cotton and wool manufactures in 1850 have been changed to agree with the revised statistics of that year and the wool manufactures of 1840 are made to include mixed products. The statistics of silk manufactures in 1840 have been added and a minor correction made in the United States total of wool manufactures in 1860.

factories; and the cotton manufacture had attained nearly as large proportions.

The growth of the textile industry as a whole in the United States as well as in New York is revealed in the comparative table on the opposite page. The most important branch of the industry in this State is seen to be the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, which has grown steadily from the time a New Yorker invented the knitting machine. Second in importance is the woolen manufacture, the principal branch of which (and the only one that has steadily grown in New York) is carpet-weaving, with about one-half of the total product. The silk industry is third, although its large decline since 1890 leaves it but little in advance of the hemp and jute manufacture. The cotton industry has made very slow progress in New York, and is almost too small to be compared with the cotton manufacture of several New England States. In fact the only branches of the textile industry in which New York occupies a leading place are the knitting, carpet and silk industries, in which it ranks first, second and third, respectively, among the States and territories.

The Wool Manufacture

As already noted, the woolen factory grew out of the original fulling mill which was to be found in many of the colonies as early as the seventeenth century. Carding machines were added late in the eighteenth century, but the spinning and weaving was chiefly done in the household in most of the States throughout the first third of the nineteenth century. The census of 1810 reported only one large factory in New York State—that at Poughkeepsie; but patriotic societies were offering prizes and bonuses to stimulate the industries of wool-growing and manufacturing, and in 1809 the Legislature offered large premiums for the best narrow cloths made either in families or in factories. The War of 1812, with the consequent suspension of importations from Europe, exercised a stronger influence, however, upon the growth of the textile industries. In 1820 the product of New York's woolen factories approached \$1,000,000; in 1835 it had increased

to \$2,433,192; in 1840 to \$3,537,337, and in 1845 to \$4,281,257.* From that year the constant growth to a yearly product of \$31,000,000 at the end of the century is exhibited below:

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL†

YEAR.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Material.	Product.	United States product.
1840.....	323	\$4,145,302	6,641	.....	.....	\$5,034,404	\$27,242,502
(a).....	323	3,469,349	4,636	.....	.....	3,537,337	20,696,999
(b).....	.....	675,953	2,005	.....	.....	1,497,067	6,545,503
1850.....	477	5,304,555	8,931	\$1,702,212	\$5,422,676	8,864,793	49,255,031
(c).....	440	4,481,930	7,159	1,400,892	4,778,584	7,605,774	39,848,557
(d).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,693,731
(e).....	28	802,175	1,705	289,872	627,037	1,223,619	5,402,634
(f).....	9	20,450	67	11,448	17,055	35,400	310,109
1860.....	168	4,133,568	6,123	1,351,955	4,311,116	7,498,077	78,454,231
1870.....	272	14,451,232	12,487	4,315,710	11,676,379	19,609,021	199,257,262
1880.....	189	18,248,698	16,428	5,189,180	14,478,735	25,078,747	238,085,686
1890.....	138	26,853,583	17,336	6,133,609	16,759,138	28,563,569	270,527,511
1900.....	100	32,098,305	18,027	6,610,259	16,364,607	30,813,239	296,990,484

SOURCES.—Census of 1900, IX, 122-3, except for 1840 and 1850.

1840. (a) Woolen manufactures; (b) mixed manufactures.

1850. (c) Woolens and carding and fulling; (d) Cottons and woolens mixed; (e) carpets; (f) Weavers.

1860. Woolens; worsteds; carpetings; carding mills excluded.

1870. Woolens; worsteds; carpets.

1880. Woolens; worsteds; carpets; felt goods; wool hats.

1890. Ditto.

1900. Ditto.

*An inquiry made by the Treasury Department in 1831-2 elicited the following figures for 34 of the large woolen factories in New York: Capital, \$895,377; employees, 1,203; cost of materials, \$402,659; products—274,308 yards of broadcloth, 151,682 yards of Kerseymere, 485,381 yards of flannels and baizes, 470,970 yards of satinets, 11,148 yards of casinets, Kerseys and narrow cloth, 600 yards of carpetings,—valued altogether at \$832,003. The State census of 1835 reported the production of 234 mills to be 6,626,058 yards of woolen cloth valued at \$2,433,192, besides which there were 686,203 yards of cotton and wolen goods manufactured in the State. The Federal census of 1840 reported 323 mills, \$3,469,349 capital, 4,636 employees, and \$3,537,337 product. The State census of 1845 reported 345 mills, cost of materials, \$2,877,804, products, 4,916,998 yards of cloth of a value of \$4,281,257, exclusive of 1,592,699 yards of mixed cottons and woolens.

† PRINCIPAL MACHINERY IN NEW YORK WOOLEN INDUSTRY

YEAR.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cards.	Combing machines.
1860.....	87,887	1,686	324	.....
1870.....	166,260	3,860	940	1
1880.....	198,420	3,870	830	80
1890.....	344,847	5,025	702	84
1900.....	274,009	6,269	748	116

Since 1870 the growth of the wool manufacture in New York has been relatively slow, although sufficient to assure the State its ranking as fourth among the commonwealths (the three leading States being Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island). As a matter of fact New York's prominence in wool manufactures has come to depend principally upon its carpet industry, its output of ordinary woolen goods having declined since 1870, thus:

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURES OF NEW YORK.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Woolens.....	\$7,605,774	\$5,870,117	\$14,394,786	\$9,874,973	\$5,188,020	\$6,715,005
Worsted.....			237,400	2,321,990	5,763,102	5,958,259
Carpets.....	1,223,619	1,627,960	4,976,835	8,419,254	14,606,116	15,029,218
Felt goods.....				257,450	1,517,199	1,734,136
Wool hats.....				4,205,080	1,489,132	1,376,721
	*\$8,864,793	\$7,498,077	\$19,609,021	\$25,078,747	\$28,563,569	\$30,813,339

*Includes \$35,400 for goods made by "weavers."

The carpet industry, which receives special attention in a later section, produces about one-half of the entire output of the woolen mills of the State. Outside of that industry the most notable progress of New York has been in the making of worsted goods. This branch of the woolen industry was rather late in getting started in America and is only now attaining the relative importance it possesses in Europe. A few large worsted mills were erected in New England in the forties which manufactured fabrics for women's wear only, but it was not only after the Civil War that American manufacturers began to make worsteds for men's wear, which now constitute the major portion of the products of New York's looms, thus:

WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS MADE IN 1900.

	WOOLEN FACTORIES.		WORSTED FACTORIES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Products, total.....		\$6,718,005		\$5,959,259
All wool woollen goods, whether woolen or worsted:				
Wool cloths, doeskins, cassi- meres, chevots, tweeds, indigo flannels and broadcloths for men's wear, sq. yd.....	2,568,137	1,982,270	58,462	60,072
Worsted coatings, serges and suitings for men's wear, sq. yd.	93,075	109,560	3,039,235	2,527,599
Woolen overcoatings, cloakings, kerseys, etc., for men's or women's wear, sq. yd.....	144,851	145,411	64,653	83,869
Wool dress goods, sackings, tricrots, ladies' cloth, and other all wool goods for women's wear, and opera and similar flannels, sq. yd.....	2,349,657	956,169		
Worsted dress goods, cassimeres, serges and other worsted goods for women's wear and bunt- ings, sq. yd.....	217,195	125,644	523,529	242,670
Carriage cloths of all weights, sq. yd.....	247,998	222,725		
Flannels for underwear, sq. yd....	51,972	17,168		
Blankets, sq. yd.....	7,920	4,750		
Horse blankets, sq. yd.....	600	500		
Woven shawls, sq. yd.....	93,921	77,041		
Union or cotton mixed, woven goods.....			83,125	60,375
Unions, tweeds, chevots, cassi- meres, or other goods for men's wear, sq. yd.....	439,781	138,771		
Overcoatings & cloakings, sq. yd.	138,768	130,454		
Sackings, tricrots and dress goods for women's wear, and opera and similar flannels, sq. yd....	712,132	246,317		
Flannels for underwear, sq. yd....	221,400	40,356		
Goods woven on cotton warps, with weft partly of wholly of wool, worsted or hair, or cotton weft with warp of wool:				
Wool filling cassimeres, doeskins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, suit- ings and other cotton-warp goods for men's wear not speci- fied below, sq. yds.....	1,087,925	419,025	716,334	342,378
Worsted filling cassimeres, doe- skins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, suitings and other cotton- warp goods for men's wear not specified below, sq. yd.....	64,322	64,322		
Worsted filling dress goods, de- laines, cassimeres, serges, mo- hairs alpacas, and other stuffs for women's wear, sq. yd.....	91,009	49,752	4,823,470	1,651,246
Lilings, Italian cloths and lin- ings.....			69,584	26,577
Wool filling dress goods and re- pellents, sq. yd.....	272,176	62,242		
Domest flannels and shirtings, sq. yd.....	591,454	100,585		
Cotton-warp blankets, sq. yd....	115,500	32,580		
Horse blankets, sq. yd.....	227,500	44,375		
Carriage robes, sq. yd.....	150,000	180,000		
Upholstery goods and sundries.....		1,334,658		
Felt goods.....		8,029		
Partly manufactured products for sale:				
Woolen yarn—all wool, lbs.....	491,900	80,490		
Woolen or worsted yarn, union or merino, cotton mixed, lbs....	350,000	105,000	980,510	701,166
Wool card rolls, lbs.....	45,465	23,290		
Waste, lbs.....	20,000	200	261,804	36,700
Shoddy, lbs.....	160	75		
Noils and flocks.....			539,925	165,827
All other products.....		11,516		59,780
Amount received for contract work..		1,780		

"The bulk of small wool manufacturing establishments in the United States," says Mr. North in "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," "are woollen mills proper, as distinguished from worsted mills. It is noticeable that the number and product of these woollen mills decrease from census to census as the worsted manufacture gets more firmly established here, and the more popular worsted fabrics come into wider use. For there are certain lines of woollen goods in the manufacture of which American mills have earned a world-wide pre-eminence, and in which they are nowhere surpassed. Prominent among them are flannels and blankets of every grade and variety. The American wools are peculiarly suited for these goods, and for many years past our American mills have practically supplied the home market. Other mills make a specialty of woollen dress goods for ladies' wear with equal success. The bulk of our woollen mills are, however, engaged upon the manufacture of cloths for the million—cassimeres, beaver, satinets, chevots, etc., the cheaper grades which enter into the consumption of the wholesale clothing houses, goods in which, under the weight duties of recent tariffs, our American manufacturers have controlled the home market, and of which their production has been enormous. Many of these goods are woven upon a cotton warp, and into some of them enters more or less of the revamped wool known as 'shoddy.'

"In the manufacture of fine men's wear goods, both in woollen and worsteds, a few of our mills have been equally successful; their products sell side by side with the best makes of foreign goods, notwithstanding the lingering prejudice among fashionable Americans that only foreign-made cloths are fit to wear. Another obstacle is the high cost of labor, which counts against us more strongly in fine wool goods than in the cheaper grades, or in cottons and silks, because of the much greater care and skill and labor that must be bestowed upon their finishing."

There are only seven worsted mills in New York, but most of them are of the most modern equipment. Two employ more than 1,000 wage-earners each, and two others between 500 and 1,000 each; these large mills are situated in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, Utica and Fulton, Oswego county, smaller mills being at Newburgh and in and near Jamestown.

The woolen mills proper are smaller, more numerous and widely scattered than the worsted mills. The largest ones are in Brooklyn; Waterloo, Seneca county; Stottville, Columbia county, and Auburn; while smaller mills are found in several counties, particularly Onondaga, Orange, New York, etc.

There were in 1900 eleven small mills producing felt goods, chiefly belts for paper machines.* These factories are located at Rensselaer, Oriskany, New York, New Windsor, etc.

The manufacture of wool hats was included in the first section (Clothing and Millinery) along with other kinds of hats. The kindred industries known under the census titles of shoddy, wool pulling, wool scouring, etc., are too unimportant for particular mention.

CARPETS AND RUGS (OTHER THAN RAG)

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	28	\$802,175	\$1,705	\$289,872	\$627,037	\$1,223,619
1860.....	28	1,017,868	1,903	358,980	886,502	1,627,960
1870.....	13	4,251,750	3,424	1,423,784	3,046,863	4,976,835
1880.....	10	6,422,158	5,602	1,952,391	4,453,410	8,419,254
1890.....	15	11,178,342	8,879	3,218,367	8,689,413	14,606,116
1900.....	12	12,870,200	8,603	3,308,438	7,681,097	15,029,218

1850-1880. Carpets other than rag.

1890. Carpets and rugs other than rag.

1900. Ditto.

"Perhaps our most notable achievement in the textile line," writes Mr. North in "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," "has been in the carpet manufacture. Beyond question the United States is the greatest carpet manufacturing nation in the world; if we leave out of account the hand-loom productions of the eastern countries we excel all others, not only in the quan-

*PRODUCTION OF FELT GOODS, 1900

Products, value.	Quantity.	Value.
All wool woven goods, whether woolen or worsted:		\$1,734,136
Horse blankets, square yards.....	3,500	3,010
Felt goods:		
Endless belts, square yards.....	626,857	617,881
Boot and shoe lining.....	62,821	39,172
Trimming and lining felts, felt skirts, etc., square yards.....	941,056	361,168
All other felts.....		639,136
Value of all other products.....		78,769

tity of our production, but in the variety of our carpets, in the excellence of design and workmanship and in general adaptability to popular needs. The popular reason assigned for this unique development is the general prosperity of our people, the high wages earned, permitting families of all grades of life to indulge in the luxury of floor coverings to an extent elsewhere unknown. Stimulated by the lucrative market thus offered, the American manufacturers have made larger and more important contributions to the mechanism of the carpet manufacture than those of all other nations combined. The general development of the machine industry dates from the successful application of power to the weaving of ingrain carpets by the late Erastus B. Bigelow of Boston, in 1844. Subsequently he invented the Jacquard looms for weaving Brussels and Wiltons, which produced carpets declared by the jury at the London Exposition of 1851 to be 'better and more perfectly woven than any hand-loom carpets that have ever come under the notice of the jury.' Mr. Bigelow's inventions are at the base of all the power-loom carpet weaving now done in Europe."

Aside from rag carpets, the earliest record of the carpet manufacture in the United States is a factory started by William P. Sprague of Philadelphia, in 1791, for the manufacture of Axminsters. Early in the nineteenth century the manufacture of ingrain was begun; one of the first factories being that of George M. Conradt, who came from Germany and settled in Frederick county, Maryland; but he used the hand loom. The Jacquard loom was invented about 1800, and in the first quarter of the nineteenth century began to come into use in the carpet mills in this country. One of the most important enterprises was begun by Alexander Wright in Medway, Massachusetts, about 1825, which later developed into a very extensive concern in Lowell. Bigelow's first invention in 1844 was the adaptation of the power loom to the weaving of ingrain carpets; but he subsequently applied the loom to the weaving of Jacquard Brussels and Wilton carpets, and also tapestry Brussels and velvet carpets. In 1856 Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner of Yonkers, N. Y., obtained a patent for a power loom for weaving Axminster and

Moquette carpets, which inaugurated a second revolution in the carpet industry, vastly increasing the production of the looms. The Alexander Smith & Sons' carpet company became one of the most famous in the world, and its plant in Yonkers, with nearly five thousand employees, is probably the largest of the kind in the world.

E. S. Higgins & Company began the manufacture of carpets in New York City as early as 1841, but their largest factories are now outside of the State. Next to Yonkers the principal carpet manufacturing center of New York State is in and about Amsterdam; the three factories reported from Montgomery county employing upwards of 2,200 wage-earners. One of these factories was established by Stephen Sanford for the weaving of tapestry ingrain by a process patented by Alexander Smith and J. G. McNair.

Pennsylvania, which has always been the leading State in the carpet industry, possesses four-fifths of all the ingrain carpet looms, a large proportion of the tapestry Brussels and tapestry velvet looms, and more than half of the Smyrna looms; these being the cheaper grades of carpets and rugs. New York, which is the second State in the industry, is the largest producer of the higher grades of carpets, the various kinds of carpets and rugs woven in 1900 being as follows:

OUTPUT OF CARPETS AND RUGS IN NEW YORK IN 1900

	Quantity.	Value.
Products—Total value.....		\$15,029,218
Carpets and rugs:		
Ingrain, 2-ply, sq. yds.....	2,390,698	892,012
Ingrain, 3-ply, sq. yds.....	91,595	56,411
Ingrain art carpets, sq. yds.....	128,734	81,102
Tapestry brussels, running yards of 27 inches wide.....	6,898,563	3,080,897
Body Brussels, running yards of 27 inches wide.....	167,773	113,216
Tapestry, velvet, running yards of 27 inches wide.....	2,448,555	1,676,920
Wilton and Wilton velvet, running yards of 27 inches wide.....	3,097,432	1,978,494
Axminster, running yards of 27 inches wide.....	3,834,992	2,607,707
Moquette, running yards of 27 inches wide.....	1,627,410	1,125,268
Rugs:		
Wilton, sq. yds.....	75,814	136,007
Smyrna carpets and rugs, sq. yds.....	504,468	755,927
Other rugs, sq. yds.....	5,056,577	2,321,959
Partly manufactured products for sale:		
Woolen yarn, all wool, pounds.....	44,675	10,447
Worsted yarn and tops, pounds.....	381,378	140,701
Nails, pounds.....	250,667	44,049
Waste, pounds.....	102,315	8,601

Hosiery and Knit Goods

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.	United States product.
1850.....	3	\$44,000	56	\$17,472	\$14,800	\$37,000	\$1,028,102
1860.....	22	1,102,500	2,701	392,924	870,479	1,944,090	7,280,606
1870.....	60	3,318,700	3,741	1,122,890	3,391,840	5,528,742	18,411,564
1880.....	75	5,334,876	7,858	2,036,076	5,072,058	9,899,540	29,167,227
1890.....	201	19,608,331	19,828	5,925,569	13,669,169	24,776,582	67,241,013
1900.....	242	30,203,640	26,470	8,964,097	20,218,200	35,886,048	95,482,566

SOURCES—Census of 1900, IX, 178-9, and Digest of Statistics of Manufactures in 1850.

One of the most famous industrial districts in the world is the Mohawk valley, in which lie the villages and small cities that manufacture about half of the knit underwear worn by the people of this country. No other country has so large a knitting industry as the United States, the climate of which, by reason of its severity and changeableness, makes necessary the large quantity and variety of underwear that the resources of its people enable them to purchase. The story of the development of the knitting industry is one of deep interest to New Yorkers.

The art of knitting is said to have been invented in Scotland, but was first practised in this country as a distinct industry in Germantown, near Philadelphia, where a considerable number of skilled hand knitters from the German Palatinate settled about 1698. They introduced the stocking frame invented by William Lee, in England, early in the seventeenth century, but made no improvements in the heavy unwieldy machine, which was still in use in 1831, when an Albany merchant named Egbert Egberts became interested in the process of making knit goods. He conceived the idea of changing the complicated motion of the hand knitting frame, which required the strength of a man for its advantageous operation, into an automatic action. Not being a practical mechanic, he cast about for some one possessed of the requisite inventive ability and finally discovered Timothy Bailey, whom he employed to go to Philadelphia, the seat of the hosiery manufacture, and procure a knitting-frame to use in experimenting. Bailey brought back a disused hand frame, for which he had paid \$55, and within six days had the apparatus so arranged that it would knit by turning a crank at the side.

In time was perfected the Egberts-Bailey flat-frame machine, which performed the sixteen motions required to form a stitch on the old frame on one large revolving cam—a machine “which would make four shirt bodies and knit thirty times back and across per minute by the simple revolution of a crank.”* In the meantime Joshua Bailey, an elder brother of the young mechanic, sold out his farm in Greene county and came to Albany to take part in the enterprise. In the autumn of 1832 the partners decided to establish their machines in a dismantled cotton factory at Cohoes, eight miles from Albany, where abundant water power had just been developed from the falls of the Mohawk river. For many years this was the only mill in the world using power knitting machinery, and although its operations were at first limited, by 1843 success appeared certain. Egberts and Joshua Bailey then erected a brick mill, while Timothy Bailey, the inventor, remained in the old factory. In 1850 there were only three knitting mills in the State, employing fifty-six wage-earners and producing \$37,000 worth of goods. New York then ranked fifth in the knitting industry.

In 1858, however, a machine for automatically knitting full-fashioned underwear was invented by E. E. Kilbourne, and this machine gradually wrought a second revolution in the industry, reducing the hand labor virtually to the mere sewing on of buttons. In 1860, with twenty-two mills and 2,700 employees, New York ranked second to Pennsylvania. Before 1870 the underwear branch of the knitting industry had assumed superiority over the hosiery manufacture; and while Philadelphia introduced the new knitting frame and retained its position as the great center of the hosiery trade, New York forged ahead of Pennsylvania in aggregate production of knit goods. The number of employees increased from 2,700 in 1860 to 3,700 in 1870, 7,800 in 1880, 20,000 in 1890 and 26,000 in 1900.

From Cohoes the knitting industry spread through the Mohawk and upper Hudson valleys, and in a few special lines has even entered the metropolis. But the staple goods are still manufactured in small cities and villages, of which Cohoes remains the

*Masten's History of Cohoes, p. 62.

leader, although its output is now stationary.* Amsterdam,† in Montgomery county, has been making rapid progress, and now threatens to displace Cohoes, and Utica likewise made very large gains in the last decade. Little Falls, in Herkimer county, and New York City rank above Utica, while Waterford, in Saratoga county, follows it closely.‡ The largest factory in the State, and the only one that employs more than 1,000 wage-earners, is at Little Falls; but there are four others that employed more than 500 workers in the census year—one at Perry, Wyoming county, one at Cohoes and two at Utica—while there are several others that sometimes employs as large a force (one each in Amsterdam, Little Falls and Utica). The average monthly number of wage-earners of each class and the number employed in June are shown in the following table:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Average number.....	8,327	17,219	924	26,470
Number in June.....	8,539	17,709	943	27,191
Skilled operatives:				
Spinners.....	892	42	3	937
Knitters.....	1,466	836	19	2,321
Finishers.....	480	7,803	68	8,351

*The following census table shows the position of Cohoes and other large cities:

	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
United States.....	\$95,482,566	\$67,241,013	100.0	100.0
STATES.				
New York.....	\$35,886,048	\$24,776,582	37.6	36.8
Pennsylvania.....	21,896,063	16,944,237	23.0	25.2
Massachusetts.....	6,620,257	5,082,087	6.9	7.6
Connecticut.....	4,043,977	3,771,567	4.2	5.6
All other States.....	27,036,221	16,666,540	28.3	24.8
CITIES.				
Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$13,040,905	\$14,932,981	13.7	22.2
Cohoes, N. Y.....	5,026,374	5,058,882	5.3	7.5
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	4,259,138	a	4.5	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	3,148,110	731,413	3.3	1.1
Utica, N. Y.....	2,514,073	715,178	2.6	1.1
Brooklyn borough, N. Y.....	2,112,510	887,386	2.2	1.3
All other cities and outside of cities.....	65,381,456	44,915,173	68.4	66.8

aNot reported separately.

†The American Knit Goods Review, in a special edition of December, 1900, gives the following information concerning the establishment of the industry in Amsterdam: "John Maxwell, the first knit goods manufacturer in Amsterdam, was born in Hawick, Scotland, where he received his training in the hosiery business, which had been followed by his father. In 1843 he went to Cohoes and contracted with the firm of Egberts & Bailey to furnish the rib cuffs for the garments of their manufacture continuing in this occupation for several years. * * * In 1856 he returned to Amsterdam, then only a small country village, but possessed of excellent advantages in the way of water power. Here he formed a partnership with Adam W. Kline, fitting up an old saw mill, and installing ten of the old style flat machines."

‡Average number of wage-earners: Cohoes, 3,920; Amsterdam, 2,863; New York city, 2,442; Little Falls 2,287; Utica, 1,720; Waterford, 1,498.

The machinery used in the knitting mills of the State consists of 674 sets of woolen cards, 191,582 spindles, 12,282 sewing machines and 11,666 knitting machines of the following types:

	Spring- beard needle.	Latch needle.
Flat, ribbed.....	898	599
Flat, plain.....	860	891
Full fashioned, flat, ribbed.....	24	79
Full fashioned, flat, plain.....	77	34
Circular, ribbed.....	274	3,663
Circular, plain.....	2,501	547
Circular, hosiery.....	74	246
Lamb and others.....	40	859

Of the underwear made about one-half, in value, is all cotton and one-fourth merino or mixed. There is also a large output of sweaters and fancy jackets, gloves and mittens, etc., and a small amount of hosiery, as appears in the following statement:

	Quantity.	Value.
Products, value.....		\$35,886,048
Partly manufactured products for sale:		
Woolen yarn, all-wool, pounds.....	7,027	2,307
Worsted yarn and tops, pounds.....	200	200
Woolen or worsted yarn, union or merino, cotton, mixed, pounds.....	2,000	700
Cotton yarn, pounds.....	211,000	33,200
Hosiery and knit goods:		
Hose and half hose:		
Woolen:		
Half hose, dosens.....	11,628	29,233
Hose, dosens.....	54,606	136,744
Merino or mixed:		
Half hose, dosens.....	11,590	18,560
Hose, dosens.....	4,000	7,000
Cotton:		
Half hose, dosens.....	33,754	45,754
Hose, dosens.....	44,494	86,108
Silk:		
Hose, dosens.....	200	4,800
Shirts and drawers:		
Merino or mixed, dosens.....	1,779,339	8,394,459
All wool, dosens.....	780,753	2,677,994
All cotton, dosens.....	6,636,642	17,006,721
Silk or silk mixed, dosens.....	23,785	202,124
Combination suits:		
Merino or mixed, dosens.....	54,153	378,258
All wool, dosens.....	3,044	45,783
All cotton, dosens.....	288,079	904,154
Silk or silk mixed, dosens.....	10,271	36,327
Leggins and gaiters, dosens.....	39,813	104,492
Gloves and mittens, dosens.....	567,720	1,570,406
Hoods, scarfs, nubles, etc., dosens.....	171,060	533,527
Cardigan jackets, sweaters, athletic goods, fancy jackets, etc., dosens.....	451,262	2,564,713
Shawls, dosens.....	200	2,000
Fancy knit goods, wristers, etc., dosens.....	67,670	271,612
Astrakhans, sq. yds.....	4,500	4,500
Jersey cloth and stockinette, sq. yds.....	1,563,961	228,729
All other products.....		570,523
Amount received for contract work.....		25,124

Silk Manufactures

Year.	Estab- lish- ments	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.	United States product
1840.....	.....	\$8,034	101	.....	.....	\$2,415	\$119,814
1850.....	11	35,000	158	\$29,496	48,793	128,900	1,809,478
1860.....	44	323,980	1,159	263,624	844,911	1,154,296	6,807,771
1870.....	14	800,500	739	262,345	1,211,385	1,828,073	12,210,662
1880.....	151	4,686,775	9,633	2,590,025	5,331,804	10,170,140	41,033,045
1890.....	185	11,165,918	12,719	4,883,063	10,174,818	19,417,796	87,298,454
1900.....	92	9,800,207	7,861	2,861,818	6,570,037	12,706,246	107,256,258

SOURCES.—All but the earliest statistics (1840 and 1850) may be found in census of 1880, II, 928, and census of 1900, IX, 210.

The silk industry of the United States has attained a wonderful development in a comparatively brief period. Until the Civil War it had scarcely obtained a foothold here, but since then it has grown so rapidly that in volume of production the United States has all but overtaken France, the leading silk manufacturing country of the world. Most of this growth has indeed fallen in the last thirty years; the total value of silk goods made in this country having increased from \$12,200,000 in 1870, to \$107,250,000 in 1900. New York ranks third among the States engaged in the silk industry, being surpassed by Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey, which has long been the leading producer.

While the manufacture of silk goods is a comparatively new industry, the history of sericulture in the United States dates back to the first years of settlement by Englishmen. Jamestown had scarcely been colonized before the English government sought to establish the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the growth of silk worms and cocoons in order that the English silk manufacturers might be provided with more abundant supplies of silk. But in spite of the bounties and premiums offered by Parliament and the colonial assemblies, the silk culture did not prosper in this country; in the quarter-century preceding the Revolution the export of raw silk averaged only 500 pounds a year.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century there was a great revival of interest in sericulture, which for a time became an actual craze. For about two decades after 1825, college presidents advocated sericulture; government officials published reports and manuals; bounties and premiums were offered, and stock companies were organized in nearly every State. But the "boom" did not last; it burst in 1844, and since then the silk

culture has dwindled both in the United States and France, which now buy the raw silk from China, Japan and Italy.

The American silk manufacture may be said to have started in the midst of the sericulture craze in the thirties. It was then a household industry and was largely restricted to the making of sewing silk. As early as 1815, however, silk trimmings were manufactured in Philadelphia; fifteen years later the first essay in the same line was started in New York City. Other early enterprises were in Maryland and Connecticut, while the first ones in Paterson, which has become the "Lyons of America," were in 1840. Down to the Civil War the chief product was sewing silk, which was especially in demand after the introduction of the sewing machine in the middle of the century. Thus in 1840 the total value of silk goods made in the United States was only \$120,000, but in 1850 it was \$1,800,000, of which \$1,200,000 was sewing silk. Very little silk cloth was made, the remaining third of the goods made in 1850 consisting of fringe, gimp and tassels. The product of New York's eleven factories (\$128,900) consisted entirely of fringe.

New York was prominent in the striking expansion of the silk industry after 1870, and in both 1880 and 1890 held the second place. But in the decade 1890-1900 there was a considerable migration of factories from New York City, as a consequence of the pressure of high rents, etc. Some of the manufacturers moved to interior cities and villages of the State; but many located their new plants in Pennsylvania, where cheap labor was to be found. The laws of Pennsylvania permit younger children to work in factories than do the statutes of New York and New England, and of the wage-earners employed in the silk industry in Pennsylvania in 1900, 20.2 per cent were children under the age of sixteen years, as compared with 5.2 per cent in New York, 5.5 per cent in Massachusetts and 2.6 per cent in Connecticut. As a result, chiefly, of the removal of silk factories from New York City, the value of the silk goods made in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx declined in the decade 1890-1900 from \$13,600,000 to \$6,760,000, which measures the extent of the decrease in the entire State. Part of the decrease, however, was due to a change in the census classification of certain silk goods; knit goods of silk having in the last census been transferred to

the knitting industry and other goods containing a slight amount of silk to the industry representing the predominant material. The number of silk looms in use in the State has continued to increase, but the number of spindles in 1900 was smaller than in 1890.*

New York's largest single product in the silk industry consists of ribbons, as shown in the following statement, and in the statistics of wage-earners employed in silk factories.†

SILK GOODS MADE IN NEW YORK IN 1900.

	Quantity.	Value
Products, total.....	.....	\$12,706,246
Organsine and tram, made for sale, lbs.....	48,263	207,500
Spun silk yarn, made for sale, lbs.....	92,046	216,503
Machine twist, lbs.....	46,600	240,405
Sewing, embroidery and wash silks, lbs.....	18,628	113,468
Broad silk goods:		
Plain and fancy:		
All silk, yds.....	3,859,029	2,516,445
Silk mixed, yds.....	1,047,130	558,361
Jacquard:		
All silk, yds.....	108,410	115,250
Silk mixed, yds.....	61,426	19,008
Piece-dyed:		
All silk, yds.....	22,000	84,561
Silk mixed, yds.....	2,447,570	1,039,489
Other broad goods:		
Velvets, yds.....	9,515	4,757
Plushes, yds.....	528,795	362,191
Upholstery, yds.....	623,843	222,105
Ribbons and laces:		
Ribbons.....	.....	4,883,011
Laces, nets, veils, veiling, etc.....	.....	377,047
Embroideries.....	.....	23,092
Fringes and gimps.....	.....	195,528
Braids and bindings, value.....	.....	388,391
Trimmings:		
Tailors.....	.....	.....
Ladies.....	.....	389,510
Cloak.....	.....	21,000
Milliners.....	.....	231,000
Military.....	.....	30,060
Other trimmings' products.....	.....	95,784
Other products, value.....	.....	133,622
Received for contract work.....	.....	238,218

*Machinery in silk factories of New York:

	Looms.	Spindles.
1880.....	2,086	67,271
1890.....	4,940	154,969
1900.....	5,268	136,703

†NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED IN SILK MILLS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1900.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total.....	3,149	4,299	413	7,861
Weavers.....	2,373	1,497	98	3,968
Broad silks.....	899	824	2	1,725
Ribbons.....	1,014	203	10	1,227
Velvets and plushes.....	109	20	.....	129
All other.....	351	450	86	887
Spinners, winders, warpers, etc.....	776	2,802	315	3,893

Notwithstanding the movement of the silk industry away from New York City, that place remains the second center of the industry in the United States, Philadelphia, the third city in rank, having likewise lost ground in the recent decade. Manhattan borough contains more than one-half the silk workers of the State, and is followed by Queens and Brooklyn boroughs, Elmira, Orange and Oneida counties, Hornellsville, Whitehall, Norwich, and Rockland, Madison and Delaware counties. The following list, prepared by the census office, indicates the date of the establishment of the first silk factory in each town:

Date of estab.	NEW YORK SILK MANUFACTORIES.	
1830.....	New York.....	Dress trimmings.
1841.....	Auburn.....	Sewing silk.
1866.....	Oneida.....	Sewing silk.
1871.....	Brooklyn.....	Silk laces.
1872.....	College Point.....	Ribbons.
1882.....	Sloatsburg.....	Spun silk.
1885.....	Hornellsville.....	Tram and organsine.
1886.....	Fultonville.....	Silk gloves and mittens.
1887.....	Norwich.....	Ribbons.
1887.....	Whitehall.....	
1888.....	Long Island City.....	Silk plushes.
1889.....	Matteawan.....	Tram and organsine.
1889.....	Spring Valley.....	Tram, organsine and sewing silk.
1891.....	Clark Mills.....	Seal plushes.
1892.....	Elmira.....	Tram and organsine.
1892.....	Delhi.....	Broad silk.
1892.....	West New Brighton.....	Labels, etc.
1892.....	Unionville.....	Ribbons.
1892.....	Fort Plain.....	Tram and organsine.
1893.....	Newburgh.....	Pongees, surah, taffetas, linings, and broad silk
1896.....	Watertown.....	Dress silk
1897.....	Port Jervis.....	Tram and organsine.
1897.....	Yonkers.....	Ribbons.
1899.....	Port Hunter.....	Novelties and linings
1899.....	Glendale.....	Ribbons.
1899.....	Haverstraw.....	Dress silks.
1899.....	Oneonta.....	Broad silk.

New York City remains the great silk market of the country, and annually sells more raw silk than is consumed in all of France. In fact, Shanghai, China, is the only silk market in the world that surpasses New York City.

Cotton Manufactures

YEAR.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.	United States product.
1831.....	112	\$3,671,500	5,719	.....	*7,961,670	\$2,706,920	.....
1835.....	111	.....	.....	.....	\$1,630,352	3,030,709	.....
1840.....	117	4,900,772	7,407	.....	.....	3,640,237	\$46,350,453
1850.....	118	5,554,320	8,878	\$1,443,780	2,888,465	5,019,323	65,501,687
1860.....	79	5,383,479	7,659	1,405,292	3,061,105	6,676,878	115,681,774
1870.....	81	8,511,336	9,144	2,626,131	6,990,626	11,178,211	177,489,739
1880.....	36	11,399,638	9,305	1,994,755	4,652,745	8,266,836	192,090,110
1890.....	42	13,290,745	8,316	2,448,031	5,564,251	9,777,295	267,981,724
1900.....	52	15,060,149	9,259	2,745,848	5,718,295	10,788,003	339,200,320

SOURCES.—Census of 1900. IX, 55: except for 1850—Digest of Ninth Census, 1859 p 43.

*Pounds.

Of the various branches of the textile industry, the cotton manufacture furnishes the most common illustration of factory production. Prior to the epoch-making inventions of machinery for spinning and weaving vegetable fibers made in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, scarcely any cotton had been used in the making of cloth. This was because until the invention of Whitney's cotton-gin the material was much more expensive than wool or flax. When, therefore, cotton became available as a cheap textile material the factory system was already developed, and handled it so cheaply and efficiently that the household manufacture of cotton goods never had a chance to develop.

The first successful cotton factory in this country was established, as is generally known, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1793-4. It was ten years after the manufacture of cotton had been thus introduced in New England before it obtained a foothold in New York. In 1804 the "first regular cotton factory in this State was erected in Union village, Washington county, by Wm. Mowry, who had acquired a knowledge of the business in the pioneer establishment of Samuel Slater, at Pawtucket. It continued in almost constant operation until 1849, when it was still the largest in the country."* By 1810 there were 26 cotton factories in New York; by 1825, 76; by 1831, 112, after which the number increased to 118 in 1850, and from that time declined. There has, however, been a constant increase in the capacity of

*Bishop History of American Manufactures II, 106.

the mills, as shown for example in the number of spindles, namely, 33,160 in 1820, 157,316 in 1831, 211,659 in 1840, 348,584 in 1860, 492,573 in 1870, 561,658 in 1880, 606,796 in 1890, and 720,268 in 1900. But New York's progress has been much slower than that of New England and the South, it has failed to maintain its rank in the industry. In 1820 Rhode Island easily ranked first, while Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut disputed the second position; but by 1840 New York was fifth, and as the industry took root in the south, New York steadily lost ground, relatively speaking, until it now, in value of goods produced, it is surpassed by nine other States.

New York has three cotton mills employing upwards of 1,000 wage-earners each. The principal factory (at Cohoes) employs more than 2,500 wage-earners, and was for a long time known as the largest cotton mill in the United States; the other two large factories are in or near Utica, Oneida county being the principal center of the industry in this State.

The quantity and value of cotton goods made in 1900 were as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Products, total.....		\$9,947,986
Plain cloths for printing or converting:		
Not finer than No. 28 warp, sq. yds.....	79,523,329	2,800,881
Finer than No. 28 warp, sq. yds.....	599,781	28,793
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings, sq. yds.....	24,599,240	1,500,821
Frills and satens, sq. yds.....	8,582,190	468,930
Duck, other than sail, sq. yds.....	1,191,300	365,485
Cottonades, sq. yds.....	772,440	52,888
Napped fabrics, sq. yds.....	1,069,384	303,905
Corduroy, cotton velvet, and plush, sq. yds.....	36,000	14,400
Mosquito and other netting, sq. yds.....	8,038,518	186,986
Lace and lace curtains, sq. yds.....	5,850,000	486,523
Bags and bagging, sq. yds.....	614,696	100,913
Tape and webbing, pieces.....	12,500	12,500
Yarns, for sale, lbs.....	17,922,997	2,782,165
Sewing cotton lbs.....	330,000	150,000
Batting and wadding, lbs.....	25,625	2,804
Waste for sale, lbs.....	6,554,045	126,419
Other products of cotton.....		350,264
All other products.....		213,309

Dyeing and Finishing Textiles

YEAR.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Wage-earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product*	United States product.*
1835.....	15				\$1,999,000	\$2,465,600	
1845.....	18				1,497,038	2,036,986	
1850†.....	16	\$836,000	544	\$151,800	1,876,350	2,225,695	\$15,454,430
1860†.....	11	581,600	1,035	311,864	390,650	1,366,449	11,716,463
1870‡.....	33	762,050	988	492,502	5,334,850	*6,255,445	*113,017,537
1880.....	29	2,343,000	1,929	842,387	1,075,559	2,776,154	32,297,420
1890.....	49	4,963,095	2,725	1,344,250	1,454,119	3,636,051	28,900,560
1900.....	42	6,230,657	3,117	1,424,578	1,402,373	3,625,882	44,963,331

*At the census of 1870 the value of the fabric itself was reported; in other censuses only the value of the work done by the finishers and dyers.

†Bleachers and dyers; calico printing; dyers.

‡Calico printing; dyeing and bleaching.

§Bleaching and dyeing; printing cottons and woolsens.

Dyeing and finishing textiles is carried on as an industry in independent establishments, and also as one of the processes in a considerable number of the factories engaged in the cotton, wool and silk manufacture. As far as New York is concerned the industry might very well be included with the cotton industry, as the bulk of the textiles thus handled in this State consists of cotton piece goods, thus:

DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES IN INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS, 1900.

	Quantity.	Value.
Product, total.....		\$3,625,882
Wool dyed, lbs.....	169,187	9,388
Yarn dyed:.....		
Woolen, lbs.....	190,000	9,400
Worsted, lbs.....	673,560	44,356
Cotton stock:.....		
Bleached, lbs.....	200,000	1,000
Dyed, lbs.....	1,837,281	54,477
Cotton yarn:.....		
Bleached, lbs.....	57,156	2,720
Dyed, lbs.....	1,440,328	85,168
Mercerized, lbs.....	1,100	110
Cotton piece goods:.....		
Bleached, sq. yds.....	23,197,762	202,410
Dyed, sq. yds.....	19,041,259	227,353
Printed, sq. yds.....	150,432,209	1,872,721
Silk, dyed, lbs.....	350,460	124,411
Spun silk, dyed, lbs.....	41,000	10,796
Silk, piece goods:.....		
Dyed, sq. yds.....	331,845	21,221
Printed, sq. yds.....	24,000	1,924
Mixed goods.....		303,422
All other work done.....		655,005

More than half the work done in the industry consists of cotton prints; in fact, of the 3,117 wage-earners reported in 1900, 1,655 are employed in two large cotton-print factories—one in Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess county, and one in Garnerville, Rockland county. Half of the establishments are in New York county, but they employ on the average only thirty-six wage-earners each, and are chiefly engaged in dyeing stock. The other factories are situated in the counties that contain important textile industries.

Flax, Hemp and Jute Manufactures

YEAR.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.	United States products.
1810.....	18					\$538,000	
1835(b)....	63				\$664,394	980,083	
1840.....	46	\$257,180	687			839,339	\$4,400,511
(a).....		15,000	90			46,429	322,205
(b).....	46	242,180	597			792,910	4,078,306
1845(b)....	79	659,413				918,540	
1850(c)....	50	528,640	1,110	257,604	1,454,075	2,010,850	8,002,893
1860.....	40	830,354	1,174	250,804	1,148,929	1,903,664	9,652,537
(d).....	7	149,795	202	39,248	99,195	184,570	699,570
(e).....	33	680,559	972	211,556	1,049,734	1,719,094	8,952,967
1870.....	49	912,450	1,215	324,020	950,569	1,768,829	13,487,046
(f).....	4	100,000	209	35,600	131,900	215,500	4,507,664
(g).....	45	812,450	1,006	288,420	818,669	1,553,329	8,979,382
1880.....	40	3,422,100	2,940	765,369	4,525,900	5,857,695	16,700,806
(f).....							3,511,653
(g).....	37	3,032,100	2,461	632,748	4,110,112	5,207,135	12,482,171
(h).....	3	390,000	479	132,621	415,788	650,560	696,982
1890.....	19						41,165,461
(f).....	*1						3,852,440
(g).....	17	6,513,639	4,284	1,600,183	7,850,806	10,621,612	33,312,559
(h).....	*1						1,120,121
(d).....							2,880,341
1900.....	22	10,311,768	5,450	1,713,614	7,516,240	11,674,669	47,601,607
(g).....	18	7,590,958	3,824	1,292,139	6,534,147	9,790,644	37,849,551
(i).....	4	2,720,810	1,626	421,475	982,093	1,884,025	9,751,956

*No details for individual establishments published.

(a) Flax.

(b) Rope walks.

(c) Bagging, rope and cordage.

(d) Linen goods; in New York only thread and twine produced.

(e) Hemp, bagging and cordage.

(f) Bagging.

(g) Cordage and twine.

(h) Jute and jute goods.

(i) Jute and linen goods.

Reference was made in the introductory paragraphs of this section on the textile industry to the early development of flax culture by the Dutch settlers of this State, and the use of its fiber in the household manufacture of "linsey-woolsey" cloth and other linens. Such homespun goods, however, were gradually displaced in the nineteenth century by cotton goods, which became very cheap after the invention of the cotton-gin and the spinning and weaving machinery of Arkwright, Crompton and others. While flax is still raised in this and other States, it is not extensively used in the manufacture of textiles. The principal obstacle to the general use of flax as a textile material has been the expense of harvesting and preparing the fiber for the spindle. While the former crude processes of harvesting, breaking, etc., have given place to labor-saving machinery, mechanical means have never fully succeeded either in separating the filaments of flax from the wooden pore, or in so cottonizing the fiber as to fit it for automatic spinning machinery. In 1852 the New York Agriculture Society offered a premium of one hundred dollars for the best experiment in this State in the preparation of flax as a substitute of cotton, and about the same time the American Linen Manufacturing Company invested \$350,000 in a factory at Lockport to utilize the chemical process patented by Chevalier Claussen in 1850. This and other attempts to introduce machines and processes by which flax could be dressed, spun and woven with a facility and cheapness approximating those of the cotton industry have failed, and at the present time there are only eighteen factories in the entire United States making linen goods. As Mr. North says, in writing of the American textile industry for "One Hundred Years of American Commerce and Industry," "great sums of money have from time to time been invested by daring manufacturers in constructing plants for the manufacture of linen fabrics. The result has invariably been disappointment and failure. If the obstacles were of a kind that ingenuity and perseverance could overcome they would have been conquered. These obstacles are climatic in the first instance, flax being a fiber which requires more moisture than

any other for its successful manipulation. Again, there is difficulty in obtaining a home supply of suitable raw material. Years of high protection have failed to persuade the American farmer into growing flax for fiber. The care, the skill, the trained labor required to grow and separate the best quality of fiber, discourage him, and the absence of any considerable home market removes the inducement which tariff protection would otherwise afford. The history of the linen manufacture in other countries seems to establish the fact that it is the one textile manufacture likely to remain segregated in a few localities like Holland and Ireland, where the fiber is grown on the spot, where the climate is peculiarly adapted, and where the help has acquired an expertness born of generations of experience. Moreover, linen is the one textile the consumption of which has not appreciably increased with the growing perfection of textile machinery. The quantity of linen fabrics made to-day is hardly larger than a century ago. The other fibers, less difficult to handle, more susceptible to cheap manipulation, continually encroach upon its use."

Since 1880, however, there have grown up in the United States several textile industries using hemp, jute and a small amount of flax (mostly imported) as the basic materials—the largest of these industries being the manufacture of rope and twine. Cordage is one of the earliest products of American labor, but not until the large importations of Manila and Sisal hemp began since 1880 has the industry assumed the relative importance indicated in the comparative table on page 244. Of the aggregate production of flax, hemp and jute products, approximating fifty million dollars for the whole country, over \$14,000,000 consists of binder twine (made of sisal and manila hemp); about \$13,000,000 of rope of the same materials, \$3,500,000 of gunny bagging, \$3,200,000 of jute yarns, \$3,200,000 of twine, \$2,300,000 of linen thread, and the remainder of flax or hemp yarns, toweling and other linen fabrics, burlaps, carpets, rugs, etc. New York is the leading State in the combined flax, hemp and jute manufactures, closely followed by Massachusetts, and at a distance, by Pennsylvania.

Rope was among the very first things made by the American colonists. As early as 1610 Sir Thomas Gates directed attention to the value of the native hemp, flax and silk grass of Virginia, where the first colonists from England had settled; and in 1620 directions were given by the proprietors of the colony for the growing of these fibers and their manufacture into cordage. There is a record of a ropemaking business in Boston in 1641, which was twelve years after the foundation of the town. Prior to that time the cordage used in the rigging and tackle of ships had all been brought from England, but with the building of the first ship in Boston a ropemaker came by invitation from Salisbury, England, and set up his "ropewalk" or "ropefield," as it was then termed, at the foot of Summer street. For nearly two centuries rope was made without the use of machinery in the open field or a large, roomy building. The twisting of the fibers was done by a man walking backward down the walk, spinning from the hemp around his waist, while the twisting was imparted from a wheel turned by a boy, or in later times by horse-power. The possible length of the rope could then be no greater than the length of the walk. The first ropewalk recorded in New York was one erected in 1718 along Broadway, between Barclay street and Park place, then a part of the Common; but the well-known devotion of the Dutch settlers to the flax culture would warrant the assumption that this was not the first ropewalk in the colony. A covered ropewalk was put into operation in the town of Hudson previous to 1786.

According to the census of 1810 Massachusetts was the leading producer of rope, with an annual output valued at somewhat more than one million dollars; while Maryland and New York each produced more than one-half million dollars' worth of cordage. The New York output in that year was 1,345 tons of cordage, estimated to be worth four hundred dollars a ton. For some years thereafter the manufacture of rope continued to be done by hand labor, although a number of patents for making cordage had been granted, including one in 1808 to Robert Fulton and N. Cutting of New York. In 1819, and succeeding years, Robert Graves of Boston, took out several patents for cordage

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN 1850 AND 1890—(Continued)

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of material.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Dyeing and Finishing Textiles.</i>							
Cloth sponging and refinishing.....	26	\$125,748	344	\$180,121	\$11,301	\$394,017	\$372,716
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	42	6,230,657	3,117	1,424,578	1,402,373	3,625,882	2,223,509
Total—1900.....	68	\$6,356,405	3,461	\$1,604,699	\$1,413,674	\$4,009,899	\$3,596,225
Calico printing.....	4	\$688,000	427	\$112,320	\$1,404,500	\$1,622,075	\$217,575
Dyers.....	12	148,000	117	39,480	471,850	603,620	131,770
Total—1850.....	16	\$836,000	544	\$151,800	\$1,876,350	\$2,225,695	\$349,345
<i>Flax, Hemp and Jute Goods.</i>							
Cordage and twine.....	18	\$7,590,958	3,824	\$1,292,139	\$6,534,147	\$9,780,644	\$3,256,497
Jute and linen goods.....	4	2,720,810	1,028	421,475	982,083	1,884,025	901,932
Hammocks, matting and oakum.....	5	137,260	169	88,015	90,815	234,500	137,685
Total—1900.....	27	\$10,449,028	5,619	\$1,796,629	\$7,613,055	\$11,909,169	\$4,296,114
Bagging, rope and cordage.....	50	\$528,640	1,110	\$257,604	\$1,454,075	\$2,010,850	\$556,775
Salt bags.....	24	2,300	25	3,112	12,170	16,550	4,380
Total—1850.....	74	\$530,940	1,135	\$260,716	\$1,466,245	\$2,027,400	\$561,155
<i>Oil-cloth and Window Shades.</i>							
Oil-cloth.....	8	\$2,445,984	994	\$467,094	\$1,661,483	\$2,575,513	\$914,030
Window shades.....	58	2,186,556	646	252,380	2,203,897	3,045,945	842,048
Total—1900.....	66	\$4,632,540	1,640	\$719,474	\$3,865,380	\$5,621,458	\$1,756,078
Oil-cloths—1850.....	19	373,200	242	70,128	314,280	513,800	199,560
GRAND TOTAL.....	810	\$109,157,253	72,695	\$25,360,470	\$62,187,280	\$112,758,599	\$50,571,319
	718	12,678,015	19,944	3,675,604	12,031,579	18,816,911	6,785,382
							{ 1900.....
							{ 1850.....

r

IX. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS

After textiles follows the group of industries in which leather is manufactured or remanufactured, with an annual output of about \$48,000,000. This is four times as large as the total product in 1850, which is, however, a small increase, measured by the growth of other industries in the State. In the last half century the aggregate production of manufactures has increased ten-fold, and every group exhibits a larger increase than leather manufactures. Hence it has dropped from the fifth to the ninth place among the ten great classes of industry. The explanation of this lower rank is the same as that already given for the decline of wood manufactures in the same period from second to sixth place—the exhaustion of New York's forests. The basic industry of the group is the tanning of leather, which is dependent upon a supply of hemlock or oak bark. Hence New York's tanneries attained their maximum output about thirty years ago, and are now barely holding their own through the use of bark brought in from the Pennsylvania forests, supplemented with tanning extracts made by chemical factories.

Meanwhile New York's production of boots and shoes, gloves and mittens, fur goods and the minor leather goods, has largely increased; in all of which, with the exception of boots and shoes (of which Massachusetts is the largest producer), New York continues to lead the other States and territories.

Leather

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1810.....	867	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,299,842
1835.....	412	.....	.....	.....	\$3,563,593	5,598,626
1840.....	1,216	\$3,907,348	5,579	.....	.....	.....
1845.....	1,414	.....	.....	.....	4,052,949	6,585,006
1850.....	987	5,510,943	5,568	\$1,430,616	7,110,823	11,462,400
1855.....	863	3,367,013	5,525	.....	9,670,386	15,642,383
1860.....	753	11,316,429	6,496	1,922,196	15,335,853	22,481,037
1870.....	1,062	16,147,378	8,109	3,560,855	26,573,801	36,569,800
1880.....	643	15,263,911	7,132	2,640,098	25,297,109	32,955,670
1890.....	210	14,553,591	6,200	2,914,165	16,328,321	23,348,078
1900.....	147	19,062,817	6,530	2,776,115	17,424,300	23,205,991

1810 Tanneries; morocco.

1835, 1845, 1855. Tanneries.

1850 Morocco dressers; skin dressers; tanners and curriers.

1860 Leather; leather morocco.

1870. Leather tanned, curried, dressed skins, morocco, patent and enameled.

1880. Leather tanned, curried, dressed skins, patent and enameled.

1890 to 1900. Leather tanned curried and finished (including dressed skins, morocco tent and enameled leather).

The ancient trade of tanning was pursued very early in New York colony, having been introduced by the early Dutch settlers. There is record of a tannery owned by one of four brothers named Evertsen, who were living in Pavonia and Manhattan in 1638.* The trade in colonial times was frequently the subject of government regulation, and in 1676 a monopoly of it in New York City was conferred on two tanners by Governor Andros and Council, and the tanneries were moved outside the city walls.

Due partly to regulation of the colonial authorities requiring that all skins should be sent to tanneries and not allowed to rot, and prohibiting the export of raw hides, and partly to the fact that the necessary oak and hemlock bark was plentiful and cheap, tanneries multiplied rapidly in the American colonies and leather is said to have been relatively more plentiful here than in England in 1651. It would appear that leather and its products were among the first necessities in wearing apparel to be fully supplied by the native artisans in New York, Governor Tryon's report in 1774 stating that eleven-twelfths of the people's dress were of British manufacture, except hats and shoes which were made in the Province.

By the end of the eighteenth century leather was an article of export from America, and in 1810 New York had 867 tanneries, with products valued at over one and one-fourth millions of dollars.† During the fore part of the nineteenth century the industry grew rapidly and tanneries on a large scale were established,‡ and by the middle of the century New York was the leading State in the production of leather. This place in the industry she held for two decades, her total product more than trebling in that

*This would indicate that the beginning of the industry in New York was but a little later than the first tanning done in this country, the latter dating from about 1630 in Massachusetts and Virginia.

†The product reported for 1810 included:

210,445 calf skins	} valued at \$1,079,742
151,165 hides	
61,618 sheep skins	
13,083 morocco skins	valued at 219,800
Total.....	\$1,299,542

‡In 1824 Zadoc Pratt established what was then a mammoth tannery on Schoharie Creek in Greene county, with a capital of \$250,000 and a capacity of 6,000 hides of sole leather yearly. This was for years one of the largest in the State, its capacity being in time enormously enlarged, and gave the name of Prattville to the village surrounding it.

time. In 1870, however, the industry reached its zenith, and the following decade showed a decline both in value of product and in capital, employees, etc., followed by a very great falling off between 1880 and 1890 amounting to 29.2 per cent in value of product. During the last decade of the century the industry has held its own, however, with approximately the same product in 1900 as in 1890. At the last three censuses New York has ranked third among the States in the manufacture of leather, being surpassed each time by Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in that order.*

The condition of leather manufacturing in New York has always been largely determined by the supply of hemlock timber in the State. Hemlock and oak bark were until recent years the sole reliance of the tanner for his tanning. A peculiar feature of the industry has been that while other industries were being revolutionized by machinery and new processes, leather manufacturers until about 1880 were inclined to cling to the old hand methods and the old tanning formulas. During the last two decades of the last century a great change occurred in the extensive substitution of machine for hand labor and in the introduction of new tanning compounds. Most notable among the latter was the introduction of chrome tannage,† using certain compounds of chromium in place of bark tannin. A great development of this process has occurred within the last few years, especially for the soft leathers, sole leather being still tanned entirely with bark tannin. But in spite of these revolutionary changes in methods of late years it is still true that hemlock and oak bark furnish the great bulk of the material from which the manufacturer secures his tannin, and while other substances were being experimented with, improved appliances have enabled the tanner to utilize the bark more and more effectively.

When tanning with bark, comparatively large quantities are required, a ton of hemlock bark (2,240 pounds) being at present required to produce 300 pounds of sole leather or 400 pounds of

*The proportion of the total product of the United States in the three leading States in 1900 was in Pennsylvania, 27.3 per cent; Massachusetts, 12.8 per cent; New York, 11.3 per cent.

†First patented in the United States in 1880.

upper leather, and twenty-five years ago that quantity of bark would make but 200 pounds of sole leather or 300 to 400 pounds of upper leather. This being so, the tannery has to a large extent sought the neighborhood of the forest whence the bark was to be had to avoid transportation of the great quantity of bark required, and in the case of New York it has been the hemlock forests which were sought, since these have here existed in abundance while oak has been comparatively scarce.

This dependence upon the hemlock forests both gave New York her supremacy in 1850 to 1870, and then transferred it to Pennsylvania in 1880, and explains a notable shifting of the industry within New York's boundaries. During the first half of the century the region of the Catskill mountains contained large quantities of hemlock, the supply there being greater than in any other portion of the State. Besides this the district lay near the Hudson river, a natural commercial highway to New York City and the sea. It is not surprising to find, therefore, that this region was at that time the principal leather producing district, not only of this State but of the United States. But the great tanneries there established in time cut away a large part of the hemlock,* and before 1870 were forced to give up the business in that region simply for lack of bark. This exhaustion of the chief supply of hemlock in the State was undoubtedly the main cause of the industry's decline in this State subsequent to 1870, a period in which also the still greater hemlock forests of Pennsylvania transferred supremacy in this line of manufacture to that State.

An examination of the distribution of the industry in 1860 shows the Catskill region still far in the lead, but reveals also a marked development in two other sections. One of these was the southern tier of counties—the section of the State where, next after the Catskill district, hemlock timber grew most abundantly. The other was composed of the counties on the southern and western borders of the Adirondack mountains, a district where hemlock was also to be found, though not so abundantly as else-

*Zadoc Pratt's tannery is said to have cut over 6,000,000 feet of hemlock each year simply for the bark which was peeled off while the greater part of the logs were left to rot on the ground.

where, but where the industry was most flourishing outside of the Catskill region.*

Since 1860 marked changes in the distribution of the industry have occurred, as shown by the figures for 1900. By the latter year the Catskill district had lost its importance entirely, save that Orange county had a product valued at half a million or 2.2 per cent of the total for the State. Schoharie county reported no tanneries at all, while Sullivan and Ulster had but four between them employing only seventy-four hands. The counties in the section skirting the Adirondacks had in 1900 also all ceased to be prominent in the industry save Fulton with its neighbors, Saratoga and Herkimer. The latter's product was nearly the same as in 1860 (3.6 per cent of the State's total in 1900), but Fulton county, with an enormous growth since 1860, had become

*The prominence of these three sections may be seen in the following figures for all the counties which in 1860 had a product valued at more than \$250,000:

New York State.....	\$22,481,037
Catskill district:	
Delaware.....	\$706,942
Orange.....	239,315
Schoharie.....	299,753
Sullivan.....	3,453,893
Ulster.....	2,373,635
Total.....	\$7,034,438
Southern tier:	
Broome.....	940,000
Cattaraugus.....	279,605
Steuben.....	409,574
Tioga.....	565,000
Total.....	\$2,194,179
Northern section:	
Fulton.....	399,278
Hamilton.....	316,300
Herkimer.....	875,710
Jefferson.....	538,841
Lewis.....	497,150
Oneida.....	921,094
Oswego.....	1,195,156
Saratoga.....	413,696
Warren.....	1,063,550
Total.....	\$6,220,775
Other counties:	
Erie.....	1,622,166
Kings.....	819,475
Livingston.....	233,100
New York.....	874,394
Rensselaer.....	301,324
Total.....	\$3,850,459

the second in the State with 13.7 per cent of the total product. This development in Fulton county and the surrounding counties in the Mohawk valley, is directly connected with the great glove industry of the former county. The tanneries in this case have sought the market, but in the tanning of glove leather especially new processes have been developed which have freed that branch of the industry from many of the limitations in other lines. Most marked of all the changes shown by the distribution of the leather industry in 1900, however, is the prominence held by Cattaraugus county with no less than 31.7 per cent of the total product for the State, showing a great shifting of tan bark leather manufacture toward the western end of the southern tier of counties, where the hemlock forests running up into New York from Pennsylvania offered fresh supplies of the necessary bark. Other prominent leather producing counties in 1900 besides those already mentioned were Kings (10.2 per cent of the State's total), Erie (8.4 per cent), New York (4.2 per cent) and Steuben in the southern tier (3.7 per cent). The first three represent important city leather industries, the product of Erie county being chiefly in Buffalo.

The following table shows the various kinds of leather made in New York State in 1900, and the quantities of each:

	PRODUCTS	Quantity.	Value.
Aggregate value.....			\$23,205,991
Sold in the rough, sides.....		679,928	1,130,248
Rough leather, sides.....		172,022	\$523,331
Rough grains, sides.....		53,792	180,119
Rough splits, sides.....		419,554	399,297
All other rough leather, sides.....		34,560	27,501
Sole leather, sides.....		1,446,242	\$4,655,818
Union, sides.....		401,879	\$1,430,899
Hemlock, sides.....		1,044,363	3,224,919
Upper leather, other than calf or kip skins.....			\$6,903,855
Grain, satin, kangaroo, etc., side leather, sides.....		2,130,820	\$5,177,509
Finished splits, sides.....		2,025,943	1,677,080
Patent and enameled shoe leather, sides.....		10,815	49,190
Horse hide, sides.....		32	76
Calf and kip skins, tanned and finished.....		990,213	\$1,442,322
Flesh finished.....		47,090	\$159,034
Grain finished.....		917,765	1,231,899
Patent and enameled.....		25,358	51,389
Goat skins, tanned and finished.....		1,801,518	\$1,898,957
Black.....		1,798,518	\$1,896,457
Colored.....		3,000	2,500

	PRODUCTS	Quantity.	Value.
Finished leather.....			\$4,897,818
Sheep skins, tanned and finished.....	2,997,036		\$1,360,885
Belting leather, sides.....	13,250		89,053
Harness leather, sides.....	146,341		765,500
Carriage leather, hides.....	3,506		14,523
Trunk, bag and pocket-book leather.....			379,586
Bookbinders' leather.....			385,292
Leather for manufacture of gloves.....			1,860,388
Furniture leather, hides.....	5,555		42,654
All other leather.....			954,622
All other products, including by-products, offal, etc.....			278,638
Amount charged for tanning or currying for others.....			1,043,650
CUSTOM WORK, STOCK TANNED OR FINISHED FOR OTHERS.			
Estimated value in condition received.....			\$3,670,166
Estimated value after being tanned or curried.....			4,860,233
Tanned—			
Hides, number.....	17,424		
Estimated value in condition received.....			53,290
Estimated value after being tanned or curried.....			73,130
Skins, number.....	6,953,686		
Estimated value in condition received.....			3,075,652
Estimated value after being tanned or curried.....			4,181,988
Curried—			
Skins, number.....	1,015,249		
Estimated value in condition received.....			541,224
Estimated value after being tanned or curried.....			605,115

Boots and Shoes

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	2,119	\$2,180,207	13,796	\$3,220,872	\$2,830,698	\$7,776,428
1860.....	2,277	3,298,323	13,868	3,660,396	4,849,477	10,925,173
1870.....	3,055	6,950,297	17,822	6,322,107	10,870,254	23,063,764
(b).....	31	94,640	321	107,044	178,179	383,890
(f).....	3,024	6,855,657	17,501	6,215,063	10,692,075	22,679,874
1880.....	2,871	8,430,528	17,882	6,701,839	14,058,954	25,485,700
(a).....	3	8,500	113	22,450	54,400	90,800
(b).....	15	88,850	165	50,312	94,257	204,120
(c).....	22	49,934	96	37,244	109,346	198,797
(f).....	2,831	8,283,244	17,508	6,591,833	13,800,951	24,991,983
1890.....	5,814	16,291,856	27,416	13,172,074	16,711,242	36,400,093
(a).....	22	288,840	200	100,487	516,185	714,750
(b).....	13	243,920	400	108,459	245,297	482,136
(c).....	115	363,977	503	290,726	532,391	999,219
(d).....	5,407	3,444,228	10,143	5,112,268	3,033,518	10,542,784
(e).....	257	11,950,891	16,170	7,560,134	12,383,851	23,661,204
1900.....	5,261	14,897,144	19,125	7,536,158	19,192,919	34,498,230
(a).....	23	676,071	477	146,450	1,208,923	1,677,661
(b).....	20	210,001	266	90,423	316,819	541,755
(c).....	54	89,650	116	55,751	172,299	311,568
(d).....	4,941	1,938,183	2,470	1,104,881	1,883,492	6,381,615
(e).....	223	11,983,239	15,796	6,138,653	15,611,386	25,585,631

- (a) Boots and shoes, cut stock.
 (b) Boots and shoes, findings.
 (c) Boots and shoes, uppers.
 (d) Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.
 (e) Boots and shoes factory product.
 (f) Boots and shoes, unspecified.

For more than half a century New York has been the second State of the Union in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Without doubt this has been due to the fact, elsewhere noted, that here leather was early manufactured in abundance, and that for a considerable portion of the nineteenth century prior to 1870 New York was the first leather producing State. This plentiful supply of the raw material has never enabled New York to rival Massachusetts, which has always been the great boot and shoe center of the country, and whose preponderance, at first induced by the earliest development there of leather manufacture, has since been perpetuated by the great momentum resulting from her having made the first start in the industry; but until the end of the century New York was far ahead of any other State, and then was rivalled by only one of the others.*

The making of boots and shoes in New York began with the tanning of leather, and both were among the earliest industries, having been firmly established prior to the capitulation of the Province to the English, in 1664. But it was not until well into the nineteenth century that the manufacture of boots and shoes, as distinct from the custom work of the earlier years was undertaken to any considerable extent. After its establishment, however, its growth was sufficient by 1860 to place it sixth in value in the list of the State's products enumerated in the eighth Federal census.

Few industries have been so transformed and stimulated by transference from the home or shop to the factory, and by the introduction and development of machinery as has the manufacture of boots and shoes during the nineteenth century. In this evolution of processes New York's industry has shared and has attained a perfection not excelled anywhere. This has been done for the most part by adopting changes first made elsewhere, chiefly at the headquarters of the industry in Massachusetts, rather than by the origination of new methods here. One note-

*In both 1880 and 1890 the value of New York's product of boots and shoes was nearly twice as great as that of any other State save Massachusetts. In 1900 New Hampshire, as the result of an enormous increase during the preceding decade had nearly overtaken New York, but the latter's product was still nearly twice that of the fourth State, Pennsylvania. In 1900, New York's production of boots and shoes was equal to 9.8 per cent of the total for the United States, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of Massachusetts' product, which amounted to 44.9 per cent of the country's total.

worthy contribution was made by a New York mechanic, however, in the invention of the machine which afterwards became famous as the Goodyear "turn shoe machine." This laid the foundation for the Goodyear system which has been the subject of constant improvement up to the present time, and is now in use wherever shoes of a higher class are made.

In New York, boot and shoe making has been considerably specialized in the direction of women's, misses' and children's footwear. Thus 65 per cent of the value of product here in 1900 was in that class, as compared with 47.1 per cent for the United States as a whole or 37.7 per cent in Massachusetts. If one very large factory devoted to men's and boys' shoes, which is of comparatively recent establishment, be left out of account, 75 per cent of New York's product consisted of women's, misses' and children's boots, shoes or slippers. Below may be seen the amount and value of each class of goods composing New York's product in 1900.

BOOTS AND SHOES, FACTORY PRODUCT, 1900		
Kind.	Pairs.	Value.
Men's boots and shoes.....	3,870,221	\$5,691,136
Boys' and youths' boots and shoes.....	1,402,066	1,909,081
Women's boots and shoes.....	5,896,367	11,098,206
Misses' and children's boots and shoes.....	5,352,693	4,356,000
Men's, boys' and youths' slippers.....	435,215	250,514
Women's, misses' and children's slippers.....	1,232,195	1,179,788
All other kinds.....	1,265,166	446,019
All other products.....		617,760
Amount received for custom or contract work.....		37,128
Total value.....		<u>\$25,585,631</u>

The boot and shoe industry of New York State is very largely localized in four counties which together contributed 77.7 per cent of the total product of the State in 1900, viz.: Monroe county, with 28.5 per cent of the State's total; Kings, with 22.5 per cent; Broome, with 13.5 per cent, and New York, with 13.2 per cent. Kings and New York represent New York City, of course, corresponding to Brooklyn borough and Manhattan and Bronx respectively. In Monroe all of the industry except one factory is in Rochester, and in Broome practically all of it is in the village of Lestershire. The cities of New York, Rochester and the village of Lestershire are, therefore, the boot and shoe centers of the State. If Brooklyn borough and the combined bor-

oughs of Manhattan and Bronx be considered as separate cities (as in the census of 1900), Rochester is the first city in this industry, and she has so far specialized in it that in both 1890 and 1900 boots and shoes contributed 10 per cent of the total value of her manufactured products, and in both those years she stood sixth in the rank of cities in this industry in the United States. Brooklyn was a close rival of Rochester in 1900, however, and enjoyed a growth in her boot and shoe industry between 1890 and 1900 which, if continued, will speedily put her in the lead, and was sufficient to put her eighth in the rank of cities in 1900. This Brooklyn expansion was accompanied by a decline of large dimensions in Manhattan and Bronx, the two together probably reflecting a tendency of the entire New York City industry to become localized in Brooklyn.* In New York City the boot and shoe product includes both men's and boys' and women's and children's footwear, but is chiefly the latter. In Rochester women's and children's boots and shoes very greatly preponderate and comparatively little is done in the other lines. Lestershire's prominence is due entirely to one great concern employing nearly 1,600 hands, and turning out men's and boys' boots and shoes only. Besides the chief centers above noted there are important boot and shoe industries in Buffalo, whose product in 1900 was 3.5 per cent of the total for the State, in Syracuse with 3.1 per cent of the total and in Ossining with nearly 2 per cent.

Gloves and Mittens, Leather

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	82	\$112,600	1,397	\$178,572	\$276,784	\$496,103
1860.....	92	523,200	1,024	267,707	470,245	1,006,580
1870.....	144	2,071,350	3,112	848,484	1,668,993	3,507,796
1880.....	199	2,690,048	5,313	1,245,013	3,404,937	5,718,529
1890.....	212	4,143,502	6,208	1,998,737	3,724,094	7,369,730
1900.....	244	6,219,227	9,889	2,716,223	6,317,033	10,835,898

*The growth of the industry in Rochester and Brooklyn and the decline in Manhattan and Bronx between 1890 and 1900, were as follows:

	Value of boots and shoes, factory product.		Per cent which boots and shoes form of all industries.	
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.
Rochester.....	\$6,489,382	\$6,933,111	10.0	10.0
Brooklyn.....	2,489,885	5,733,432	0.9	1.7
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5,306,411	3,193,839	0.7	0.3

The most striking feature of the glove and mitten industry of the United States is its localization in the Empire State, and within the State in a single county, and therein in two cities each with less than 20,000 inhabitants. In 1900 64.9 per cent of the leather gloves and mittens produced in this country, as measured by their value, was made in New York State, 88.0 per cent of the State's product (or 57.1 per cent of the country's total) came from Fulton county and 94.9 per cent of Fulton's product (or 54.2 per cent of that of the United States) was made in Gloversville and Johnstown.* The next State after New York, Illinois, produced but 14.7 per cent of the country's total.

The explanation of this remarkable localization is to be found partly in the presence in Fulton county and vicinity originally of a plentiful supply of raw material, but chiefly—and entirely so since the beginning of the industry—in the fact that great manual dexterity is required in the making of gloves, and the industry having begun in this country in Fulton county and having attracted thither as it developed skilled workers from England, France and Germany, there grew up in the county a population containing the largest supply of sufficiently skilled labor for the trade. The beginning of the industry dates from about 1760, when Sir William Johnson, chief agent of King George with the American Indians, brought over as settlers upon his grants several families from Scotland. Several of the latter were from Perthshire and were members of the Perth "Glovers" or glove-makers' guild, a mediaeval guild of handicraftsmen dating back to 1165, and settled in the eastern part of Fulton county, calling their village Perth, the name it still bears. These settlers brought with them from Scotland patterns and the proper needles and thread for making gloves. Having lighted upon a

*The following figures show in detail the localization of the industry in New York State and Fulton county:

	United States.	New York.		Fulton County.	
		Total.	Per cent of U. S.	Total.	Per cent of U. S.
Establishments.....	381	243	63.8	166	43.6
Capital.....	\$9,004,427	\$6,219,647	69.1	\$5,517,850	61.3
Wage-earners.....	14,180	9,907	69.9	7,931	55.9
Wages.....	\$4,151,126	\$2,723,702	65.6	\$2,381,160	57.4
Cost of materials.....	\$9,382,102	\$6,328,036	67.4	\$5,689,613	60.6
Products.....	\$16,721,234	\$10,854,221	64.9	\$9,548,603	57.1
Dosen pairs.....	2,895,661	1,721,831	59.5	1,484,579	51.3

locality in the foothills of the Adirondack mountains where deer were plentiful, and where therefore the pliable and durable buckskin was to be had in abundance, that they should have revived their former trade in their new home was scarcely less than inevitable.*

The first gloves and mittens were used chiefly by farmers and woodchoppers as a protection for the hands in their work, and until the nineteenth century the entire output of the industry was probably disposed of in the immediate vicinity. Talmadge Edwards, a storekeeper of Johnstown, is said to have been the pioneer in the manufacture of gloves or mittens in commercial quantities and for more distant markets, about the year 1809. Having taken a bag of them on horseback to Albany as he went to renew his stock of merchandise he found such a demand for them that he had leather dressed in quantities and called in the girls from the neighboring farms to cut the mittens in his factory and then sent them out to be sewed by the farmers' wives, and thus established the factory system of glove and mitten manufacture in this country. Gloves are said to have been first sold in quantity about 1810, when a manufacturer who had been associated with Mr. Edwards sold a part of his output by the dozen. An expansion of the glove market is indicated by a trip made by Mr. Elisha Johnson of Gloversville, to Boston, in 1825 with a load of gloves in a lumber wagon, which is said to have been the longest trip made in connection with the industry up to that time. Six weeks were consumed in the journey, but the results are stated to have been highly gratifying to those interested in the venture. By 1850 leather gloves and mittens were manufactured in the State to the value of nearly half a million dollars. With the Civil War came a large demand for gauntlet gloves for military service, which gave the industry a great impetus. The growth since 1870 has been rapid, the value of the product more than trebling in the thirty years to the end of the century.

At first buckskin was the one leather used for making gloves and mittens. Its use would seem to have been adopted from the American Indians, as its mode of preparation certainly was, for

*Frothingham's History of Fulton County, page 157.

during the early years the Indian method of using the brain of the deer in tanning the skin was employed exclusively. But with expansion of the industry and dwindling of the herds of deer the use of other leathers became necessary. Sheepskin was first turned to, but for a time with little success owing to its weakness and pulyness and inability to withstand all kinds of weather, the result being that deerskin began to be imported. Later, however, methods of tanning and coloring were developed so that now sheep and lamb skins constitute the chief materials for gloves and mittens, and the progress of the tanning industry has brought to the glove and mitten maker a variety of other suitable leathers also.* Many of these are imported usually in the raw state to be dressed here. For this work as well as for the complete manufacture of glove leather there has grown up in Fulton county a very important specialized branch of the leather industry, as elsewhere noted.†

The glove and mitten industry began with the simplest of processes. At first the mitten only was made, the glove with its more numerous seams and more difficult fit coming later. Everything was done by hand, the cutting with shears after each piece had been traced upon the skin from cardboard or wooden patterns with a piece of lead, and all the sewing was done with needle and thread. Men usually did the cutting and women the making and sewing. From these early methods great advances have been made in the use of dies and maul for cutting, the introduction of sewing machines in 1852, and their subsequent adaptation to special lines of work, and the adoption of steam power to run the machines beginning with 1875. Notwithstanding the

*The various kinds of leather used for the manufacture of gloves and mittens in New York in 1900, were as follows:

Kind.	Quantity. (Dozen).	Cost.
Deerskins.....	67,638	\$804,613
Mochas—Arabian sheepskins.....	97,228	982,467
Cabretta—Brazilian sheepskins.....	4,619	35,828
Roans—All kinds of domestic sheepskins.....	242,428	1,337,004
Horse and cow hides.....	9,007	371,884
Kid, imported.....	55,421	566,291
Kid, domestic.....	89,166	653,733
All other varieties.....	1,425	7,250
Total.....	<u>566,932</u>	<u>\$4,759,070</u>

†See page 276.

specialization of sewing machines for gloves and mittens, much of the work is still done by hand. But in this hand work, as well as in the machine work, great division of labor now obtains, so that before a glove is finished it passes through the hands of many operators, whereas originally it was handled only by two, the cutter and the maker.* One characteristic feature of the glove and mitten making industry, however, remains the same to-day as it was originally, viz., the sending of work from the factory to workers in their homes. The cutting, which is the most expert work, is still done as of yore, entirely at the factory and by men. A great deal of the making, especially that in which high-speed machine work may be employed, is now done at the factories also,† chiefly by women,‡ but in some heavier work by men; but much of the making is still sent out as in the first days to be done at home by women§ for whom household duties or other considerations make this preferable to work in the factory. Many large firms in Gloversville and Johnstown now employ delivery teams to distribute and collect the work done by these outworkers, much of which goes beyond the cities to the farmer's families even as far away as neighboring counties.§ This persistence of the domestic system of manufacture in the glove industry is not unnatural in view of the fact that after the cutting, glove making is almost entirely a needle trade, for much of which simple needle and thread or household sewing machines are as well adapted as power machines, and both materials and finished goods are easily transportable. The saving of capital which may be made, therefore, by sending the work to his home instead of providing factory space for the worker has remained a sufficient motive for the continuance of home work in this industry as in certain others similarly situated.¶

*Striking evidence of the specialisation of work in the industry is to be seen in the trade organisations which exist in it. Thus there are in Gloversville separate unions of block cutters, table cutters, banders and binders, guage glove makers, layers off, lockstitch operators, over-stitch operators, pique makers, prix seam workers, and silkers and end pullers.

†Up to 1852 nearly all the making was done outside the factory. Its transfer to the factory in any large degree came with the adoption of the sewing machine in the industry in that year.

‡Of the 9,907 wage-earners in the industry in New York in 1900, 7,001 were women.

§An experienced Fulton county manufacturer after careful inquiry reported to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1900 that probably more than 1,000 farmers families in the vicinity of Gloversville and Johnstown were taking work from the glove factories.

¶Notably the shirt and collar industry in Troy and vicinity and the clothing industry in New York city and elsewhere.

The carrying of the industry into the very homes of the inhabitants is but typical of the extent to which glove and mitten making has monopolized the industrial life of Fulton county and its twin cities Gloversville and Johnstown. In 1900 no less than 67.2 per cent of the value of Gloversville's manufactured products and 47.0 per cent of Johnstown's was contributed by gloves and mittens. This hardly tells the whole story, however. Nearly all of the leather industry of Fulton county is an adjunct of the glove industry, besides lesser branches engaged in making glove dies, etc. Of the 13,340 wage-earners reported for all industries in Fulton county in 1900, 10,992 or 82.4 per cent were employed in the allied industries of leather or glove and mitten making. In Gloversville, the headquarters of the glove and mitten industry, the proportion was 87.6 per cent. In this "glover's city" the specialization has gone so far that, reckoning wage-earners only, nearly one-third of the total *population* (6,168 out of a total of 18,349) is employed at making gloves and mittens, and 5 per cent more are occupied in tanning or dressing leather for the glove and mitten makers.

The quantity and value of each kind of gloves and mittens manufactured in New York State in 1900 were as follows:

	Quantity. (Dozen pairs).	Value.
Men's:		
Lined.....	643,440	\$3,547,825
Unlined.....	637,155	4,184,043
Women's:		
Lined.....	70,139	492,044
Unlined.....	174,896	1,391,948
Gauntlets.....	17,094	102,926
Boys' and youths':		
Lined.....	86,419	371,575
Unlined.....	40,159	199,795
Misses' and children's:		
Lined.....	36,982	152,125
Unlined.....	15,547	65,508
Total—Gloves and mittens.....	1,721,831	\$10,507,789
All other products, including custom work and repairing.....		346,432
All products.....		*\$10,854,221

Fulton county produces all classes of gloves and mittens, but excels especially in the finer grades. The making of fine gloves in the United States was not taken up until after 1880, but since

*Includes one firm the schedule for which was received by the Census Bureau too late to be included in the general tables for the leather industries.

then rapid progress has been made, so that now men's fine gloves are here made which are equal if not superior to any foreign make. Ladies' fine gloves are still mostly imported, and the domestic manufacturers have as yet been unable to equal the European makers in this class of goods chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining the finest grade of skins which are but little exported to this country. In the development of the higher grades of work in the United States, Fulton county in this State has been practically alone, her population alone furnishing the necessary expert labor which refuses to emigrate to other localities. Other sections, both of this and other States, where glove making has been carried on have therefore confined themselves mainly to the coarser and cheaper grades. Glove industries of some importance exist in New York State, outside of Fulton county, in New York City (with a product in 1900 valued at \$586,061), Buffalo (with a product of \$106,000), Syracuse (product \$56,437) and Binghamton (\$36,263); these cities ranking third, sixth, seventh and eighth respectively in the list of cities containing 20,000 or more population in which gloves and mittens were made in 1900.

. Miscellaneous Leather Goods

Besides boots and shoes and gloves and mittens there are five or six other classes of leather goods manufactured in New York, no one of which is of so great significance in the State's industrial history as those two chief classes, but which, nevertheless, together gave employment to 8,000 wage-earners in 1900 and aggregated a product in 1900 valued at over \$19,000,000; and all but one of which acquires additional importance from the fact that in it New York is the leading State of the Union.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

Supplying, as it does, the necessities of the earliest means of transportation—horseback riding or carriage and wagon transportation—saddlery and harness making in this country go back to very early colonial times. Little is known of the industry until well into the nineteenth century, however, save that it was crude and confined chiefly to saddlery, since heavy transporta-

tion was almost entirely by oxen without harness, and carriage harness so far as in use was for the most part imported, and the industry was greatly hampered by the necessity of importing all the necessary hardware from Europe.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the development of agriculture and commerce made larger and larger demands upon the industry both for harness and saddlery, and important advances in their manufacture followed. Progress was not so much in the actual work of the saddler or harness maker, who continued to work almost entirely with hand tools although processes were being improved, as in the domestic production of harness and saddlery hardware which began about 1830. The most prominent figure in this development was Peter Hayden, a native of Oneida county in this State, who established himself in the manufacture of harness and saddlery hardware in Auburn, in 1828, and who soon built up a large business which finally increased to national proportions. More is said to be due to Mr. Hayden "for the progress and prominence of the saddlery interest than to any other man," as the trade was freed from dependence upon foreign supplies chiefly through his efforts.*

By the middle of the nineteenth century over half a million of capital was invested in saddlery and harness making, and an annual product valued at over a million and a half was turned out. The progress of the industry since then is shown in the following table:

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product
1850.....	709	\$636,990	1,991	\$544,308	\$718,279	\$1,621,891
1860.....	607	759,897	1,644	526,088	732,572	1,652,011
1870.....	1,010	1,748,080	3,239	929,092	1,597,540	3,660,929
1880.....	1,123	1,725,782	2,319	905,371	1,734,498	3,792,955
1890.....	953	3,282,689	3,214	1,849,162	1,972,152	4,888,093
1900.....	1,258	3,371,161	2,034	1,029,696	2,095,875	4,790,992

Two periods of marked growth appear, the one from 1860 to 1870, the other between 1880 and 1890, both of which stand out in marked contrast to the other three decades, in the first of which (1850-60) the industry was practically stationary, while from 1870 to 1880 the growth was comparatively small,† and in the

*Albert Morsbach, *The Harness and Saddlery Trade in One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, Vol. II, p. 576.

†Even allowing for the fact that 1870 values were reported in currency which was at a discount, and need to be reduced about twenty per cent. to put them on a gold basis with gold and make them fairly comparable with 1860 or 1880.

last decade a slight decline in value of product appears. The growth between 1860 and 1870 doubtless reflects the extraordinary demands made upon the industry for the equipment of cavalry and commissariat during the war, while the expansion from 1880 to 1890 was the natural result of great advances in machine production and division of labor stimulated by a greatly increased demand for light harness induced by the manufacture of low-priced carriages and buggies in large quantities from about 1870 on. Advances in mechanical processes began in this industry considerably earlier than 1880, but the great development of machine work dates from the seventies.*

It does not appear that New York ever attained to first place in the saddlery and harness industry, but she held second rank from 1860 to 1890. In 1860 she was surpassed by Pennsylvania but in the next three censuses one of the central states was in the first place (Missouri twice and Ohio in 1890) and the supremacy of that section in the industry became still more marked in 1900, when two of its States outranked New York, now in third place.†

Saddlery and harness making is pretty well distributed through the State. Custom work and repairing make up a large part of the industry, for which small shops serving local demands are to be found nearly everywhere in the towns as well as the cities. The distribution as measured by number of wage-earners employed follows in general the size of cities and towns. Thus, out

*The most important machine—the sewing machine—was used for harness making first about 1860. The machines then introduced made very slow progress, however, partly owing to prejudice in the trade against machine stitching and partly because they made a chain stitch which was not very satisfactory. The first lock-stitch machine was patented in 1872, and the form of this machine which most successfully supplanted hand labor was first patented in 1880. The only other machine of importance introduced before 1870 was the creasing machine invented about 1858, but which, owing to the conservatism of the trade, did not come into general use until some years later. Since the seventies progress in the industry has been very extensive. In the development of processes the New York industry has benefited almost entirely by inventions made in other states. One noteworthy exception to this appears in the invention of the iron gigtree by Mr. E. A. Cooper, of Lancaster, N. Y., in 1866, which very soon took the place of the wooden gigtrees for buggy saddles, most of which were imported from Europe.

†The value of product in the four leading states in 1900 was as follows:—

United States.....	\$62,630,902
Ohio.....	\$5,111,345
Illinois.....	5,057,097
New York.....	4,790,992
Missouri.....	4,148,324

of a total of 2,034 employees for the State in 1900, New York City had 758, Buffalo 317, Rochester 120, Syracuse 40, and so on. Exceptions to this appear in Auburn, Bath, Clyde and Rome, due to the presence in each of one or two establishments of larger than the ordinary size.

TRUNKS AND VALISES

Twenty-seven factories in New York State in 1850 were manufacturing trunks and carpet bags to the annual value of about \$299,108. Under the constant stimulus of the ever-widening demand for these necessities of the traveler as railway and steamship facilities multiplied, this industry expanded during the next fifty years to a product in 1900 nearly ten-fold greater than the above. As may be seen in the table below, the greatest growth, both absolutely and relatively, came in the last decade when the product nearly doubled and when New York finally took first rank in the industry, having passed New Jersey, which had theretofore led, but whose total product steadily declined after 1870.*

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	27	\$99,000	227	\$63,288	\$147,483	\$299,108
1860.....	41	229,250	358	137,848	272,867	517,343
1870.....	39	357,889	378	191,297	336,302	728,766
1880.....	51	433,950	549	256,730	598,830	1,080,910
1890.....	78	881,076	831	521,747	651,885	1,568,587
1900.....	88	1,140,660	1,178	582,452	1,540,862	2,923,140

Besides improvement of its own methods and appliances, developments in the wood-working and metal industries have had much to do with the growth of that part of leather manufactures here concerned. Advances in the manufacture of special leathers in later years have also contributed much to make possible in this industry the immense variety of traveling bags and suit cases which now fill the place of the crude carpet bag of two generations ago.

*The ranks of the three leading states in 1900 may be thus shown by the value of their products:—

United States.....	\$12,693,225
New York.....	\$2,923,140
Wisconsin.....	1,560,006
New Jersey.....	1,356,951

The trunks and valises manufactured in New York State are mostly made in New York City. Seventy-five out of the 88 establishments in the State are there, and about 80 per cent of the 1,178 wage-earners in the industry. Buffalo has seven factories, with about 85 employees, and Rochester two larger establishments employing from 100 to 150 wage-earners. The remaining four establishments are in Middletown, Syracuse (one each) and Utica (two), each of which employs from three to fourteen hands.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS

Since the year 1870 there has been an enormous growth in New York State of the manufacture of pocketbooks, chatelaine bags, belts and various other fancy leather goods, as revealed in the following table:

POCKET-BOOKS AND OTHER FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	19	\$105,600	554	\$97,234	\$185,600	\$434,500
1860.....	35	165,550	612	114,228	217,204	508,512
1870.....	31	198,400	338	150,247	169,060	510,930
1880.....	81	767,050	1,571	711,857	1,485,056	2,798,612
1890.....	108	1,953,876	2,040	1,099,749	2,129,509	4,136,753
1900.....	180	3,214,060	3,557	1,408,272	4,015,219	7,367,274

1850 to 1870. Pocket-books.

1880 to 1900. Pocket-books; leather goods.

The increase in the last twenty years, it will be seen, has been sufficient to bring the value of fancy leather goods made in 1900 well up toward that of New York's famous glove and mitten industry (\$10,835,898). The growth is all the more notable in that it has taken place in the face of an active competition from imports. Now, however, the domestic industry is pretty well in control of the home market. This great expansion has undoubtedly been much facilitated by the marked advances in the tanning and coloring of leathers which characterized the same period.*

New York is far and away the leader in this class of leather goods. Thus in 1900 over one-half the total product of the country, as measured by its value, was from New York, and no other

*For example, sheepskin, which is now universally in demand for pocket-books and fancy goods, was one of the first to be tanned by the chrome process which, since 1880, has nearly revolutionised the manufacture of lighter-weight leathers producing especially very soft and pliable, and at the same time, durable leathers in but a fraction of the time required for bark tannage.

State produced one-third as much.* The industry in New York is largely concentrated in New York City. In pocketbooks it is entirely so save for two firms with about 90 employees in Fulton county and one small shop (two employees) in Suffolk county, the remaining 49 establishments, with about 650 employees, being in New York City. In other fancy leather goods more places outside of the metropolis are represented, but outside of Buffalo, with five factories (about 50 employees) and Rochester with two establishments (20 to 25 employees), none of these† has more than one establishment, and none of these employs as many as ten wage-earners, leaving 113 out of 128 establishments, and all but about 100 of the 2,921 hands employed in making this class of goods, in New York City. In part explaining this localization perhaps is the fact that many fancy leather goods (such as ladies' purses, chatelaine bags and especially belts) are, or are closely akin to, wearing apparel, and like the latter are much influenced by fashion and the industry has naturally grown up, therefore, in New York City, the center of American fashions. The same element also would help to explain New York's surpemacy among the States in this trade.

Of the leather goods not included in the above-mentioned industries the only articles of importance are belting and hose. In 1860 leather belting and hose were made by six establishments in this State to the value of \$254,700, which was a larger output than that recorded for any other State. New York has since retained the lead with a steady increase each decade in the manufacture of this essential of factory equipment concomitant with the great expansion of factory and machine production during the last half of the century. In 1880 twenty-two factories turned

*The value of products in each of the five leading states in 1900 was as follows:

United States.....	\$14,212,589
New York.....	\$7,367,234
Pennsylvania.....	1,983,136
Illinois.....	1,194,483
Massachusetts.....	973,086
New Jersey.....	965,223

Pocket-books form the chief single item in the class. In this the three leading states were:—New York, \$1,030,591; New Jersey, \$852,324; Pennsylvania, \$152,464. United States \$2,495,188.

†Which are Ellenville, Cohoes, Seneca Falls, Syracuse Troy and two shops in Orange and one in Oswego counties

out \$2,365,139 worth of these goods. Twenty years later (1900) the number of establishments was one less than in 1880, but their capacity had increased* so much that their aggregate output (valued at \$3,293,095) was one-third larger than in 1880, and amounted to 81.0 per cent of the total for the United States and was over two and one-third times as large as that of any other State. About four-fifths of the leather belting and hose manufactured in the State is made in New York City.

Fur Goods

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	18	\$261,500	562	\$119,148	\$433,160	\$698,545
1860.....	41	737,700	836	137,034	1,224,754	2,081,130
1870.....	72	2,183,917	2,029	823,744	3,828,297	7,028,488
1880.....	95	2,622,890	3,065	1,062,242	3,715,761	5,649,122
1890.....	281	5,620,290	4,983	3,113,762	6,897,292	12,434,272
1900.....	560	7,299,989	4,454	2,486,071	8,732,323	15,828,996

1850. Furriers.

1860. Furs.

1870 to 1880. Furs, dressed.

1890 to 1900. Fur goods.

The rich furs of North America furnished as great a magnet to the early pioneers as the gold of California did two hundred years later. The Indians were ignorant of the value of the furs collected and sold them for comparatively little, which rendered fur-trading a most profitable occupation. New York City and State began their history with the establishment of a fur-trading post on Manhattan island, and many other settlements in the colony were originally merely fur-trading stations. Early in the history of New York, feuds arose with the Canadian fur traders over territorial claims. Trading posts at New York and Albany were the earliest points at which furs were collected.

The great fur companies, the Hudson's Bay, the Dutch East India and the Northwest monopolized the early fur trade of the country. The greater portion of these furs were shipped to Europe and formed a valuable article of commerce. As the furs of the east began to diminish in quantity the wilder regions of

*The capital invested increased from \$674,209 to \$2,363,011 between 1880 and 1900, and the number of employees from 366 (an average of 17 to each factory) to 558 (an average of 27 per factory).

the far west became the home of the trapper. John Jacob Astor established posts in the Northwest territory and the region east of the Rocky mountains. From the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth centuries St. Louis was the center of the great fur trade of this extensive tract.

Alaska was the latest of the fur-producing regions to assume importance. Various arctic animals bearing valuable furs exist in that country and are taken in large numbers. It is, moreover, the home of the greatest fur-seal fisheries in the world.

The dressing of the fur-seal skins is a delicate operation and is performed entirely in the great fur-dressing centers. In this country, New York City, and in Europe, London and Leipzig, handle the larger proportion of this fur. These three cities are also the most important in the manufacture of other furs.

In point of number the most important furs collected in this country are muskrat, racoon, skunk, opossum, mink, beaver, marten and buffalo. The large wild animals have decreased in numbers greatly, whereas the smaller animals that live on the crops of the settler have increased rapidly. These furs are utilized in making muffs, robes, coats, trimmings, boas, collars, rugs, paint brushes and felt.

In the manufacture of fur goods New York State stands far in advance of any other State, producing over half of the goods of the country. Illinois ranks second (\$2,456,580), Minnesota third (\$2,196,031) and Michigan fourth (\$1,806,004). The industry is not a new one, dating back to the earliest settlement, but the character of the trade has changed. At the present time most of New York's furs come from without the State, and the skins of the smaller animals here, as elsewhere, are utilized in the manufacture. The number of establishments shows the greatest gain, amounting in 1900 to 560, with an average of less than ten employees per establishment. The trade is almost entirely confined to New York City, which furnishes 96 per cent of the product of the State; but there are several establishments in Fulton county (Johnstown and Gloversville), Buffalo and Rochester and a few others, 23 altogether; scattered among other cities.

Buttons

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	7	\$15,250	100	\$22,668	\$19,507	\$64,600
1860.....	5	109,350	155	33,608	44,228	120,666
1870.....	7	26,500	120	25,600	54,700	141,550
1880.....	18	450,000	1,432	332,799	366,372	916,262
1890.....	34	653,215	950	441,998	263,494	1,012,694
1900.....	49	1,195,343	2,647	812,978	943,432	2,371,196

With the exception of animal food products, the most important of the manufacturers' materials from the animal kingdom are hides and skins, which furnish the basis of the industries thus far treated in this group. There are some other if less important materials, however, among which is the animal hair or fur that goes into the manufacture of fur hats (see Group I, Clothing, etc.), and the bone, horn, etc., used in making combs, buttons and a variety of small articles. The most important of these industries in New York is the button industry, although all kinds of buttons are classed together—metal, vegetable ivory, pearl, etc.

Buttons originated during the sixteenth century, but for a long period were little used. At first they consisted simply of pieces of wood covered with cloth, and were utilized to hold garments together. Later brass was used in the manufacture, and machinery was employed to some extent. In the early part of the nineteenth century the first important improvement was introduced. Two metal discs, the upper covered with cloth, were pressed together, causing their edges to interlock and forming a perfect button. This same process is the basis of the present manufacture of metal buttons.

In this country button making was begun about the middle of the eighteenth century. Caspar Wistar, a resident of Philadelphia, established a factory for the manufacture of brass buttons, and soon after Henry Witeman began the same industry at New York City. About 1850 the manufacture of vegetable ivory buttons was started. These buttons are manufactured from a tropical nut imported from South America, and are popular because of the ease with which they can be colored and worked into various patterns. After repeated attempts by various persons to manufacture composition buttons, Isaac Smith of New York

finally succeeded in producing a button closely resembling those made from the vegetable ivory. The use of this button has been greatly increased by the fashion of using them ornamentally as well as by the cheapening in cost resulting from the invention of machinery. Two of the factories making composition buttons, located at Philadelphia and New York, are among the largest in the world. Several novelties, such as campaign, society and photo buttons, made of celluloid, have assumed considerable importance. By far the most important branch of this industry is the manufacture of pearl buttons. The "ocean pearl" are made from shells brought from South Australia and the South Sea Islands. These buttons in 1900 formed the most important part (30.2 per cent) of the button industry of the country. The "fresh-water pearl" buttons are manufactured from oyster shells taken from the Mississippi river. In 1890 not a single "fresh-water pearl" button was manufactured in this country. Ten years later the industry was second only to the "ocean pearl" manufacture. J. F. Boepple, a German button maker, first began the manufacture in this country at Muscatine, Iowa. The vast deposits of shells along the Mississippi river furnished raw material, and machines copied from Austrian and German models were constructed. As the raw material was so cheap (costing about one-third as much as "ocean pearl" shells) the business grew with great rapidity, replacing in a short time the Austrian export trade, which had previously furnished a hand-made pearl button. A number of the factories along the Mississippi make only the blanks from the shell and ship them to eastern factories to be manufactured into buttons. In this latter branch of the industry New York leads. In 1900 the centers of the various branches of the button trade were as follows: Brass buttons, Connecticut, New York; composition buttons, Pennsylvania, New York; "fresh-water pearl" buttons, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania; "ocean pearl," New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; vegetable ivory buttons, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey.

New York State ranks first in the manufacture of buttons, having more than doubled its product in the last decade. This

product amounted in 1900 to \$2,371,196, and formed 31 per cent of the product of the United States. Connecticut ranked second (\$1,087,235), New Jersey third (\$1,025,544) and Pennsylvania fourth (\$999,355). Of the various sorts of buttons manufactured in this State the "ocean pearl" was the most important, being valued at \$1,083,335. The vegetable ivory buttons were next (\$407,912) and the "fresh-water pearl" third (\$397,383). The following table shows the values of the various buttons manufactured in the State:

Bone.....	\$19,366
Cloth	64,000
Composition	106,000
Brass	215,200
" Fresh water pearl "	397,383
" Ocean pearl ".....	1,083,335
Vegetable ivory.....	407,912
All other kinds.....	5,600
All other products.....	72,400

The chief center of the industry is in New York City, which has 33 factories employing 1,384 wage-earners; Rochester has four factories and 363 wage-earners, Amsterdam and Canisteo have each two factories, and Auburn, Warsaw, Albany and Buffalo one each.

Rubber and Elastic Goods

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	8	\$299,500	339	\$58,884	\$259,550	\$548,500
1860.....	5	675,000	723	155,094	351,069	1,002,000
1870.....	10	1,777,000	1,008	489,500	1,316,803	3,076,720
1880.....	24	1,589,037	1,530	697,340	1,769,673	2,914,119
1890.....	20	751,195	920	484,624	636,225	1,384,820
1900.....	55	4,114,297	2,103	832,113	2,997,636	5,303,824

1850-1860. India-rubber goods.

1870. India-rubber and elastic goods

1880-1900. Rubber and elastic goods.

The rubber industry in the United States, so far as all that was substantial in it is concerned, began with the invention of vulcanization in 1838. Prior to that for about twenty-five years much had been attempted but with ultimate failure as the result, because no means had been discovered to prevent the rubber

from sticking in the heat of summer and cracking in the cold of winter.

The discovery of vulcanizing was made by Charles Goodyear of Philadelphia, in whom for years the industry had both its author and chief figure. But it is worthy of note in a sketch of rubber manufactures in New York that two New York City capitalists first gave the inventor the necessary assistance to make practical application of his discovery, although the factory built for the purpose was located in Massachusetts.

New York never attained to a leading position in the rubber goods industry as a whole,* but from the beginning the business has been carried on here in considerable proportions, and some important features were early developed here. Four chief branches make up the class of "rubber and elastic goods"† here considered, viz., mechanical goods, clothing, druggists's sundries and hard rubber goods. Having patented his vulcanization process in 1844, Charles Goodyear began to sell licenses for the manufacture of different articles under his patent. One of these was taken by Daniel Hodgman of New York for the manufacture of doorsprings, and this appears to have been one of the earliest of the mechanical rubber goods made.‡ Mr. F. M. Ray of Harlem is said to have been the original inventor of rubber car springs, for which he secured a patent in 1850.§ After the Civil War the manufacture of mechanical goods developed rapidly, as railroads and factories multiplied, until to-day a great variety of such goods is turned out. One of the largest firms in this line

*The rank of New York in 1900 was fifth in this industry, thus:

	Value of product.
United States.....	\$62,627,030
Massachusetts.....	\$13,885,059
New Jersey.....	8,458,274
Connecticut.....	8,246,240
Ohio.....	7,330,104
New York.....	5,303,824
Illinois.....	3,685,777

†Exclusive of rubber boots and shoes, rubber belting, hose and steam packing.

‡See *American Rubber Manufactures*, by Charles L. Johnson, in *One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, Vol. II, p. 500.

§U. S. Census, 1860; *Manufactures*, p. lxxviii

to-day is located in New York City, its product in 1900 being valued at nearly one and one-half millions.

After the development of his vulcanizing process, Charles Goodyear began experiments with a view to the production of hard rubber. In this he was greatly aided by his brother Nelson, who in 1851 received a patent for making hard rubber which was the foundation of that branch of the business. For a score of years two companies practically monopolized the manufacture of hard rubber products, one of which was a New York firm which still conducts in New York City one of the largest establishments for the production of this line of goods, employing 600 wage-earners.

A New York firm, the Union Rubber Company of Harlem, was the pioneer in the manufacture of druggists' sundries, having received a license therefor from Charles Goodyear and begun the making of syringes, waterbottles, etc., in the early fifties. An important industry in this class of goods is still carried on in New York City. Of more importance, however, at present in New York is the manufacture of certain articles of wearing apparel made from rubber. The making of mackintoshes is not a conspicuous industry here except for one New York City firm which employs in two factories* over 300 wage-earners, but in the manufacture of dress shields, hose supporters and similar goods there is a considerable industry in New York City where one large firm alone employs over 400 hands in making this class of goods whose manufacture on a large scale at the headquarters of American fashion in wearing apparel is quite to be expected.

As partly indicated already, the rubber and elastic goods industry of the State is largely concentrated in New York City. Fifty out of 55 establishments in fact, and nearly 90 per cent of the employees are there. Of the other five establishments one only is of considerable size, and that is a branch of the New York mackintosh and rubber clothing firm above alluded to. The others are located one each in Rochester, Syracuse, and in Suffolk and Westchester counties, and none of these employs over

*One located in Dutchess county.

20 wage-earners save the Suffolk county factory with from 20 to 40 hands. Not only localization in the metropolis, but concentration in a few large firms is characteristic of the industry in this State. Thus the six leading firms in New York City in 1900 contributed very nearly four-fifths of the total value of the State's product in that year. The principal goods manufactured by these concerns were respectively mechanical rubber goods, hard rubber goods, dress shields, mackintoshes, etc., rubber balls and toys, and druggists' and stationers' sundries.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS, 1850 AND 1900

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
<i>Leather.</i>							
1900—Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	147	\$19,062,817	6,530	\$2,775,115	\$17,424,300	\$23,205,991	\$5,781,691
Skin dressers.....	10	129,600	116	23,772	250,987	316,130	65,143
Morocco dressers.....	35	346,200	507	166,104	794,145	1,343,600	549,455
Tanners and curriers.....	942	5,035,143	4,945	1,240,740	6,065,691	9,802,670	3,736,979
Total—1850.....	987	\$5,510,943	5,568	\$1,430,616	\$7,110,823	\$11,462,490	\$4,351,577
<i>Furs and Fur Goods.</i>							
Furs, dressed; taxidermy.....	67	\$574,173	533	\$340,058	\$334,524	\$960,991	\$626,467
Fur goods.....	560	7,299,989	4,454	2,486,071	8,732,323	15,828,986	7,096,673
Total—1900.....	627	\$7,874,162	4,987	\$2,826,129	\$9,066,847	\$16,789,987	\$7,723,140
Furriers—1850.....	18	261,500	562	119,148	433,160	698,545	265,385
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>							
Factory product.....	223	\$11,983,239	15,796	\$6,138,653	\$15,611,386	\$25,585,631	\$9,974,245
Custom work and repairing.....	4,941	1,938,183	2,470	1,104,881	1,883,492	6,381,615	4,498,128
Cut stock, uppers and findings.....	97	975,722	859	292,624	1,698,041	2,530,984	832,943
Total—1900.....	5,261	\$14,897,144	19,125	\$7,536,158	\$19,192,919	\$34,498,230	\$15,305,311
Total—1850.....	2,119	2,180,207	13,796	3,220,872	2,830,696	7,776,428	4,945,730
<i>Gloves and Mittens.</i>							
Total—1900.....	244	\$6,219,227	9,889	\$2,716,223	\$6,317,033	\$10,835,898	\$4,518,865
Total—1850.....	82	112,600	1,397	178,572	276,784	496,103	219,319
<i>Miscellaneous Leather Goods.</i>							
Belling and hose.....	21	\$2,363,011	558	\$319,796	\$2,400,486	\$3,293,095	\$892,609
Saddlery and harness; whips.....	1,267	3,671,970	2,194	1,092,558	2,254,910	5,132,855	2,877,945
Trunks and valises.....	88	1,140,660	1,178	582,452	1,540,862	2,923,140	1,382,278
Fancy leather goods.....	237	3,694,986	4,067	1,557,397	4,180,609	7,850,361	3,669,752
Total—1900.....	1,613	\$10,870,627	7,997	\$3,552,203	\$10,376,867	\$19,199,451	\$8,822,584

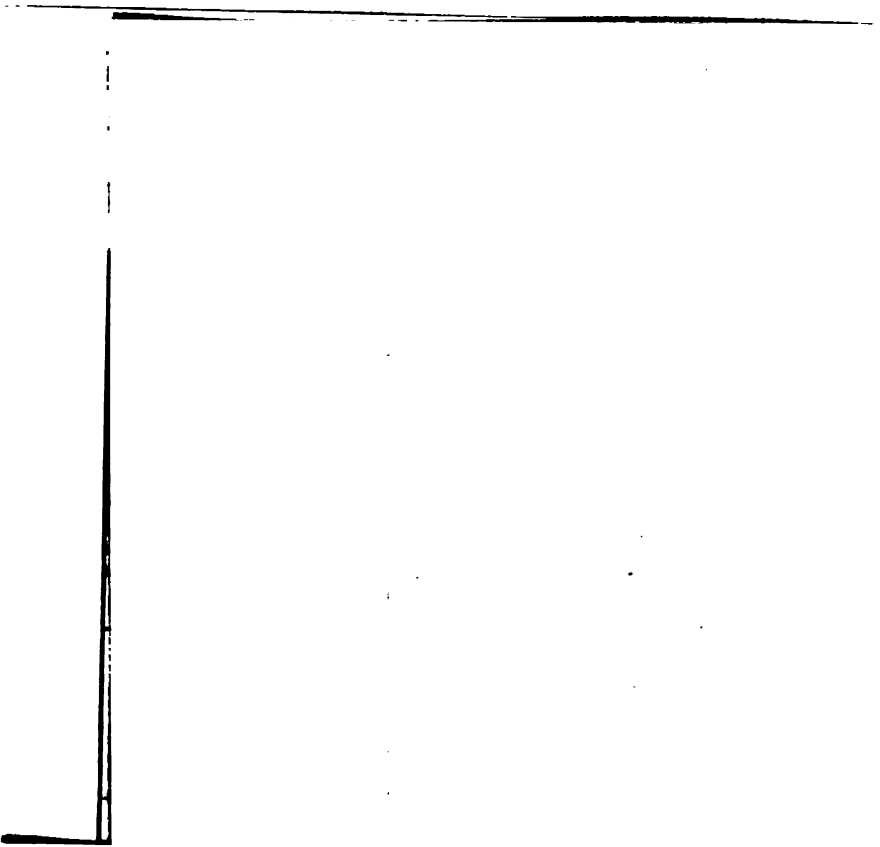
Saddlery and harness; whips and canes.....	718	\$657,840	2,063	\$560,268	\$737,089	\$1,667,541	\$930,452
Trunks and carpet bags.....	27	99,000	227	63,288	147,483	299,108	151,825
Pocket-books.....	19	105,600	554	97,284	165,600	434,500	248,900
Total—1850.....	764	\$862,440	2,844	\$720,840	\$1,070,172	\$2,401,149	\$1,330,977
Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Hair, Etc.							
Buttons.....	49	\$1,195,343	2,647	\$912,978	\$943,432	\$2,371,196	\$1,427,764
Combs, etc.....	128	1,019,063	961	396,504	\$39,311	1,903,765	1,074,454
Total—1900.....	175	\$2,214,406	3,608	\$1,209,482	\$1,772,743	\$4,274,961	\$2,502,218
Buttons.....	7	\$15,250	100	\$22,668	\$19,507	\$64,600	\$45,093
Combs.....	18	31,650	234	45,852	37,627	112,000	74,873
Whalebone.....	5	75,300	180	33,600	241,600	344,500	102,900
Total—1850.....	30	\$122,200	514	\$102,120	\$298,734	\$521,100	\$322,366
Rubber and Gutta-percha Goods.							
Total—1900.....	92	\$4,975,492	2,369	\$971,487	\$3,632,712	\$6,695,645	\$3,062,933
Total—1850.....	8	299,500	339	58,884	259,550	548,500	288,950
GRAND TOTAL.....	8,159	\$68,113,875	54,505	\$21,586,797	\$67,783,421	\$115,500,163	\$47,716,742
	4,008	9,349,390	25,020	5,831,052	12,279,921	23,904,225	11,624,304

X. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

The dressing of stone, the burning of lime, the transformation of clay into brick and pottery, and the manufacture and ornamenting of glass, make a group of industries of considerable importance, notwithstanding it is the smallest of the ten great classes of industry in New York State. Pennsylvania alone ranks above New York in this group of industries; other States with far richer mineral resources occupying inferior positions.* New York possesses clay deposits suitable for brick making, but not equal to the finer qualities utilized in New Jersey and Ohio in the manufacture of pottery. New York also possesses considerable cement rock, gypsum available for wall plaster, and building stone of good quality; but the total output of the State's quarries is small compared with any one of a hundred branches of manufacturing. There were only 5,195 miners and quarrymen in the State, according to the census of 1900, of whom about one-third were miners. The State mine inspector this year reports 5,196 persons employed in the mines and quarries of the State, as follows: Stone quarries, 1,246; talc, 137; cement, 1,700; gypsum, 114; salt, 285; garnet, 80; graphite, 40; iron mines, 1,594. His reports do not state the output of the quarries, which is to be found in the reports of the United States Geological Survey. Exclusive of brick, tile, pottery and salt, which are really manufactured products, the aggregate value of mineral products in this State in 1901 was about \$10,000,000. New York's prominence in this group of industries is not therefore explained by her mineral resources, but rather by the enterprise of her citizens in importing materials from other States and skillfully transforming them into saleable merchandise.

The output of the stone quarries of the State in 1901 was valued at \$4,039,990, and consisted of the following stone: Limestone, \$1,738,716; sandstone, \$1,331,327; granite, \$489,828; marble, \$379,159; slate, \$100,960. The sandstone is chiefly blue

*As to mineral resources, see the annual report of the United States Geological Survey on the subject; also "Mineral Resources of New York State" by Dr. F. J. H. Merrill, state geologist (State Museum Bulletin, No. 15, 1895); "Building Stone in New York" by John C. Smock (Bulletin No. 10, 1890); "Quarries of Bluestone and other Sandstones" by H. T. Dickinson (Bulletin No. 61, 1903), and other publications of the State Museum.



stone, New York's principal building stone, which is mainly quarried in the Hudson valley and is extensively used for flagging and curbs throughout the northeastern States. In Orleans county the Medina sandstone is quarried. Of the granite about one-fourth is used in buildings, the remainder being made into paving blocks or crushed for road construction (trap rock). Somewhat more than one-half of the marble is used for monuments, while nine-tenths of the slate is used for roofing, the New York variety being prized for its delicate shades. Of the limestone about 40 per cent is made into lime, about 15 per cent used for building purposes and the bulk of the remainder in road construction.*

It thus appears that the largest use of the stone quarried in this State is in paving and road making, and it is no surprise that the census of manufactures should report under the head of "paving and paving materials" a gross output of \$7,500,000, produced by 4,700 wage-earners. The industry used \$3,500,000 worth of materials, consisting in part of crushed stone,† paving blocks, etc., and in part of asphalt, concrete, etc. (see table at the end of the present section). Larger industries are the dress-

*KINDS OF STONE PRODUCED IN NEW YORK IN 1901

	Granite.	Sandstone.	Marble.	Limestone.
Sold in the rough.....		\$512,352	\$2,367	
Building.....	\$24,312			
Monumental.....	1,325			
Other.....†	6,150			
Dressed for building.....	97,350		132,943	\$265,024
Dressed for monumental work...	6,283		204,289	
Made into paving blocks.....	33,025			
Crushed stone:				
Railroad ballast.....	40,000	6,125		146,077
Road making.....	262,410	9,560		188,277
Concrete, etc.....	18,200	3,030		293,530
Riprap, rubble, etc.....		12,579		13,997
Paving.....		168,596		
Curbing.....		281,679		
Flagstones.....	773	269,790		5,055
Lime.....				631,358
Sold to lime burners.....				46,327
Flux.....				16,190
Other purposes.....		67,616	39,580	132,881
Total value.....	\$489,828	\$1,331,327	\$379,159	\$1,738,716

†The report on Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, places the value of crushed stone at \$967,209 (granite, \$320,610; limestone, \$627,884; sandstone, \$18,715).

ing and cutting of stone for buildings and monuments, which have increased since 1840 as follows:

Stonework

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1840.....						\$866,220
1850.....	273	\$852,320	2,391	\$849,456	\$840,975	2,205,255
1860.....	238	1,466,220	2,929	1,227,150	1,469,306	3,681,095
1870.....	333	3,957,660	4,155	2,721,870	3,017,559	7,825,363
1880.....	560	4,892,056	5,877	3,496,242	4,055,445	10,189,267
1890.....	476	9,160,235	7,509	6,549,729	6,329,430	15,624,960
1900.....	857	11,811,305	7,883	5,120,229	6,335,225	16,372,662
(a).....	449	9,037,390	6,360	4,181,267	4,469,228	12,354,313
(b).....	408	2,773,915	1,523	988,962	1,865,997	4,018,349

1850. Stone and marble quarries.

1860. Marble and stone work.

1870. Marble and stone work; monuments and tombstones.

1880. Marble and stone work.

1890. Marble and stone work; monuments and tombstones.

1900. (a)Marble and stone work; (b)monuments and tombstones.

Whereas the stone quarried in this State for monumental work scarcely exceeds \$200,000 in value, the cost of materials used in making monuments and tombstones in 1900 was almost two million dollars, demonstrating that about nine-tenths of the stone used was imported from other States. In building stone the discrepancy is equally great. While, therefore, New York ranks only fourth among the States in the matter of stone quarries, it is easily first in the industry of cutting and dressing stone. In the monument and tombstone branch of the industry New York has recently made little progress, and now ranks below Vermont as regards the output; but in the larger branch of building stone work New York has a noteworthy lead over all the other States, owing to the growing magnificence of public and business buildings in the great metropolis of the new world.

Clay Products

BRICK AND TILE

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1840.....						\$1,196,527
1850.....	246	\$693,705	3,311	\$862,392	\$341,095	1,485,034
1860.....	244	1,846,198	4,444	656,180	615,965	2,429,746
1870.....	320	3,416,280	6,728	1,886,424	1,265,299	4,483,202
1880.....	321	3,923,405	7,363	1,613,766	1,196,925	4,106,464
1890.....	275	8,411,230	10,806	3,435,415	1,121,035	6,683,529
1900.....	217	8,740,660	6,737	2,764,879	1,108,595	5,684,320

Clay Products—Continued

POTTERY, TERRA COTTA AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS.						
1840.....						\$159,292
1850.....	43	171,650	298	\$94,440	\$53,469	240,182
1860.....	81	705,550	846	347,450	224,074	1,139,415
1870.....	60	990,600	729	304,758	315,217	946,278
1880.....	65	808,700	895	344,739	299,293	913,560
1890.....	56	2,785,120	1,756	901,160	537,573	2,122,744
1900.....	89	4,200,527	2,377	918,347	591,431	2,590,748

1850. Pottery.

1860. Pottery; porcelain; drain pipe.

1870. Stone and earthenware; drain pipe.

1880. Stone and earthenware; drain pipe.

1890. Clay and pottery products.

1900. Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products; china decorating.

From time immemorial wherever there have been clay for the brick and cities to be built, there the brickmakers' trade has flourished. Nature having made New York harbor the gateway of American commerce, and so the seat of the country's great metropolis, and having left on the banks of the Hudson one of the most extensive deposits of blue and yellow clay in the United States,* a great clay-working industry in New York State was but the inevitable result of the peopling of this country.

Under the Dutch rule of the colony the buildings were chiefly made of brick imported from Holland. Very early, however, the native building material placed by nature so near at hand began to be exploited. The earliest manufacture of brick and tile appears to have been at Fort Orange or vicinity as indicated by account books of the Van Rensselaer "patroons," which show that yellow bricks made in the colony were sold between 1630 and 1646 for fifteen florins (\$6.00) per M.† Twenty years later (1660-64) brick kilns are reported to have been in successful operation in New Amsterdam to supply the demands of a rapid growth in the city during the last years of Governor Stuyvesant's administration.

Beginning thus with the earliest growth of the first city, brick making, whose product is pre-eminently a city building material, has ever since been a growing industry of the State, as first of all the great metropolis and later other cities have been built up. The great center of the industry has always been the Hudson valley, due to its proximity to New York City, the broad waters

*Clays of New York, Bulletin of the New York State Museum No. 35, p. 687.

†Bishop History of American Manufactures, I, pp. 222-3.

of the river supplying such cheap transportation for the heavy product as to place the output of the entire valley as far north as Troy at the disposal of the metropolis, where in fact the great bulk of that output is still consumed to-day. In the Hudson region, which was much of the time in the very track of the conflict, the industry of colonial times was brought to a standstill by the Revolutionary War. But early in the nineteenth century came a revival and great development, which by 1850 had made the Hudson valley the great building brick center of the United States, as it is to-day. While its native supplies of raw material and nearness to a great market have been the prime causes of this pre-eminence, it should be noted that the modern processes and appliances of the industry have been to a large extent products of the Hudson valley also. It is said that James Wood, of Haverstraw, revolutionized brick-making by discovering the efficacy of coal dust, etc. (about 1815), and that the first brick machine used in the United States was invented by Nathaniel Adams of Cornwall, who was also the first to use the iron tempering wheel. The first tempering wheel had been invented by Mr. Wood about 1825, previous to which time tempering was done by the feet of oxen or by an iron spade in the hands of a man.

In 1900 no less than 72 per cent of the value of the brick and tile made in New York was produced in the ten Hudson river counties of Rensselaer, Albany, Columbia, Greene, Dutchess, Ulster, Putnam, Orange, Westchester and Rockland.* Their total product was valued at \$4,070,221, or two and two-thirds times as much as that of either of the other two great building brick centers of the country, Cook county, Illinois (\$1,540,790), and Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania (\$1,497,304).† Tile is

*Further comparison of the Hudson river counties with the entire State may be seen in the following table:—

BRICK AND TILE, 1900.

	The State.	Hudson river counties.
Establishments.....	217	112
Capital.....	\$8,740,680	\$5,502,598
Employees.....	6,737	4,895
Wages.....	\$2,764,879	\$2,040,046
Value of products.....	\$5,684,320	\$4,070,221

† Each of these other two centers, it will be observed, is contiguous to one of the two largest cities of the country after New York, and each disposes of nearly all its product in its own metropolis.

but an insignificant product in the Hudson district, and nearly all the brick made are common building brick.* The chief centers of brick making in the Hudson valley are in the neighborhood of Haverstraw, Kingston and Newburgh.

Outside of the Hudson river counties brick and tile were produced in New York in 1900 to the value of \$1,614,099. Here, also, common building brick constituted the great bulk of the product, accounting for \$1,394,376 of the above value. Clay or shale suitable for the making of common brick is to be found so extensively through the State that in general wherever the brick were needed there they have been made, and as the Hudson valley yards were developed to supply the metropolis, so in the remainder of the State the distribution of the brickyards is chiefly determined by the distribution of the cities and larger towns. Thus a map of the State revealing the location of its brickyards shows them to be especially numerous through the central portion of the State from Schenectady up the Mohawk valley and on to Buffalo, in Oswego, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, in the south, central and western counties and on Long Island. The balance of the product of brick and tile for the State (value \$219,723) consisted of red front brick (\$25,083), fancy colored front brick (\$112,718), vitrified paving brick (\$57,168), drain tile (\$18,460), ornamental-shaped brick (\$1,109) and miscellaneous products (\$5,185). The amount of paving brick manufactured in the State in 1900 is notable inasmuch as none were made in 1890. Until lately stone suitable for the purpose has been so plentiful here as to be used almost exclusively for paving. But vitrified brick are now coming into use more and more as a substitute for stone, and a new branch of the brick industry has sprung up here whose product in 1900 (value \$224,673) was next in importance after common brick. Vitrified brick are made chiefly in the Hudson river region, but important factories, using

*The products of the Hudson river districts in 1900 were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Common brick.....	930,076,000	\$3,804,886
Red front brick	12,500,000	85,500
Vitrified paving brick.....	15,469,000	167,505
Drain tile.....	.....	8,000
All other products.....	.....	4,350
Total.....	.....	<u>\$4,070,221</u>

shale instead of clay, are located in the south, central and western parts of the State.

In the class of brick and tile products New York ranked first among the States in 1850, 1860 and 1880. In 1870 and at the last two censuses it stood second. In the manufacture of common building brick the State has led for many decades, but Pennsylvania now stands first in the combined class owing to her very much larger product of pressed, fancy colored and vitrified brick and tile.*

In the group of pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products New York holds no such important place as in the brick and tile class. Her rank in the group was fourth among the States in 1900, but the three leading States, Ohio and New Jersey, with their great pottery industries, and Pennsylvania, with its large production of stoneware and fire brick, far outclassed her.†

The pottery industry of New York has at least the distinction of being very old, for it is said that the Dutch settlers in 1860-64 had potteries on Long Island which were turning out ware that was rivaling the Delft product of Holland.‡ But this early start did not suffice to make New York a large pottery producing State at any time, doubtless because of the overshadowing importance of this industry in the neighboring State of New Jersey, in which also the potter very early plied his trade and in which superior deposits of potter's clay lay nearer to the supply of fuel in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. In the following table the minor importance of potteries among the clay industries of New York in 1900 appears, pottery products being here set off from all the other classes.

*The value of brick and tile produced in 1900 in the five leading states was as follows:—United States, \$51,270,476; Pennsylvania, \$5,954,415; New York, \$5,684,320; Illinois, \$5,081,394; Ohio, \$4,629,587; Indiana, \$2,931,211.

†Thus:—

POTTERY, TERRA COTTA AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS.

	Value of products, 1900.	Per cent. of U. S.
United States.....	\$44,263,386	
Ohio.....	\$11,851,225	26.8
New Jersey.....	8,940,723	20.2
Pennsylvania.....	8,127,429	18.4
New York.....	2,389,449	5.4
Illinois.....	2,143,521	4.9
Missouri.....	1,662,150	3.7

‡Lamb's History of the City of New York, I. p. 196.

CLAY PRODUCTS, NEW YORK, 1899.

	Value.	Rank of New York.
Brick, tile and terra cotta:		
Common brick.....	\$5,274,356	1
Pressed brick.....	136,127	5
Fancy colored brick.....	113,718	6
Vitrified bricks and blocks.....	342,845	5
Electrical conduits.....	20,000	5
Sewer pipe.....	51,293	18
Drain tile.....	41,176	7
Flue linings.....	10,480	8
Stove linings.....	74,507	3
Furnace fittings.....	50,649	5
Gas retorts.....	4,750	6
Fire brick.....	227,814	7
Roofing, floor, and encaustic tile.....	91,645	4
Hollow brick, fire proofing, and terra cotta lumber.....	108,928	5
Chimney tops.....	175,025	1
Architectural terra cotta.....	417,350	3
All other brick, tile and terra cotta products.....	283,516	5
Total.....	<u>\$7,424,177</u>	<u>3</u>
Pottery:		
Stone ware.....	\$33,344	11
China (porcelain).....	336,680	3
Art pottery and porcelain.....	1,000	6
All other pottery products.....	278,568	7
Total.....	<u>\$649,592</u>	<u>5</u>
GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>\$8,073,769</u>	<u>4</u>

Brooklyn and Queens boroughs of New York City (the original home of the industry in this State), and Syracuse (since 1870), are the chief centers of the pottery industry of the State. Nearly all of the tableware produced here is made in one or the other of those centers. The largest pottery in the State, employing 250 hands, is located in Syracuse, and produces porcelain tableware much esteemed for its strength and toughness combined with lightness. A special branch of the pottery industry has been recently developed for the manufacture of porcelain insulators, using feldspar from Fulton and Westchester counties. There are factories devoted to this class of goods in Brooklyn, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Victor, Ontario county.

A variety of terra cotta and fire clay products is made in New York, as shown in the table above. Architectural terra cotta is most prominent among these. Not only for ornamentation of brick buildings but as a substitute for brick or stone in the modern steel frame buildings, this product is coming more and

more into demand. In this State it is produced chiefly by two large firms on Long and Staten islands, using Staten Island and New Jersey clays. Fire brick constituted the next most important product in 1900, but there was a noticeable decline in this industry between 1890 (value of product, \$365,755) and 1900 (\$227,814), a circumstance duplicated in several other States, and due apparently to an increasing concentration of this industry in Pennsylvania chiefly, and also in New Jersey. Chimney tops, third in importance, are a specialty which has been developed almost entirely since 1890, when the product was valued at \$542, and one in which New York's product, though in itself not large, far surpasses that of any other State. In fourth place in value of product in 1900, and the only other class of goods which exceeded \$100,000 in value, are hollow brick, fire proofing and terra cotta lumber, another product, like architectural terra cotta, for which modern building methods have created a demand.

In the combined pottery, terra cotta and fire clay industries New York City is the chief center for the State, her product constituting 44.2 per cent of the State's total in 1900. Her rank among cities of the United States having 20,000+ population was sixth, and her output was equal to 2.6 per cent of that for the entire industry.

Lime, Cement and Plaster

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	220	\$626,260	862	\$226,704	\$406,774	\$881,384
1860.....	205	658,541	829	244,730	446,185	1,205,776
1870.....	271	2,098,610	1,808	630,170	1,337,697	2,931,639
1880.....	89	987,832	1,212	312,817	509,733	1,095,529
1890.....	94	4,712,864	2,470	1,117,600	1,281,880	3,556,257
1900.....	117	8,447,923	3,880	1,753,212	2,408,569	6,188,342

1850. Lime; cement; plaster; whitening.

1860. Lime; plaster ground and quarried; whitening.

1870. Lime; plaster, ground.

1880. Cement; lime.

1890. Lime and cement.

1900. Lime and cement.

The lime, cement and plaster industry is closely allied in development to the building trades. Within the last twenty years it has increased nearly six-fold in the United States. The business is not, however, of recent introduction. In 1850 the value

of lime manufactured in the country was over two million dollars, and in New York State \$312,159. The cement product was valued at \$509,110 in the United States, over half of which was produced in New York State. Plaster was also valued at \$428,914, New York State producing about the same proportion as of cement. The earliest development of these industries, however, was in Pennsylvania, which has been the leading State except for a period in 1870-90, when New York ranked first. The product of the two States forms about one-half of the aggregate output in the United States.

Lime is used not only as a building material, but in many chemical industries (in the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, and in the making of paper, glass, beet sugar, chloride of lime and carbon dioxide). It is obtained by burning limestone (calcium carbonate) in a furnace, and the presence of limestone is of course a factor in the growth of the industry. New York has abundant but not unique deposits of limestone in the valleys of the Hudson, Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence, Mohawk, etc., and lime is produced in thirty-six counties of the State, but especially in Westchester, Ulster, St. Lawrence, Onondaga, Cayuga, etc.

Lime being soluble in water cannot be used in its simple state for laying foundations in water, and hence it requires the addition of hardening materials for bridge and road construction. The name cement was formerly applied to materials that were added to lime mortar in order to make it harden under water; but subsequently the term was used for all combined material which yielded a mortar that hardened under water, and was thus extended to include Rosendale, or natural rock (*i. e.*, limestone), and Portland cement, which is made from a mixture of marl and clay. Until recent years most of the cement used in this country was imported, but the domestic product now nearly suffices to supply the demand. The first cement produced in this country, in the year 1823, was the result of a discovery made near Rosendale, when the Delaware and Hudson canal was being constructed in Ulster county. It was noticed that the lime burned

from certain strata in that region hardened under water instead of slaking. Similar discoveries followed rapidly in other localities, and water lime rock was found in western and central New York, in the Lehigh valley of Pennsylvania, in the James, Potomac and Ohio river valleys, where natural cements were made at relatively early dates.* In 1901 the United States produced 7,084,823 barrels of natural rock cement, of which 2,234,131 barrels (valued at \$1,117,066) were produced in New York, the leading State. Of the sixty plants in the United States making natural cement only, eighteen are in New York and are confined to three counties—Ulster (the principal centers being Rosendale and Binnewater), Onondaga and Erie (Buffalo and Akron).

Since 1892 the natural rock cement industry has been declining, owing to the competition of the Portland cement. Experiments in the manufacture of this variety of cement were begun in New York about the year 1875,† and there are now (1902) seven manufacturing plants in operation, one in Ulster county, one in Greene county, one in Schoharie county (Howe's Cave), one in Glens Falls (Warren county), one in Onondaga county and two in Wayland, Steuben county. The total output in 1901 was 617,228 barrels, valued at one dollar a barrel. This was less than 5 per cent of the output of the whole country, while Pennsylvania, the leading producer, makes fully one-half of the American output of Portland cement; its product in 1901 being 7,091,500 barrels, valued at \$6,382,350.

In the last decade the manufacture of wall plaster has been developed in New York owing to the discovery that it could be made of the gypsum that abounds here. Gypsum yields a gray plaster, which is as satisfactory for papered walls as a plaster that is pure white; and it is also used as a land plaster. The principal plants are at Newburgh, New York, Oakfield (Genesee county), Buffalo and Syracuse.

*Ries, The Lime and Cement Industries of New York, State Museum Bulletin, No. 44, pages 681ff.

†See Chapters on the Cement Industry in New York, by E. C. Eckel, in the monograph cited above.

Glass and Glassware

GLASS MANUFACTURE.

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
1850.....	18	\$393,300	940	\$310,524	\$200,830	\$781,575
1860.....	18	591,300	1,253	393,756	402,812	1,198,186
1870.....	40	1,190,366	2,216	850,853	716,165	2,163,573
1880.....	29	1,875,600	3,078	1,046,812	944,691	2,420,796
1890.....	30	2,297,699	3,229	1,422,626	825,498	2,723,019
1900.....	27	2,242,834	2,556	1,305,264	899,590	2,756,978

GLASS CUTTING, STAINING, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

1860.....	6	\$14,700	43	\$18,504	\$12,915	\$58,350
1870.....	19	99,000	203	123,076	112,436	328,500
1880.....	109	596,130	1,051	451,194	868,452	1,801,962
1890.....	105	957,369	1,295	836,791	902,612	2,593,869
1900.....	135	1,621,422	2,063	1,074,070	1,406,241	3,559,236

One of the oldest of New York's manufacturing industries is that of glass making, for before 1639 glass was made on Manhattan Island by one of the Dutch settlers, Jan Smeedes by name.* In spite of its early start, however, little progress was made in the industry here, as in the other colonies, prior to the Revolution, although signs of its existence at various times in that period are not lacking. De Witt's farm map of New York of 1732 shows a "glass-house farm" in Manhattan in a position indicating a different factory from that of Smeedes, above mentioned. In 1754 a glass works was erected by a Dutchman named Bamber, in Kings county. An allusion by Governor Moore in a letter to the Lords of Trade and Plantations in 1767 indicates the existence of a glass house at Fort George in that year.† But these colonial ventures appear to have met with little success, and financial reverses are said to have been the rule with them. The difficulty of competing with the established makers of Europe was greatly aggravated by the necessity of importing the requisite skilled labor at large expense, and the glass-workers, when finally induced to venture into the colonies, frequently proved unreliable and deserted the new enterprises with disaster to the latter.

*Bishop, *History of American Manufactures*, Vol. I, pp. 233-4.

†See *Manufacture of Glass*, a special report by Joseph D. Weeks in U. S. Census, 1880, vol. II, pp. 1029-1152, at page 93 of the monograph.

The scarcity of glass, due to the cutting off of imports during the Revolution, served to incite new ventures in domestic production. In 1785-6 several attempts to establish factories were made. One of these was at a place then called Dowesborough, near Albany. Its proprietors applied to the State Legislature for aid at the time the factory was built, but without success, and the plant, like so many of its predecessors, was soon deserted. A few years later, however, new proprietors acquired and rehabilitated the factory and succeeded in securing from the Legislature in 1793 a loan of £3,000 for eight years to aid in developing the business. Three years later the operations of this plant had grown so that a village was laid out and named Hamilton, and in 1797 the firm was chartered by the State as the Hamilton Manufacturing Company and exempted from taxes for five years. The combination of enterprise and State aid in this undertaking developed what is said to have been the largest glass manufactory in the United States at that time, with a capacity of 20,000 square feet of window glass per month, besides bottles and flint glass.

Evidence of growth in the industry in the opening years of the nineteenth century is to be seen in the incorporation of glass works in Rensselaer county in 1806 (one factory) and in Madison and Ulster counties (one each) in 1809. The Federal census of 1810 reported four glass factories for New York State, with an output that year of 3,805,000 square feet (evidently window glass) valued at \$608,800. About that time there would appear to have been quite a little "boom" in the industry, for De Witt Clinton, who in 1810 as a State Commissioner was examining the country from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, recorded in his private journal that he found at Geneva a glass factory in process of erection, and at Vernon, Oneida county, one already in operation, and two others in contemplation, and that there were altogether no less than ten works in the State* either already or about to be established, and remarked that it was "to be regretted that this business is being overdone."†

*Five in Oneida county, and one each in Albany Madison, Ontario, Rensselaer and Ulster counties.

†Quoted by Weeks, *op. cit.* p. 94.

During the first half of the nineteenth century ventures in glass making continued to be made at various places* in the State with varying degrees of success, and the census of 1850 showed eighteen factories here. Characteristic in general of this period would seem to be a continued development of the industry in New York City and Brooklyn, while in the remainder of the State there was considerable shifting from one locality to another, and the whole number of up-State establishments increased but little if any.† This shifting of the industry as to locality was the result of the fact that fuel is the chief item of expense in the production of glass, and the localization of the industry has always been determined chiefly by this factor. Until very near the middle of the nineteenth century wood was the only fuel used in New York State for making glass,‡ and the factories were established as a rule where thick forests gave a plentiful supply of wood, and as these were thinned in one place either by the lumberman or glassmaker, or both, the latter moved to fresh supplies of fuel. This shifting of the industry within the State, it may be noted here, was much less marked in the latter half of the century when wood had given way to coal for fuel, and a permanent supply of the latter was available wherever the necessary railroad transportation had been developed. The early permanence of the industry in New York City and Brooklyn was doubtless the result of nearness to the metropolitan market, combined, perhaps, with plentiful fuel supplies in the forests of Long Island, or at other points easily reached by cheap water transportation.

Two fairly distinct periods may be marked off in the history of New York's glass industry during the second half of the nine-

*In 1818 a new window-glass factory was started in Rensselaer county. From the census of 1820 it appears there were then two window-glass factories in Madison county, one window-glass and one crown-glass factory in Oneida county, and two window-glass works in Ulster county. In 1820 a glass factory was built in New York City, and another was erected in Brooklyn in 1823. In the latter year there was a large glass-globe manufactory at Albany. Three flint-glass factories in New York City or vicinity were reported to the tariff convention held there in 1831. In 1832 a crown-glass factory was started in Clinton county. In 1845 a glass works was built at Durhamville in Oneida county. (Weeks p. 94.)

†Thus, in 1860 (figures for 1850 not being available), there were nine factories in New York, Kings and Queens counties, leaving but nine for the remainder of the State, and of the actual or prospective up-State glass counties enumerated by Clinton in 1810, Albany, Madison, Ontario and Rensselaer were not in the list at all, while Oneida had but one factory (5 in 1810), and Erie, Jefferson, Oswego, Saratoga and Wayne had become producers of glass.

‡See Weeks, op. cit. p. 94.

teenth century. The first was from 1850 to 1880, and was characterized by a strong growth in each decade,* so that in the latter year the output was equal to three times that at the middle of the century. The second period covers the last two decades, and witnessed a decided check in growth between 1880 and 1890, while the product barely showed a gain in value in the last decade. As a result of the growth to 1880 New York stood third among the States in the value of glass produced. In 1890, however, it had dropped to fifth place and in 1900 to sixth. This decline in rank in the last two decades is not chiefly due to the retarded development here of the last two decades, but rather both of these facts are the result of a general movement of the industry westward, consequent upon the discovery and use of natural gas, which is superior to coal as a glass-making fuel, first in Ohio and later in Indiana, and the consequent rise of these two States to second and fourth places.† It may be noted in this connection that the growth of New York's glass industry in the period to 1880 was undoubtedly made possible only by the State's proximity to the Pennsylvania coal fields. Coal was probably first used in the industry here shortly before the middle of the century, but very soon thereafter it became a necessity, both because wood had become scarcer and was inferior to coal. Although the State itself was without native supplies it lay so near to the great sources in Pennsylvania that railway transportation easily brought the necessary fuel to the New York glass manu-

*The gain between 1860 and 1880 was more evenly distributed between the two decades than appears in the introductory table above, as the currency values of 1870 must be reduced about 20 per cent. for comparison with other years.

†The position of New York relative to other important glass producing States at each of the last three censuses is shown in the following table:

State.	Per cent of value of U. S. product.			Rank.		
	1880.	1890.	1900.	1880	1890.	1900.
Pennsylvania.....	41.2	41.8	38.9	1	1	1
Indiana.....	3.7	7.3	26.1	8	4	2
New Jersey.....	13.3	12.7	9.0	2	3	3
Ohio.....	7.3	13.8	8.1	4	2	4
Illinois.....	4.3	5.8	5.0	6	6	5
New York.....	11.5	6.6	4.9	3	5	6
West Virginia.....	3.5	2.3	3.3	9	9	7
Missouri.....	4.4	3.0	1.4	5	8	8
Maryland.....	2.8	3.1	1.0	10	7	9
Massachusetts.....	4.0	1.0	0.7	7	10	10

facturer so that the industry's continued development here was possible.

The following table shows the kinds of glass manufactured in New York State in 1900:

GLASS MADE IN NEW YORK IN 1900			
Kind.	Quantity.	Value.	Rank of New York.
Building glass:			
Window glass 50-foot boxes.....	89,522	\$243,085	5
Cathedral glass, sq. ft.....	543,282	46,694	4
Other building glass.....		57,011	1
Total.....		\$346,790	5
Pressed and blown glass:			
Lamps, dos.....	15,599	\$7,447	5
Chimneys, dos.....	186,800	96,707	5
Lantern globes, dos.....	162,038	189,629	1
Shades, globes, gas and electric goods, dos.....	312,500	520,000	2
Opal ware, dos.....	1,000	1,500	6
All other pressed and blown glass.....		358,601	1
Total.....		\$1,173,784	5
Bottles and jars:			
Prescription vials and druggists' wares, gross.....	81,803	\$203,734	5
Beers, sodas and minerals, gross.....	134,364	495,398	4
Liquors and flasks, gross.....	44,171	110,221	6
Milk jars, gross.....	6,938	33,863	5
Fruit jars, gross.....	31,235	128,965	4
Patent and proprietary glass.....	57,224	120,543	5
Packers and preservers, gross.....	11,430	33,706	6
Demijohns and carboys, gross.....	10,929	18,896	4
All other bottles and jars.....		49,950	5
Total.....		\$1,195,276	5
Value of all other pressed and blown ware.....		41,128	4
Total—pressed and blown, bottles and jars.....		\$2,410,188	6
GRAND TOTAL.....		\$2,756,978	6

In building glass New York's production is comparatively insignificant. Less window glass is made here now than in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. There has been developed recently in New York City, however, the manufacture of expensive "art glass" of such high grade that it attracted attention from the glass men of all countries at the Paris Exposition, and in this new field the State stands first. Window glass was manufactured in 1900 by three factories in Ithaca and one each in Canastota and Durhamville. Cathedral and other building glass are Kings county products.

New York's importance in the glass industry is due entirely to the pressed and blown glassware and bottles and jars which she

produces. Brooklyn borough, of the metropolis, is the chief center in this branch, with nearly one-third of the establishments and over one-third of the employees for the State, and producing nearly all classes of articles, but particularly pressed and blown ware. Pressed and blown products are in fact produced to any extent worthy of mention outside of Kings county and two establishments in the neighboring county of Queens, only in Corning and Port Jervis with one factory each, that at Corning being one of the largest in the State. Bottles and jars are produced in Brooklyn, but also in large quantities in nine establishments in Binghamton, Clyde, Lancaster, Lockport, Olean (2), Poughkeepsie and Rochester (2), and all but two of these are large establishments with over 100 wage-earners each.

While nature has not endowed New York with the resources to enable her to sustain any such important glass-making industry as the coal and natural gas States, in the manufacture of products made from glass (cutting, staining, ornamenting, etc.) she has developed an industry in which her position is pre-eminent among the States, and which puts her in the third place in the combined glass industries. This has been a growth of the last forty years, but an exceedingly rapid one, from a product of a little over \$50,000 in 1860 to one over sixty times as great in 1900. In the latter year the value of New York's product in this class of goods was equal to 40.6 per cent of the total for the United States and was nearly three times that of any other State.*

There is considerable specialization and localization in this branch of the glass industry in New York State. Of the 135 establishments, 105, with about 60 per cent of the employees, are in Greater New York, chiefly in Manhattan borough (77 establishments), the remainder being in Brooklyn. Various products

*The value of product in 1900 in the four leading States was as follows:—

GLASS CUTTING, STAINING AND ORNAMENTING, 1900.

	Value of product.
United States.....	\$8,776,006
New York.....	\$3,559,236
Pennsylvania.....	1,262,983
Illinois.....	1,158,338
Missouri.....	872,125

are made in the metropolis, first in importance being bevelled and polished glass, followed by cut glass, with important interests in stained and decorated glass. Outside of New York City by far the most important product is cut glass, manufactured chiefly in Corning. This city in the southern tier of counties has become an important center for the production of this ware, and five large concerns there employed between 500 and 600 hands in 1900, or more than one-fourth the total number employed in the combined group of glass products here considered. There are also two important cut glass establishments in Port Jervis and Jamestown. The remaining factories in the State making products from glass are of smaller size and engaged in manufacturing different products, cut or stained glass most frequently, at various places in the State.

The manufacture of mirrors, which is classed as a separate industry in the census statistics, is another important branch of the glass manufacture of New York. As shown in the following table, there are thirty-six establishments employing about 1,000 wage-earners at this work, nearly all (913 out of 944) being in New York City.

THE STONE, GLASS AND CLAY INDUSTRIES IN 1850 AND 1900

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Wage- earners.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	
						Gross.	Net.
1a. Paving and Paving Materials.							
Total—1900.....	168	\$12,454,065	4,691	\$2,169,832	\$3,469,564	\$7,503,566	\$4,034,002
1b. Cut Stone and Monumental Work.							
Marble and stone work.....	449	\$9,037,390	6,360	\$4,131,267	\$4,469,228	\$12,354,313	\$7,885,085
Monuments and tombstones.....	408	2,773,915	1,523	988,962	1,865,997	4,018,349	2,182,352
Mantels; houses and whetstones; millstones, etc ..	12	707,778	349	238,630	306,433	834,291	528,858
Total—1900.....	869	\$12,519,083	8,232	\$5,358,859	\$6,640,658	\$17,208,953	\$10,566,295
Stone and marble quarries—1850.....	273	852,320	2,391	849,456	840,975	2,206,255	1,364,280
2. Abrasives, Earth Grinding, Etc.							
Total—1900.....	35	\$5,970,554	396	\$198,080	\$610,075	\$1,200,835	\$580,760
3. Lime, Cement, Plaster.							
Total—1900.....	117	\$8,447,923	3,890	\$1,753,212	\$2,408,569	\$6,188,342	\$3,779,773
Lime.....	94	141,545	428	105,576	116,990	312,159	166,199
Cement, for building purposes.....	24	225,625	234	66,612	130,476	266,140	135,965
Plaster; whitening.....	102	259,090	200	54,516	160,339	303,085	142,746
Total—1850.....	220	\$626,260	862	\$226,704	\$406,774	\$681,394	\$474,610
4a. Brick and Tile.							
Total—1900.....	217	\$8,740,660	6,737	\$2,764,879	\$1,108,595	\$5,684,320	\$4,575,725
Total—1850.....	246	693,705	3,311	862,392	341,095	1,485,034	1,143,939
4b. Pottery Products.							
Total—1900.....	89	\$4,200,627	2,377	\$918,347	\$591,431	\$2,590,748	\$1,999,317
Total—1850.....	43	171,550	298	94,440	53,469	240,182	186,713
5. Glass.							
Glass.....	27	\$2,242,834	2,556	\$1,305,264	\$899,590	\$2,756,978	\$1,847,388
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	135	1,621,422	2,063	1,074,070	1,006,241	3,598,236	2,182,995
Mirrors.....	36	1,456,184	944	522,678	2,502,884	3,947,113	1,444,227
Total—1900.....	198	\$5,320,440	5,563	\$2,902,012	\$4,808,715	\$10,263,327	\$6,454,612
Glass—1850.....	18	393,300	940	310,524	200,880	\$10,781,575	\$5,580,745
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,693	\$57,653,262	31,876	\$16,065,221	\$19,637,697	\$50,638,091	\$31,000,494
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,800	2,737,135	7,802	2,543,516	1,843,143	5,568,430	3,780,287

XI. FISHERIES

The census of 1850, with which comparative statistics of manufactures almost uniformly begin, included 192 establishments that could not be assigned to any of the foregoing ten groups. The principal one of these was the fisheries, for which the census reported 29 firms with \$495,500 of capital invested, employing 608 workers at an annual expenditure of \$153,024 in wages, and obtaining sea food of the value of \$353,775. Fisheries are no longer included in the census of manufactures, and the statistics most nearly comparable with the foregoing are those published by the United States Fish Commission, which in 1901 collected information concerning the ocean fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States (New York to Virginia). According to the Commission's report for 1902, which contains this information, the New York catch of 1901 amounted to 228,092,285 pounds of fish, oysters, etc., valued at \$3,894,270. This amount is exceeded only by Maine, New Jersey and Virginia, and as it includes only the catch of the coast fisheries, including the Hudson river, it does not represent the entire fisheries product of New York State.* There are important fisheries also in Lakes Erie and Ontario, and minor fisheries in the St. Lawrence, Niagara, Seneca and Oneida rivers, and the numerous lakes scattered throughout the State, notably Champlain, George, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga, Kenka, Skaneateles, Canandaigua, Chautauqua, Mill Site, Conesus and Otsego. The fisheries of Lake Ontario, that portion of Lake Erie within the boundaries of the State, and of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers amount each year to approximately 8,000,000 pounds, with a value to the fishermen of about \$250,000, while the fisheries of the interior lakes and rivers amounted last year to about 800,000 pounds, which sold for about \$65,000. The number of persons engaged directly in the fisheries amounted last year to about 14,000. The number of persons employed in the coastal fisheries in 1901 was 11,564, distributed as follows:

*These figures do not, of course, include the fish caught by sportsmen, which do not enter into commerce, although the sport brings thousands of dollars into the State

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AND YIELD OF THE COAST FISHERIES OF NEW YORK IN 1901.

COUNTIES.	On vessels fishing.	On vessels trans- porting.	In shore or boat fisheries.	Shores- men.	Total number engaged.	Value of catch.
Albany.....	.....	.....	132	.....	132	\$4,579
Columbia.....	.....	.....	266	4	270	20,528
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	299	.....	299	35,886
Greene.....	.....	.....	126	.....	126	8,823
Kings.....	37	51	418	29	535	398,343
Nassau.....	169	73	739	13	994	511,345
New York.....	635	20	38	2,077	2,770	494,056
Orange.....	.....	.....	114	.....	114	12,546
Putnam.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	2,183
Queens.....	15	54	236	6	311	199,565
Rensselaer.....	.....	.....	132	.....	132	4,007
Richmond.....	194	120	451	16	781	319,723
Rockland.....	.....	.....	117	.....	117	11,578
Suffolk.....	2,072	137	1,396	742	4,347	1,780,688
Ulster.....	.....	.....	352	1	353	32,128
Westchester.....	9	.....	254	.....	263	58,302
Total.....	3,131	455	5,090	2,888	11,564	\$3,894,270

The enumerators of occupations in 1900 returned only 3,537 persons in the class of fishermen, which is about the number employed on fishing vessels alone, if the lake fisheries were added to the figures above; but it is to be remembered that the fishing season lasts for only a few months, and many persons may then work along that line who have some other occupation upon which they chiefly depend for livelihood. Thus the catch of the 132 fishermen in Albany was valued at \$4,579, or only \$35 per man, while the average yearly earnings of the fishermen in Suffolk county, who make more of a profession of fishing, were only \$270.

A most wonderful variety of fishery products is gathered by the fishermen of this State. On the seacoast side fifty-four different species of fish and other water denizens are secured, while on the Great Lakes twenty-two are taken, and on the interior lakes and rivers fifteen species. The principal products of the coastal waters are oysters, menhaden, bluefish, shad, squeteaque or weak fish, hard clams or quahogs, soft clams, scallops and mackerel. On the Great Lakes the principal species are lake herring, pike, perch (which includes the wall-eyed pike, blue pike and sauger), white fish, catfish and bullheads, sturgeon and yellow perch, while on the interior lakes and rivers the principal species are muskallonge, bullheads, black bass, lake trout, smelts, white fish (known locally as frost fish), and frogs. As a result of this great variety but few of the fishery products found in

waters north of the Mason and Dixon line are absent from the waters of the State. In some branches of the fisheries, notably blue-fish, white-fish and scallops, New York leads all the States.

PRODUCTS OF THE COAST FISHERIES OF NEW YORK IN 1901

SPECIES.	Pounds.	Value.	SPECIES.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives.....	1,363,614	\$19,106	Spots.....	4,800	\$206
Blue-fish.....	9,350,502	473,366	Squeteague.....	2,346,683	73,939
Bonito.....	194,727	7,307	Striped bass.....	71,840	9,102
Bullheads.....	135,585	6,788	Sturgeon.....	112,626	6,108
Butter-fish.....	590,682	25,809	Caviar.....	4,291	2,215
Carp, American.....	89,072	4,894	Suckers.....	129,802	6,129
Carp, German.....	281,494	17,142	Sun-fish.....	12,875	1,099
Cat-fish.....	38,559	2,034	Swell-fish.....	134,870	101
Cero.....	1,570	123	Tautog.....	49,662	1,798
Cod.....	1,172,291	51,921	Tomcod or frost-fish.....	38,800	1,162
Eels.....	722,859	50,033	Whitebait.....	24,510	1,784
Flounders.....	1,274,308	49,949	Whiting.....	33,975	480
Haddock.....	160,703	6,516			
Hake.....	36,580	880	Crabs, hard.....	791,725	4,993
Herring, salted.....	180,000	2,025	Crabs, soft.....	640,440	2,104
King-fish.....	29,826	3,418	Lobsters.....	183,539	21,742
Ling.....	26,140	516	Squid.....	180,846	5,114
Mackerel.....	507,838	19,454	Clams, hard, public reefs.....	61,404,288	232,121
Menhaden.....	180,409,767	454,505	Clams, hard, private areas.....	274,080	25,565
Mummichog.....	140,000	800	Clams, soft.....	2779,480	58,843
Perch, white.....	51,987	3,390	Oysters, m'k't, public reefs.....	638,360	3,554
Perch, yellow.....	25,893	2,014	Oysters, market, private areas.....	12,342,561	1,700,431
Pike.....	2,050	185	Oysters, seed, public reefs.....	237,230	16,550
Pollock.....	42,581	1,240	Oysters, seed, private areas.....	33,571,295	252,005
Salmon.....	163	78	Mussels.....	262,400	1,860
Scup.....	804,589	25,379	Scallops.....	1,109,724	107,337
Sea bass.....	231,517	15,216	Terrapin.....	340	340
Sea robins.....	385,000	433	Shells.....	2,286,000	1,330
Shad.....	3,432,472	110,682			
Sheepshead.....	100	12			
Skates.....	139,200	140			
Span. mackerel.....	4,104	933	Total.....	228,092,285	\$3,894,270

a 121,320 in number.

d 77,945 bushels.

g 33,890 bushels.

j 184,954 bushels.

b 175,536 bushels.

e 5,480 bushels.

h 510,135 bushels.

k 38,100 bushels

c 9,260 bushels.

f 1,763,223 bushels.

i 10,240 bushels.

Of the total value of the coastal fisheries of New York, oysters represent about one-half. A notable feature of this industry is that it is now almost wholly dependent on the growing of oysters on private areas, which a few years ago were entirely barren and unproductive. At the present time only about one per cent of the total product is obtained from the natural reefs, and most of these are used as seed for the planted ground. One of the most interesting of the recent developments in the oyster industry of New York is the extensive planting of seed oysters at the eastern end of Long Island, especially in the vicinity of Greenport and Southold. This began ten years ago, and at present about 350,000 bushels are planted annually, the seed being ob-

tained from Long Island Sound. The oysters in those waters grow very rapidly, but, not fattening readily, they are usually taken up within a year and again planted in Great South Bay and elsewhere. An offset to the development of oyster-planting in Peconic Bay is the decrease in this industry in Shinnecock Bay, on the south side of Long Island. In 1898 the private areas in that bay yielded 43,000 bushels of oysters, worth about \$1 per bushel; but, owing to the failure on the part of the town authorities to secure the planters in their holdings of ground, the planting has almost ceased. In 1901 less than 2,000 bushels were taken from private areas and no seed was planted.

A new departure in the fishery industries of New York, and one which gives promise of extensive development, is the cultivation of hard clams or quahogs. During the last three or four years many thousands of bushels of small clams have been bedded on private areas on the south side of Long Island. Comparatively few of these were marketed previous to 1901; in that year 9,260 bushels were sold for \$25,565. The increasing scarcity of clams on the public areas, and the high market price which now prevails indicate that the cultivation of this mollusk will be greatly extended. The popularity of small clams is constantly increasing in the markets, and in time their cultivation on the south side of Long Island may even rival oyster-culture.

The blue-fish fishery is the most important carried on from the City of New York, being prosecuted mainly by vessels sailing from Fulton market. It is now prosecuted the greater part of the year, the fleet leaving in March and going as far south as Cape Fear, N. C., to meet the fish on their northward migration, and they are then kept busy until late in November.

The yield of menhaden in New York is second only to that in Virginia, 300,682,545 being secured in 1901. Of these, 233,667 were landed at oil and fertilizer factories in Maine, 25,703,000 in Rhode Island, 154,102,335 in Delaware, and 33,118,338 in Texas, as they were caught in those respective localities. The greater part of the menhaden business of the American Fisheries Company is now transacted in this State, and as some of the best factories are located here they give employment to a large

force of men, both on the steamers catching the fish and in the factories on shore.

The shad fishery of the Hudson river in 1901 showed a most remarkable increase over previous seasons, and the greater part of this was retained during the seasons of 1902 and 1903. The sturgeon fishery, however, shows a bad falling off. This condition, however, prevails all along the Atlantic coast, and it is probably only a question of a short time when sturgeon will cease to exist as a commercial product.

The investment in the coast fisheries of New York in 1901 was as follows:

ITEMS.	No.	Value.
Vessels.....	633	\$1,241,215
Tonnage.....	11,641	.....
Outfit.....	.....	354,176
Boats.....	4,666	317,447
Seines.....	335	53,075
Gill nets.....	3,918	67,347
Pound nets, traps, and weirs.....	248	67,645
Fyke nets.....	7,212	34,860
Stop nets.....	.....	.....
Dip nets.....	101	155
Lines.....	.....	6,694
Eel pots.....	7,526	7,301
Lobster pots.....	4,986	8,350
Dredges, tongs, nippers, rakes, and hoes.....	.....	39,159
Crab scrapes.....	.....	.....
Other apparatus.....	.....	121
Shore and accessory property.....	.....	4,221,226
Cash capital.....	.....	3,025,500
Total investment.....	.....	<u>\$9,444,271</u>

One of the most noteworthy changes in the fisheries is the extensive adoption of auxiliary power (usually gasoline or naphtha) in the vessels and boats, which makes the work to a large extent independent of weather conditions. This change is especially noticeable in the oyster and pound net fisheries.

As only two counties of New York abut upon Lake Erie, her fisheries on that lake are necessarily somewhat limited. There has been a considerable increase, especially of white-fish, in the last few years, however, with a promise of even better in the future. The principal fishing is done by means of steam tugs, using gill nets, which have their headquarters at Dunkirk and Buffalo. At Buffalo ice fishing is carried on each winter.

There is no very noticeable feature in connection with the fisheries of the interior lakes and rivers, as the State authorities keep close watch upon them, and usually permit the fishermen to take only the commoner varieties. In Mill Site lake, in Jefferson county, the fishermen are permitted to take herring with gill nets, while in Seneca lake the same form of apparatus is permitted for lake trout. In Cayuga lake fyke nets are used in catching common fish, such as bullheads, suckers and dog-fish, while seines are used in Oneida lake for catching black suckers. On the other lakes spears, set lines, "tip ups" and hand lines are generally employed. On the Oneida and Seneca rivers eel traps are employed for catching eels, which are subsequently smoked.

In the City of New York an immense business is carried on independent of the regular fisheries, in the smoking, salting and canning of various fishery products, while the wholesale trade of the city in fresh fishery products is something enormous, Fulton market being a clearing house for the surplus fresh fish of the country. The city of Buffalo also does a large business in the handling of fresh fish and the preparation of secondary products.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS

- I. Population of New York by Counties, 1790 to 1900, with Increase in 1890-1900, and Area in 1900.
- II. Occupations of the People of New York State and New York City in 1900.

AGRICULTURE

- III. Acreage and Production of Principal Cereals in New York, 1867-1901.
- IV. Number and Acreage of Farms, Value of Farm Property and of Farm Products in Each County of New York in 1900.
- V. Dairy Produce and Other Animal Products of Farms in Each County of New York in 1899.
- VI. Farm Crops of Each County in 1899.
- VII. Fruits and Nursery Products of Each County in 1899.

MANUFACTURES

- VIII. Value of Manufactured Products in Each County, 1850 to 1900.
- IX. Manufactures by Counties, 1900.
- X. Manufactures of Cities and Villages, 1900.
- XI. Manufactures by Industries, 1900.
- XII. Number of Factories and Employees in the Industries of the Principal Cities and Villages, Arranged by Counties, 1900.
- XIII. Capital Invested, Wages Paid, Cost of Material and Value of Products Manufactured in the Several Industries of the Principal Cities and Villages, 1900.
- XIV. Local Distribution of Fourteen Leading Industries of New York, 1900.
- XV. Number of Factories and Operatives in Certain Leading Industries, 1900, by Counties.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF NEW

COUNTIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
The State....	340,120	589,051	659,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735
1 Albany.....	75,736	34,103	34,661	38,116	53,520	68,593	93,279	113,917
2 Allegany.....			1,942	9,330	26,276	40,975	37,808	41,881
3 Broome.....			8,130	14,343	17,579	22,338	30,660	35,906
4 Cattaraugus.....				4,090	16,724	28,872	38,950	43,886
5 Cayuga.....		15,907	29,843	38,897	47,948	50,338	55,458	55,767
6 Chautauqua.....				12,568	34,671	47,975	50,493	58,422
7 Chemung.....						20,732	28,821	26,917
8 Chenango.....		16,087	21,704	31,215	37,238	40,785	40,811	40,934
9 Clinton.....	1,614	18,516	8,002	12,070	19,344	28,157	40,047	45,735
10 Columbia.....	27,732	35,472	32,390	38,330	39,907	43,252	43,073	47,172
11 Cortland.....			8,869	16,507	23,791	24,607	25,140	26,294
12 Delaware.....		10,228	20,303	26,587	33,024	35,396	39,834	42,465
13 Dutchess.....	45,266	47,775	51,363	46,615	60,926	52,398	58,992	64,941
14 Erie.....					35,719	62,465	100,963	141,971
15 Essex.....		(†)	9,477	12,811	19,287	23,634	31,148	28,214
16 Franklin.....			2,617	4,439	11,312	16,518	25,102	30,837
17 Fulton.....						18,049	20,171	24,162
18 Genesee.....			12,588	58,065	52,147	59,587	28,488	32,189
19 Greene.....		13,074	19,536	22,996	29,525	30,446	33,126	31,980
20 Hamilton.....				1,251	1,325	1,907	2,188	3,024
21 Herkimer.....		14,503	22,046	30,945	35,870	37,477	38,244	40,561
22 Jefferson.....			15,140	32,952	48,493	60,984	68,153	69,825
23 Kings.....	4,495	5,740	8,303	11,187	20,535	47,613	138,882	279,122
24 Lewis.....			6,433	9,227	15,239	17,830	24,564	28,580
25 Livingston.....					27,729	35,140	40,875	39,546
26 Madison.....			25,144	32,208	39,038	40,008	43,072	43,545
27 Monroe.....					49,855	64,902	87,650	100,648
28 Montgomery.....	28,848	22,051	41,214	37,561	43,715	35,818	31,992	30,866
29 Nassau.....								
30 New York.....	33,131	60,515	96,373	123,706	202,589	312,710	515,547	813,669
31 Niagara.....			8,971	22,990	18,482	31,132	42,276	50,399
32 Oneida.....		22,258	33,792	50,997	71,326	85,310	99,566	105,202
33 Onondaga.....		7,698	25,987	41,467	58,973	67,911	85,890	90,686
34 Ontario.....	1,075	15,218	42,032	88,267	40,288	43,501	43,929	44,563
35 Orange.....	18,492	29,355	34,347	41,213	45,366	50,739	57,145	63,812
36 Orleans.....					17,732	25,127	28,501	28,717
37 Oswego.....				12,374	27,119	43,619	62,198	75,958
38 Otsego.....		21,343	38,802	44,856	51,372	49,628	48,638	50,157
39 Putnam.....				11,268	12,628	12,825	14,138	14,002
40 Queens.....	16,014	16,916	19,336	21,519	22,460	30,324	36,833	57,391
41 Rensselaer.....		30,351	36,309	40,114	49,424	60,259	73,363	86,328
42 Richmond.....	3,835	4,564	5,347	6,135	7,082	10,965	15,061	25,492
43 Rockland.....		6,353	7,758	8,837	9,388	11,975	16,962	22,492
44 St. Lawrence.....			7,885	16,037	36,354	56,706	68,817	83,689
45 Saratoga.....		24,564	33,147	36,052	38,679	40,553	45,646	51,729
46 Schenectady.....			10,201	12,476	12,347	17,387	20,054	20,002
47 Schoharie.....		9,808	18,945	23,187	27,902	32,358	33,548	34,469
48 Schuyler.....								18,840
49 Seneca.....			16,609	23,619	21,041	24,874	25,441	28,138
50 Steuben.....		1,788	7,246	21,989	33,851	46,138	63,771	66,690
51 Suffolk.....	16,440	19,735	21,113	23,930	26,780	32,469	36,922	43,275
52 Sullivan.....			6,108	8,900	12,364	15,629	25,088	32,385
53 Tioga.....		7,109	7,899	16,971	27,690	20,527	24,880	28,748
54 Tompkins.....				20,681	36,545	37,948	38,746	31,409
55 Ulster.....	29,397	24,855	26,576	30,934	36,550	45,822	59,384	76,381
56 Warren.....				9,453	11,796	13,422	17,199	21,434
57 Washington.....	14,042	35,792	44,289	38,831	42,635	41,080	44,750	45,904
58 Wayne.....					33,643	42,057	44,953	47,762
59 Westchester.....	24,003	27,373	30,272	32,638	36,456	48,686	58,263	99,497
60 Wyoming.....							31,981	31,968
61 Yates.....					19,009	20,444	20,590	20,290

*Exclusive of persons on Indian reservations.
 to New York since 1890.

†Clinton and Essex reported together and credited

YORK BY COUNTIES: 1790 TO 1900

1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	INCREASE,* 1890-1900		DECREASE,* 1890-1900.		Land area (in square miles).	Popula- tion per square mile.
				Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.		
4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	1,265,257	21.1			47,620	153
133,052	154,890	164,555	165,571	1,016	0.6			528	314
40,814	41,810	43,240	41,501			1,739	4.0	1,018	37
44,103	49,483	62,973	69,149	6,176	9.8			696	99
43,909	55,806	60,866	65,643	2,795	4.6			1,330	49
59,550	65,081	65,302	66,234	932	1.4			722	92
59,327	65,342	75,202	88,314	13,081	17.4			1,062	83
35,281	43,065	48,265	54,063	5,798	12.0			394	137
40,564	39,891	37,776	36,568			1,208	3.2	847	43
47,947	50,897	46,437	47,430	993	2.1			1,041	46
47,044	47,928	46,172	43,211			2,961	6.4	647	67
25,173	25,825	28,657	27,576			1,081	3.8	486	57
42,972	42,721	45,496	46,413	917	2.0			1,531	30
74,041	79,184	77,879	81,670	3,791	4.9			800	102
178,699	219,884	322,981	433,686	109,400	33.9			1,040	417
29,042	34,515	33,052	30,707			2,345	7.1	1,834	17
30,271	32,390	38,110	42,853	3,490	9.2			1,717	25
27,064	30,985	37,650	42,842	5,192	13.8			486	88
31,606	32,806	33,265	34,561	950	2.9			484	71
31,832	32,695	31,596	31,478			120	0.4	644	49
2,960	3,923	4,762	4,947	185	3.9			1,747	3
39,929	42,669	45,608	51,049	5,441	11.9			1,426	36
65,415	66,103	68,806	76,748	7,942	11.5			1,252	61
419,921	599,495	838,547	1,166,682	328,035	39.1			77	15,150
28,699	31,416	29,806	27,427			2,379	8.0	1,265	22
38,309	39,562	37,801	37,059			742	2.0	635	58
43,522	44,112	42,892	40,545			2,347	5.5	649	62
117,868	144,903	189,586	217,854	28,268	14.9			643	339
34,457	38,315	45,699	47,488	1,789	3.9			399	119
			55,448	55,448				252	220
942,292	1,206,299	1,515,301	2,050,600	535,299	35.3			63	32,549
50,437	54,173	62,491	74,961	12,133	19.4			522	144
110,008	115,475	122,922	132,800	9,878	8.0			1,180	113
104,183	117,893	146,247	168,735	21,958	15.0			794	213
45,108	49,541	48,453	49,605	1,152	2.4			652	76
80,902	88,220	97,859	103,859	6,000	6.1			849	122
27,689	30,128	30,803	30,164			639	2.1	396	76
77,941	77,911	71,883	70,881			1,002	1.4	974	73
48,967	51,397	50,861	48,939			1,922	3.8	978	50
15,420	15,181	14,849	13,787			1,062	7.2	239	58
73,803	90,574	128,059	152,999	24,940	19.5			129	1,186
99,549	115,328	124,511	121,697			2,814	2.3	664	183
33,029	38,991	51,693	67,021	15,328	29.7			57	1,176
25,213	27,690	35,162	38,298	3,136	8.9			180	213
84,826	85,997	85,048	89,083	4,035	4.7			2,810	32
51,529	55,156	57,663	61,089	3,426	5.9			830	74
21,347	23,538	29,797	46,852	17,055	57.2			210	223
33,340	32,910	29,164	26,854			2,310	7.9	648	41
18,989	18,842	16,711	15,811			900	5.4	339	47
27,823	29,278	28,227	28,114			113	0.4	328	85
67,717	77,586	81,473	82,822	1,349	1.7			1,401	59
46,924	53,888	62,491	77,582	15,091	24.1			918	85
34,550	32,491	31,031	32,306	1,275	4.1			967	33
30,572	32,673	29,935	27,951			1,984	6.6	518	54
33,178	34,445	32,923	33,830	907	2.8			477	71
84,075	85,838	87,062	88,422	1,360	1.6			1,128	78
22,592	25,179	27,866	29,943	2,077	7.5			895	33
49,568	47,871	45,690	45,624			66	0.1	797	57
47,710	51,700	49,729	48,660			1,069	2.1	624	78
131,348	108,988	146,772	184,257	37,485	25.5			450	409
29,164	30,907	31,193	30,413			780	2.5	603	50
19,595	21,087	21,001	20,318			683	3.3	348	58

to Clinton in 1800 *Nassau organised from part of Queens in 1899. †Part of Westchester annexed

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PERSONS PURSUING EACH OCCUPATION, IN 1900, IN NEW YORK STATE AND IN NEW YORK CITY

OCCUPATIONS.	NEW YORK STATE.			NEW YORK CITY.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Population 10 years of age and over....	5,801,682	2,877,822	2,923,860	1,328,431	1,555,737
All occupations.....	2,996,474	2,324,429	672,045	1,102,571	367,437
I. Agricultural pursuits.....	375,990	363,619	12,371	10,134	440
Agricultural laborers.....	148,456	146,990	1,466	5,893	248
Dairymen and dairywomen.....	451	417	34	91	1
Farmers, planters and overseers.....	216,152	205,640	10,512	1,926	67
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.....	7,741	7,404	337	1,970	122
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	1,666	1,665	1	116	.....
Stock raisers, herders and drovers.....	386	382	4	84	2
Wood choppers.....	674	674	.....	44	.....
Other agricultural pursuits.....	464	447	17	10	.....
II. Professional service.....	159,393	107,689	51,704	60,853	22,422
Actors, professional showmen, etc.....	9,329	6,451	2,878	4,733	2,629
Architects, designers, draughtsmen, etc.....	6,316	5,906	410	3,966	349
Artists and teachers of art.....	5,695	3,716	1,979	2,924	1,061
Clergymen.....	9,672	9,161	511	2,833	301
Dentists.....	3,342	3,234	108	1,509	73
Electricians.....	11,414	11,336	78	8,131	66
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors.....	5,890	5,874	16	3,321	12
Journalists.....	4,800	4,435	365	2,833	244
Lawyers.....	14,759	14,635	124	7,811	78
Literary and scientific persons.....	3,472	2,434	1,038	1,709	605
Musicians and teachers of music.....	15,792	8,962	6,830	6,429	3,281
Officials (government).....	8,742	8,243	499	3,934	75
Physicians and surgeons.....	13,820	12,895	925	6,577	510
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	44,164	8,710	35,454	3,409	12,821
Other professional service.....	2,186	1,697	489	734	317
III. Domestic and personal service.....	673,374	407,834	265,540	206,215	146,722
Barbers and hairdressers.....	20,418	19,234	1,184	12,022	852
Bartenders.....	18,573	18,485	88	12,743	48
Boarding and lodging-house keepers.....	7,646	1,267	6,379	474	2,813
Hotel keepers.....	10,022	9,388	634	3,139	241
Housekeepers and stewards.....	18,012	1,875	16,137	1,366	5,152
Janitors and sextons.....	13,077	8,781	4,296	6,184	4,041
Laborers (not specified).....	247,564	242,708	4,856	98,531	1,714
Launderers and laundresses.....	36,254	9,925	26,329	6,881	16,102
Nurses and midwives.....	21,458	2,917	18,541	1,342	9,762
Restaurant keepers.....	4,365	3,902	463	2,869	279
Saloon keepers.....	10,613	10,265	348	4,913	137
Servants and waiters.....	226,794	42,665	184,129	31,211	103,963
Soldiers, sailors and marines (U. S.).....	6,521	6,521	.....	3,707	.....
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.....	23,756	23,296	460	16,093	414
Other domestic and personal service.....	8,301	6,605	1,696	4,740	1,204
IV. Trade and Transportation.....	753,160	656,970	96,190	405,675	65,318
Agents.....	37,293	35,618	1,675	22,695	1,009
Bankers and brokers.....	11,614	11,533	81	7,112	67
Boatmen and sailors.....	15,521	15,471	50	8,188	30

Table II.—Continued

OCCUPATION.	NEW YORK STATE.			NEW YORK CITY.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
IV. Trade and Transportation—					
<i>Cont'd.</i>					
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	48,479	34,647	13,832	22,613	8,291
Clerks and copyists.....	123,837	109,355	14,482	80,564	9,057
Commercial travelers.....	11,413	11,310	103	4,761	43
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	81,556	81,417	139	51,063	105
Foremen and overseers.....	6,416	5,986	430	3,111	346
Hostlers.....	10,246	10,237	9	5,891	3
Hucksters and peddlers.....	18,313	17,665	648	12,635	517
Livery-stable keepers.....	3,051	3,021	30	967	16
Merchants and dealers (except whole-sale).....	118,896	112,535	6,361	68,085	4,199
Merchants and dealers (wholesale).....	6,472	6,407	65	4,599	54
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	18,742	16,648	2,094	13,451	1,906
Officials of banks and companies.....	8,786	8,627	159	4,360	97
Packers and shippers.....	9,836	6,310	3,526	3,963	2,518
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.).....	12,369	12,261	108	11,322	88
Salesmen and saleswomen.....	102,512	71,654	30,858	45,740	22,705
Steam railroad employees.....	49,953	49,764	189	11,831	73
Stenographers and typewriters.....	21,449	4,805	16,644	3,225	10,868
Street railway employees.....	10,979	10,976	3	7,375	3
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	1,484	1,484	.....	505	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	9,577	6,001	3,576	2,430	2,406
Undertakers.....	3,059	2,986	73	1,572	54
Other persons in trade and transportation.....	11,307	10,252	1,055	7,617	863
V. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....					
	1,034,557	788,317	246,240	419,694	132,535
BUILDING TRADES.					
Carpenters.....	72,210	72,126	84	29,904	48
Masons (brick and stone).....	25,290	25,234	56	12,913	37
Painters, glaziers and varnishers.....	48,953	48,608	345	27,135	251
Paper hangers.....	2,411	2,361	50	962	5
Plasterers.....	4,636	4,629	7	4,019	5
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	24,149	24,084	65	16,614	45
Roofers and slaters.....	2,112	2,112	.....	1,740	.....
Mechanics (not otherwise specified).....	1,225	1,224	1	570	1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.					
Oil well and oil works employees.....	1,223	1,218	5	345	2
Other chemical workers.....	3,157	2,763	394	479	205
CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.					
Brick and tile makers, etc.....	7,887	7,848	39	327	6
Glass workers.....	4,764	4,551	213	2,211	83
Marble and stone cutters.....	9,663	9,618	45	5,120	15
Potters.....	688	507	181	184	31
CLOTHING.					
Dressmakers.....	66,797	971	65,826	883	37,514
Hat and cap makers.....	7,155	4,797	2,358	2,619	1,379
Milliners.....	14,082	453	13,629	357	7,651
Seamstresses.....	27,770	2,990	24,780	2,762	18,108
Shirt, collar and cuff makers.....	19,542	4,002	15,540	1,766	1,728
Tailors and tailoresses.....	88,762	65,180	23,582	56,094	15,069
Other makers of clothing.....	8,378	2,372	6,006	1,847	4,782

Table II.—Continued

OCCUPATION.	NEW YORK STATE.			NEW YORK CITY.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
V. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—<i>Cont'd.</i>					
FISHING AND MINING.					
Fishermen and oystermen.....	3,537	3,528	9	1,439	4
Miners and quarrymen.....	5,195	5,181	14	326	1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.					
Bakers.....	17,279	16,600	679	12,060	307
Butchers.....	20,618	20,541	77	12,643	46
Butter and cheese makers.....	3,537	3,393	144	235	44
Confectioners.....	6,105	4,302	1,803	3,125	1,390
Millers.....	3,132	3,117	15	276	9
Other food preparers.....	2,538	1,750	788	917	122
IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.					
Blacksmiths.....	22,404	22,368	36	7,289	16
Iron and steel workers.....	31,540	31,252	288	10,372	139
Machinists.....	40,808	40,699	109	17,241	68
Steam boiler makers.....	4,478	4,477	1	1,946	.....
Stove, furnace and grate makers.....	1,342	1,333	9	262	6
Tool and cutlery makers.....	3,371	3,206	165	911	17
Wheelwrights.....	1,899	1,899	.....	958	.....
Wire workers.....	1,920	1,725	195	923	115
LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.					
Boot and shoe makers and repairers....	27,539	23,374	4,165	12,241	1,046
Harness and saddle makers and repairers.....	3,640	3,608	32	1,374	16
Leather curriers and tanners.....	6,468	6,165	303	1,535	256
Trunk and leather case makers, etc....	1,768	1,348	420	1,146	384
LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.					
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc....	2,326	2,230	96	1,509	69
Brewers and malsters.....	4,334	4,319	15	2,585	11
Distillers and rectifiers.....	200	200	.....	116	.....
LUMBER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.					
Cabinet makers.....	6,305	6,289	16	3,618	10
Coopers.....	5,469	5,467	12	2,776	7
Saw and planing-mill employees.....	6,710	6,686	24	1,141	13
Other woodworkers.....	18,947	17,709	1,238	9,106	442
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL					
Brass workers.....	5,163	5,037	126	3,659	113
Clock and watch makers and repairers..	2,836	2,577	259	1,770	213
Gold and silver workers.....	4,963	4,056	907	3,174	633
Tinplate and tinware makers.....	10,929	10,596	333	5,995	266
Other metal workers.....	7,654	7,341	313	4,275	204
PAPER AND PRINTING.					
Bookbinders.....	9,258	4,346	4,912	3,667	4,066
Box makers (paper).....	5,889	1,350	4,539	797	3,094
Engravers.....	2,887	2,786	101	2,221	68
Paper and pulp-mill operatives.....	6,948	5,778	1,170	980	612
Printers, lithographers and pressmen....	31,822	29,724	2,098	21,521	893

Table II.—Concluded

OCCUPATIONS.	NEW YORK STATE.			NEW YORK CITY.	
	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
V. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.					
TEXTILES.					
Bleachery and dyeworks operatives....	2,084	1,872	212	1,084	157
Carpet factory employees.....	5,910	2,517	3,393	414	751
Cotton-mill operatives.....	5,105	2,428	2,677	59	143
Hosiery and knitting-mill operatives...	11,386	3,935	7,451	161	396
Silk-mill operatives.....	6,153	2,532	3,621	1,847	2,366
Woolen-mill operatives.....	6,072	3,333	2,739	206	113
Other textile-mill operatives.....	13,722	6,718	7,004	1,974	2,404
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.					
Broom and brush makers.....	2,065	1,664	381	795	254
Charcoal, coke and lime burners.....	181	180	1	12	.....
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).	30,188	30,160	28	16,579	10
Glove makers.....	8,320	3,087	5,233	132	472
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	38,759	37,848	911	20,816	664
Model and pattern makers.....	2,181	2,088	93	831	87
Photographers.....	3,266	2,931	335	1,590	146
Rubber factory operatives.....	1,476	1,053	423	821	292
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives...	26,269	17,292	8,977	11,689	6,437
Upholsterers.....	6,071	5,546	525	3,341	385
Other miscellaneous industries.....	82,737	59,118	23,619	32,363	15,773

**TABLE III.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN
CEREALS IN NEW YORK, 1867-1901**

[Furnished by the Division of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Washington]

YEARS.	WHEAT.		CORN.		OATS.	
	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1867.....	568,965	8,250,000	641,447	19,500,000	1,450,381	38,000,000
1868.....	581,986	8,497,000	653,437	20,910,000	961,538	25,000,000
1869.....	609,375	9,750,000	704,797	19,100,000	892,857	31,250,000
1870.....	661,811	9,133,000	571,352	19,426,000	915,000	29,646,000
1871.....	557,500	9,589,000	529,787	17,483,000	834,015	32,610,000
1872.....	536,960	6,712,000	512,826	19,231,000	894,428	31,305,000
1873.....	522,000	7,047,000	570,710	17,692,000	888,645	27,548,000
1874.....	587,243	9,161,000	560,233	16,807,000	923,841	30,302,000
1875.....	650,000	5,200,000	580,882	19,750,000	1,140,625	36,500,000
1876.....	650,000	9,750,000	700,000	21,000,000	1,404,385	40,025,000
1877.....	711,111	12,800,000	709,375	22,700,000	1,371,428	48,000,000
1878.....	743,600	14,128,400	695,000	25,020,000	1,400,000	45,080,000
1879.....	716,400	10,746,000	688,000	22,704,000	1,288,000	39,928,000
1880.....	788,075	12,609,200	801,600	27,895,680	1,311,617	40,004,318
1881.....	780,200	10,844,000	761,500	20,085,000	1,324,700	38,160,000
1882.....	772,400	12,145,200	769,115	21,187,500	1,337,947	40,068,000
1883.....	780,124	8,035,200	761,423	17,512,700	1,344,637	42,071,400
1884.....	772,323	12,729,000	753,810	22,674,300	1,371,530	41,145,000
1885.....	687,367	10,565,000	731,196	22,448,000	1,385,245	38,676,000
1886.....	680,493	11,093,000	716,572	22,426,000	1,399,097	40,223,000
1887.....	666,883	10,137,000	709,406	23,410,000	1,413,088	33,208,000
1888.....	660,214	9,309,000	705,859	22,870,000	1,398,957	40,570,000
1889.....	647,010	8,929,000	698,800	20,475,000	1,384,967	36,009,000
1890.....	640,540	9,288,000	642,896	17,101,000	1,343,418	23,913,000
1891.....	640,540	10,633,000	694,328	22,080,000	1,329,984	41,894,000
1892.....	518,837	8,405,000	527,689	17,414,000	1,383,183	38,729,000
1893.....	472,142	6,846,059	517,135	15,255,483	1,258,697	30,208,728
1894.....	425,500	6,297,400	491,278	13,854,040	1,371,980	30,320,758
1895.....	403,374	7,301,069	506,016	18,014,170	1,440,579	45,666,354
1896.....	396,873	6,349,968	526,257	17,892,738	1,512,608	49,916,064
1897.....	344,608	7,374,611	494,682	15,335,142	1,482,356	45,953,036
1898.....	379,069	8,036,263	474,895	15,671,535	1,408,238	38,726,545
1899.....	378,690	7,005,765	503,389	15,605,059	1,464,568	45,401,608
1900.....	367,015	6,496,166	538,626	17,236,032	1,596,379	44,538,974
1901.....	597,823	7,831,481	626,437	20,672,421	1,298,592	28,049,587

Table III.—Concluded

YEARS.	BARLEY.		RYE.		BUCKWHEAT.	
	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1867.....	193,950	3,879,000	340,000	5,100,000	327,050	6,541,000
1868.....	179,439	3,840,000	320,860	4,845,000	298,781	5,886,000
1869.....	190,871	4,600,000	327,448	4,748,000	278,109	5,500,000
1870.....	312,075	6,616,000	171,538	2,230,000	191,899	3,435,000
1871.....	268,185	6,946,000	141,024	2,341,000	128,257	3,091,000
1872.....	277,829	6,529,000	138,666	1,872,000	150,324	2,781,000
1873.....	277,170	5,876,000	132,357	1,853,000	149,594	2,947,000
1874.....	297,834	6,463,000	130,071	1,834,000	162,055	2,917,000
1875.....	433,333	7,800,000	245,000	2,450,000	234,375	3,750,000
1876.....	300,000	6,600,000	230,000	2,760,000	267,857	3,750,000
1877.....	269,565	6,200,000	220,000	3,300,000	270,968	4,200,000
1878.....	258,800	4,917,200	222,000	3,774,000	268,300	5,366,000
1879.....	248,000	6,200,000	213,100	2,770,300	257,600	5,152,000
1880.....	352,425	8,246,745	230,030	3,611,471	285,314	5,135,652
1881.....	355,900	8,412,000	234,600	2,820,000	279,600	3,338,000
1882.....	359,459	8,916,720	239,292	2,876,400	285,192	3,471,520
1883.....	357,662	8,649,218	241,685	2,703,816	290,896	2,360,634
1884.....	354,085	7,957,000	239,268	2,650,000	308,350	4,249,000
1885.....	339,922	7,478,000	241,661	2,658,000	311,434	4,609,000
1886.....	350,544	7,712,000	236,875	2,890,000	317,663	4,543,000
1887.....	340,028	6,733,000	234,506	2,533,000	317,663	4,130,000
1888.....	343,428	7,418,000	236,851	2,724,000	311,310	4,514,000
1889.....	349,311	8,220,242	236,874	3,065,623	280,029	4,675,735
1890.....	314,380	5,250,146	234,505	2,884,412	288,430	4,470,665
1891.....	320,668	7,471,564	232,160	3,482,400	291,314	5,097,995
1892.....	311,048	6,905,266	232,160	2,948,432	285,488	4,196,674
1893.....	270,612	5,493,424	229,838	3,424,586	285,488	4,111,027
1894.....	259,788	4,546,290	234,435	3,610,299	291,198	4,513,569
1895.....	239,005	5,473,215	239,124	4,328,144	279,550	5,982,370
1896.....	212,714	4,934,965	243,906	3,487,856	265,572	4,992,784
1897.....	191,443	4,786,075	241,467	4,467,140	257,605	5,667,310
1898.....	172,299	4,341,935	229,394	4,014,395	242,149	4,068,103
1899.....	168,853	4,052,472	227,100	3,633,600	241,543	3,140,059
1900.....	170,542	3,751,924	211,203	3,189,165	234,297	3,280,158
1901.....	120,272	1,683,808	163,183	2,431,427	338,399	6,361,901

TABLE IV.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY AND OF FARM PRODUCTS, WAGES PAID, ETC., IN EACH COUNTY OF NEW YORK IN 1900

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS—TENURE						ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.		
	Total.	Owners.	Part owners.	Owners and tenants.	Managers.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Total.	Improved.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.
Albany.....	3,281	2,123	158	22	43	564	371	288,656	245,969	\$6,782,350	\$6,428,530
Allegany.....	5,082	3,276	411	46	52	373	924	583,888	408,252	10,631,560	5,612,520
Brecon.....	4,410	3,072	218	42	82	468	528	417,022	308,758	7,375,650	4,883,280
Cattaraugus.....	5,976	4,279	361	25	76	505	730	672,561	417,123	11,675,400	6,237,990
Cayuga.....	5,039	3,110	400	79	51	454	945	413,924	341,950	10,757,040	7,671,590
Chautauqua.....	7,404	5,227	555	84	126	692	740	614,303	434,246	16,470,490	8,869,090
Chemung.....	2,438	1,517	152	52	15	139	563	233,976	176,328	5,487,560	3,119,540
Chenango.....	3,764	3,000	273	42	61	529	568	543,884	398,503	7,829,260	5,551,300
Columbia.....	2,944	2,842	140	16	32	312	422	435,825	214,929	6,081,670	3,568,290
Cortland.....	2,754	1,996	97	26	89	313	423	375,904	301,103	6,450,670	3,235,910
Delaware.....	1,717	4,105	179	54	31	360	413	303,254	232,647	5,228,270	3,847,080
Dutchess.....	5,232	2,365	62	43	78	683	215	795,997	502,036	9,349,570	7,437,090
Essex.....	3,537	2,937	745	12	125	605	291	466,453	348,495	10,316,300	11,026,460
Franklin.....	2,412	1,935	75	7	58	1,519	182	401,912	152,255	3,571,120	2,673,670
Fulton.....	3,721	2,747	192	36	49	465	232	429,452	201,981	6,473,470	3,789,840
Greene.....	2,234	1,698	75	57	29	187	188	208,687	115,213	2,603,800	2,066,850
Hamilton.....	3,286	2,000	293	52	36	259	646	294,316	242,307	9,438,320	5,217,350
Herkimer.....	2,746	2,022	85	24	55	269	291	337,909	215,694	4,862,580	4,419,130
Jefferson.....	510	445	8	4	17	21	15	63,832	22,917	338,460	337,420
Lewis.....	3,227	2,049	146	24	49	324	635	383,180	272,158	6,873,680	4,879,640
Madison.....	6,052	3,740	334	38	51	528	1,361	745,093	526,288	16,945,020	8,839,550
Monroe.....	3,300	1,52	29	1	6	166	6	6,480	5,989	8,966,760	1,185,150
Nassau.....	3,838	2,991	152	8	53	230	394	494,165	272,866	6,455,090	3,748,190
Ontario.....	3,267	1,813	329	58	63	292	722	373,660	301,860	12,851,960	5,516,100
Orleans.....	4,144	2,616	346	47	39	378	718	388,866	299,251	6,754,610	5,462,560
Putnam.....	5,889	3,738	294	74	68	782	933	381,941	339,870	23,724,770	11,597,480
Rensselaer.....	2,407	1,422	100	28	38	382	437	236,934	202,394	5,941,600	4,808,840
Saratoga.....	1,638	1,005	145	15	73	369	51	88,452	69,357	10,972,640	6,746,490
Schoharie.....	184	53	8	.....	11	110	2	3,461	2,599	7,064,600	688,650
Seneca.....	2,678	2,678	359	34	58	431	796	305,456	279,807	13,959,900	6,636,980
St. Lawrence.....	7,222	5,067	328	26	130	999	692	657,748	447,359	12,590,500	8,697,940
Ulster.....	6,305	3,975	87	84	97	709	935	453,934	383,621	16,474,420	10,149,940
Warren.....	4,328	2,604	461	36	64	217	946	405,003	318,948	12,670,520	7,990,530

	3,966	2,621	134	49	130	791	241	402,519	284,093	\$10,426,180	\$9,462,550
Orange.....	2,964	1,646	220	21	30	136	902	227,600	201,279	8,315,900	4,832,770
Orleans.....	6,014	5,209	279	29	78	654	695	492,935	318,431	9,482,900	6,992,710
Oswego.....	5,634	3,611	273	60	57	555	1,078	612,284	470,787	3,763,920	2,895,990
Putnam.....	1,141	833	20	11	49	186	42	132,869	70,263	11,827,740	2,918,020
Queens.....	1,188	537	63	3	11	512	32	25,649	21,865	3,228,000	6,767,800
Rensselaer.....	3,668	2,559	108	54	71	452	424	365,097	256,584	8,049,650	2,274,090
Richmond.....	2,990	1,170	20	.....	14	84	2	11,724	8,048	18,732,830	10,082,490
Rockland.....	939	722	22	.....	43	129	20	62,060	32,649	5,332,210	2,016,150
St. Lawrence.....	8,323	5,649	410	73	76	1,323	822	1,068,798	550,010	5,984,810	2,903,990
Saratoga.....	3,805	2,674	194	44	58	427	408	1,006,079	271,135	12,684,600	8,597,670
Schenectady.....	1,194	761	73	35	5	208	112	119,577	91,396	17,863,180	9,303,860
Schoharie.....	3,437	2,358	118	33	51	280	537	367,023	283,225	5,454,960	3,778,430
Schuyler.....	2,103	1,298	268	35	18	77	409	196,718	158,991	12,684,600	8,597,670
Seneca.....	2,303	1,309	201	25	43	107	618	825,334	610,181	4,922,860	5,032,350
Stauben.....	8,179	5,547	623	78	106	426	1,399	276,863	130,144	4,303,830	4,351,570
Suffolk.....	3,277	2,379	330	62	137	286	93	478,783	203,032	5,973,890	3,398,560
Sullivan.....	3,867	3,216	90	19	150	319	83	305,081	233,907	7,854,510	7,278,950
Tioga.....	3,134	2,088	247	40	10	166	583	285,721	230,543	1,829,730	1,578,950
Ulster.....	3,270	2,072	338	57	29	630	600	522,113	254,310	6,411,260	5,572,510
Tompkins.....	5,184	3,992	107	27	134	294	204	286,945	127,763	12,167,630	7,782,750
Warren.....	2,121	1,774	60	3	72	98	114	454,502	314,993	16,884,880	10,606,110
Washington.....	3,715	2,629	176	77	61	341	431	363,211	305,299	8,608,380	4,826,840
Wayne.....	5,266	3,478	343	52	49	324	1,040	184,512	124,016	6,523,200	3,770,120
Westchester.....	2,326	1,531	37	16	190	489	63	387,894	270,374	551,174,230	\$336,959,960
Wyoming.....	3,519	2,267	362	52	35	256	547	203,568	168,485		
Yates.....	2,504	1,665	208	44	36	84	467				
The State.....	226,730	152,956	13,497	2,245	3,819	24,303	29,900	22,648,109	15,599,986		

Table IV.—Number and Acreage of Farms, Value of Farm Property and of Farm Products, Etc.—Continued

COUNTY.	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY—Continued.					Value of products not fed to live stock.	Expenditure for labor.
	Implements and machinery.	LIVE STOCK.					
		Total.	Domestic animals.	Poultry.	Bees.		
Albany.....	\$1,080,910	\$1,575,077	\$1,471,537	\$92,884	\$10,656	\$2,806,275	\$486,300
Allegany.....	1,182,640	2,991,954	2,916,375	57,361	18,218	3,425,285	322,100
Broome.....	784,340	2,116,021	2,030,567	70,996	17,458	2,629,531	249,870
Cattaraugus.....	1,226,200	3,721,058	3,633,327	70,209	14,622	4,286,867	369,070
Cayuga.....	1,394,080	2,649,102	2,497,815	130,280	21,027	4,218,878	630,920
Chautauqua.....	1,563,600	3,934,751	3,822,963	97,627	14,161	5,805,773	676,430
Chemung.....	551,460	1,091,174	1,048,202	37,053	7,919	1,683,254	228,250
Chemungo.....	959,160	3,198,573	3,103,814	84,356	10,503	3,702,369	410,680
Clinton.....	700,590	1,764,482	1,719,818	31,824	12,840	2,364,286	265,070
Columbia.....	955,180	1,810,089	1,714,024	88,461	7,604	1,968,568	591,390
Cortland.....	656,070	1,889,571	1,829,966	51,154	8,451	2,317,596	253,290
Delaware.....	1,147,460	4,123,897	4,018,259	83,139	22,499	4,731,475	483,550
Dutchess.....	1,380,880	2,927,062	2,772,084	142,880	12,098	3,881,586	901,600
Erie.....	2,247,420	4,111,860	3,967,857	131,151	12,352	5,801,603	752,860
Essex.....	411,560	1,195,881	1,166,482	26,137	3,262	1,125,008	188,860
Franklin.....	692,920	1,957,296	1,916,736	33,731	6,829	2,204,192	274,020
Fulton.....	331,420	832,680	793,795	33,423	5,462	1,027,283	135,020
Greene.....	718,290	1,745,779	1,675,921	62,788	7,070	2,956,806	453,620
Hamilton.....	63,990	160,408	1,240,566	64,618	10,941	1,845,310	308,450
Herkimer.....	810,320	2,477,406	2,411,903	57,288	4,287	162,725	25,960
Jefferson.....	1,431,840	4,166,325	4,071,580	83,197	11,648	2,721,867	390,020
Kings.....	338,620	213,693	2,101,598	3,014	81	5,205,633	625,830
Lewis.....	702,640	2,160,460	2,125,795	28,985	5,680	1,099,305	254,560
Livingston.....	1,078,260	2,282,382	2,210,158	61,376	10,848	2,240,523	252,010
Madison.....	940,600	2,523,252	2,433,186	78,483	11,583	2,870,280	548,070
Monroe.....	1,894,660	2,823,543	2,697,866	120,546	6,631	3,510,532	573,690
Montgomery.....	769,990	1,608,651	1,541,673	60,482	6,496	6,454,875	1,091,660
Nassau.....	906,010	988,288	928,784	58,183	1,321	2,004,896	368,780
New York.....	96,130	110,824	108,880	1,809	135	2,645,652	612,370
Niagara.....	786,065	2,089,585	1,971,870	107,963	7,262	4,096,059	539,440
Oneida.....	1,435,730	3,987,463	3,876,961	101,306	9,186	4,950,013	818,500
Ontario.....	1,679,100	3,430,038	3,255,166	182,529	21,965	5,332,367	825,190
Ontario.....	744,055	2,321,845	2,210,587	97,983	12,965	5,206,447	810,660

	\$1,180,400	\$3,486,031	\$3,347,806	\$127,983	\$9,542	\$4,893,307	\$811,430
Orange.....	935,270	1,907,141	1,453,273	60,189	3,679	3,081,832	381,110
Orleans.....	1,167,000	2,873,535	2,773,245	82,218	10,080	3,570,188	322,840
Oswego.....	1,223,000	3,413,434	3,304,335	94,579	13,840	4,291,549	635,020
Putnam.....	773,440	783,584	763,08	17,238	3,193	3,074,574	779,720
Queens.....	1,684,920	1,850,060	1,838,630	83,396	64	3,018,664	749,800
Rensselaer.....	1,035,420	1,852,146	1,138,889	83,300	9,747	3,173,532	194,830
Rochester.....	223,810	340,832	331,955	29,375	1,612	439,212	157,100
Rockland.....	223,810	340,832	331,955	29,375	1,612	439,212	157,100
St. Lawrence.....	1,743,080	5,092,795	5,335,532	108,530	23,507	6,491,213	682,370
Saratoga.....	317,530	1,527,120	1,420,081	91,121	13,535	2,321,741	345,380
Schenectady.....	679,290	1,772,030	1,541,824	62,175	10,508	2,327,731	147,960
Schoharie.....	789,820	1,772,030	1,541,824	62,175	10,508	2,327,731	147,960
Schuyler.....	639,950	1,949,883	1,791,357	35,027	6,141	2,459,155	371,960
Seneca.....	679,290	1,136,267	1,072,760	53,107	10,401	1,999,298	157,760
St. George.....	1,942,310	3,681,234	3,524,380	107,730	20,101	5,432,428	331,990
St. John.....	843,850	1,462,734	1,270,129	137,952	29,124	2,018,071	637,990
Sullivan.....	743,850	1,775,134	1,692,808	66,114	15,014	2,814,060	190,020
Tioga.....	621,440	1,520,675	1,456,509	52,565	11,801	1,981,403	194,840
Tompkins.....	820,790	1,589,148	1,502,400	73,390	13,358	2,284,694	284,730
Ulster.....	1,121,880	2,089,818	1,937,500	116,337	15,981	3,381,315	655,440
Warren.....	278,820	654,339	1,631,597	17,982	4,760	825,523	88,340
Washington.....	880,710	2,090,953	2,010,871	77,116	11,966	2,727,680	449,850
Wayne.....	1,377,090	2,344,327	2,221,674	113,667	8,966	4,700,730	603,420
Westchester.....	1,981,070	1,956,578	1,839,509	91,557	5,512	2,568,955	891,090
Wyoming.....	908,550	2,144,329	2,081,011	54,475	8,843	3,093,091	284,110
Yates.....	740,690	1,099,258	1,043,861	49,056	6,341	2,225,029	336,080
The State.....	\$56,006,000	\$125,583,715	\$120,673,101	\$4,310,755	\$593,784	\$181,841,420	\$27,102,130

TABLE V.—DAIRY PRODUCE AND OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS OF FARMS IN EACH COUNTY OF NEW YORK IN 1899

COUNTIES.	Number of farms report- ing dairy products.	Value of all dairy products.	Milk produced (gallons).	Milk sold (gallons).	Cream sold (gallons).	Butter made (pounds).	Butter sold (pounds).
Albany.....	2,945	\$710,820	8,398,347	2,685,360	7,940	1,195,082	751,378
Allegany.....	4,562	1,143,621	17,785,561	12,419,089	1,922	1,067,352	597,663
Broome.....	3,774	1,147,907	15,868,547	9,686,534	1,225	1,475,067	1,112,102
Cattaraugus.....	5,380	1,896,109	28,703,460	19,696,463	106,319	1,713,990	1,212,824
Cayuga.....	4,478	846,418	13,698,996	5,134,951	2,464	2,023,313	1,387,407
Chautauqua.....	6,303	1,598,995	25,331,557	14,820,715	9,970	2,277,762	1,646,863
Chemung.....	2,044	500,168	7,211,050	4,134,047	2,606	701,910	480,892
Chenango.....	4,014	2,008,480	28,846,824	23,251,799	441	1,233,698	994,274
Clinton.....	3,489	557,448	8,826,167	5,241,461	734	755,308	410,522
Columbia.....	2,548	583,764	8,540,578	3,387,013	28,514	1,197,242	903,148
Cortland.....	2,474	1,040,431	14,698,539	10,935,279	111	861,338	685,209
Delaware.....	4,814	2,920,399	43,349,503	20,058,381	3,246	5,920,095	5,401,322
Dutchess.....	3,054	1,566,691	18,086,171	12,649,332	86,082	1,038,584	692,204
Essex.....	6,723	1,706,062	23,759,910	14,433,425	4,904	1,975,752	1,436,376
Franklin.....	2,284	296,841	4,846,486	1,264,536	2,734	863,106	460,250
Fulton.....	3,304	748,329	11,556,680	8,181,400	899	594,538	313,464
Genesee.....	1,815	359,740	4,561,758	1,689,136	2,751	705,529	453,614
Greene.....	2,786	487,500	7,003,182	2,868,267	4,847	974,313	594,945
Hamilton.....	2,419	539,670	9,154,693	983,568	441	2,188,338	1,717,939
Herkimer.....	446	37,629	573,079	56,401	458	102,173	42,137
Jefferson.....	2,862	1,367,537	19,672,437	13,813,293	858	1,266,401	968,458
Kings.....	5,393	2,112,276	31,790,916	21,517,010	5,723	2,360,743	1,635,958
Lewis.....	237	219,915	1,007,450	910,759	.....	9,817	5,739
Livingston.....	3,225	1,068,490	16,579,676	12,062,931	882	906,329	545,791
Madison.....	2,871	1,409,608	6,222,513	1,718,676	4,653	1,031,281	592,128
Monroe.....	3,607	1,249,769	18,547,693	13,522,562	201	1,147,668	815,013
Montgomery.....	4,822	865,515	11,189,604	3,532,734	6,727	1,774,504	1,097,153
Nassau.....	2,090	753,868	10,493,556	6,728,115	2,515	929,353	668,650
New York.....	1,193	373,029	1,822,286	996,855	1,528	124,442	29,728
Niagara.....	3,716	875,945	8,761,299	681,662	401	1,607,566	3,407
Ontario.....	3,795	543,732	8,033,544	1,346,697	6,874	1,807,566	1,120,159
Orangetown.....	5,563	2,169,422	30,378,681	21,326,061	2,971	1,855,520	1,353,304
Oswego.....	3,799	1,527,426	18,172,360	1,693,829	1,727	2,070,116	1,571,968
Orange.....	3,789	2,866,238	34,846,080	29,497,672	3,058	3,291,057	188,530
Orleans.....	2,871	2,935,385	4,290,476	4,466,714	9,038	924,580	528,638
Oswego.....	5,869	1,173,610	17,907,870	9,260,310	8,628	1,923,740	1,256,561

Otsego.....	5,075	1,793,836	25,865,122	15,587,968	2,158	2,412,218	1,927,513
Putnam.....	949	540,432	6,281,225	5,176,844	3,758	188,300	121,503
Queens.....	717	\$649,101	3,508,698	3,098,253	.....	14,861	5,858
Rensselaer.....	3,273	1,021,011	10,612,879	4,057,138	83,191	1,494,955	1,054,381
Richmond.....	212	170,540	8,722,410	6,775,496	102	36,293	2,846
Rockland.....	673	152,378	1,187,688	638,908	121	110,344	45,945
St. Lawrence.....	7,738	3,343,265	49,140,804	39,795,642	1,960	2,067,531	1,344,439
Saratoga.....	3,290	649,888	8,041,118	1,808,980	58,862	1,422,110	958,318
Schenectady.....	987	232,054	2,815,003	693,148	2,563	518,413	366,986
Schoharie.....	3,171	754,379	12,953,891	3,240,568	70	2,616,214	2,131,345
Schuyler.....	1,818	188,289	3,302,873	588,190	1,423	654,668	403,676
Seneca.....	1,978	244,726	4,147,840	638,911	191	824,337	486,305
Steuben.....	6,248	921,532	15,386,291	4,124,705	6,803	2,986,332	1,870,133
Suffolk.....	2,626	411,763	3,717,252	3,717,252	3,034	466,968	1,775,511
Sullivan.....	3,504	639,298	9,356,582	3,985,966	2,945	1,319,868	842,602
Tioga.....	2,730	758,070	10,971,039	7,759,752	2,122	655,068	443,903
Tompkins.....	2,820	553,103	8,333,078	3,853,625	9,231	978,537	804,667
Ulster.....	4,335	770,099	10,386,684	4,091,174	5,668	1,459,581	831,487
Warren.....	1,870	208,782	2,917,735	543,603	1,907	550,691	283,359
Washington.....	3,362	735,354	11,227,112	4,537,898	28,853	1,570,889	1,111,184
Wayne.....	4,629	619,378	10,269,514	2,669,937	46,167	1,756,450	1,102,779
Westchester.....	1,794	900,717	8,117,086	6,159,249	1,340	364,589	211,993
Wyoming.....	3,212	802,705	11,874,411	7,543,112	13,928	706,605	417,082
Yates.....	2,059	207,496	3,388,916	169,269	2,402	771,600	426,076
The State.....	196,866	\$65,474,155	772,799,352	445,427,988	609,866	74,714,376	51,861,592

Table V.—Dairy Produce and Other Animal Products of Farms in Each County of New York in 1899—Continued

COUNTIES.	Cheese made (pounds).	Number of milk cows on farms, 1900.	Value of poultry raised.	Eggs produced (dozens).	Honey produced (pounds).	WOOL—SHEARN.	
						Fleeces.	Weight, unwashed (pounds).
Albany.....	1,959	14,039	\$119,076	1,139,370	88,520	17,567	111,820
Allegany.....	148,050	40,594	69,280	1,097,600	92,920	36,529	229,420
Broome.....	827	31,898	87,800	1,242,460	69,620	13,972	75,790
Cattaraugus.....	93,496	56,932	92,011	1,376,590	93,150	15,807	99,539
Cayuga.....	57,191	24,169	192,508	1,849,760	216,540	23,790	187,770
Chautauque.....	290,163	52,959	128,183	1,608,400	75,900	19,368	119,310
Chemung.....	7,070	13,596	47,906	532,060	60,260	8,339	49,180
Chenango.....	34,466	53,394	88,267	1,640,480	56,310	12,826	74,240
Clinton.....	21,755	15,879	54,626	536,580	70,560	16,533	96,660
Columbia.....	605	15,879	120,808	834,990	43,190	30,209	168,200
Cortland.....	291,182	30,004	52,406	825,060	64,540	6,551	39,650
Delaware.....	303	75,914	99,222	1,331,950	130,430	13,388	71,420
Dutchess.....	2,550	30,900	249,608	1,179,620	45,500	20,485	111,320
Erie.....	6251,712	42,271	189,575	2,283,930	73,700	9,610	60,421
Essex.....	909	11,266	42,916	339,890	19,540	21,358	127,270
Franklin.....	275	27,300	62,503	569,220	34,510	12,866	73,920
Fulton.....	79,568	10,106	50,538	442,640	26,260	2,969	16,980
Genesee.....	5,639	12,293	95,962	954,700	28,587	30,676	216,650
Greene.....	110	14,791	88,442	880,070	58,110	11,356	65,394
Hamilton.....	287,270	41,121	5,968	63,260	24,300	2,506	13,290
Herkimer.....	98,736	63,074	74,423	896,380	38,680	3,437	20,520
Jefferson.....	61	106,216	1,477,030	1,477,030	44,390	12,769	78,126
Kings.....	76,882	2,418	3,507	20,350	750	.....	.....
Levy.....	17,675	35,867	38,951	572,580	27,010	5,097	30,565
Livingston.....	101,788	11,254	82,407	974,660	64,500	63,713	424,500
Madison.....	34,721	33,691	86,341	1,462,850	96,740	12,664	84,898
Monroe.....	61,302	18,042	183,127	1,548,590	17,770	19,563	140,160
Montgomery.....	3,303	21,179	85,054	961,290	41,900	4,020	27,848
Nassau.....	161	3,803	77,447	515,040	6,050	560	3,850
New York.....	161	1,189	2,425	16,430	500	23	150
Niagara.....	122,583	13,181	146,535	1,622,670	18,610	22,624	159,190
Oneida.....	68,025	67,611	143,622	1,785,690	39,790	9,727	57,125
Ontario.....	864	13,260	207,767	1,737,680	117,780	27,561	187,910
Orleans.....	22,492	50,303	165,979	1,406,690	56,180	49,183	356,830
Oswego.....	21,053	7,923	60,723	1,325,200	40,770	2,313	12,886
Otsego.....	62,001	40,196	782,030	10,880	10,880	33,914	251,840
Putnam.....	.....	52,067	1,531,370	1,631,370	56,820	9,564	59,590
.....	.....	111,494	1,651,250	1,651,250	79,360	16,643	121,534
.....	.....	10,063	70,561	244,140	7,430	16,928	4,120

	3,866	4,772	\$13,294	122,040	390	112	830
Queens.....	21,491	18,800	128,315	963,900	36,660	27,501	177,138
Rensselaer.....	2,288	1,444	12,636	74,900	5,210	20	460
Rockland.....	408	2,290	45,001	259,020	5,210	110	161,030
St. Lawrence.....	30,108	104,192	231,688	2,031,870	53,050	26,560	75,750
Saratoga.....	7,868	15,579	128,294	1,006,870	66,610	12,856	29,389
Schenectady.....	1,212	5,238	35,697	1,429,260	27,950	4,323	113,450
Schoharie.....	11,740	22,587	77,846	1,192,200	87,950	21,805	195,070
Schuyler.....	4,588	5,609	39,409	1,568,200	47,500	28,640	81,900
Seneca.....	151	6,834	88,594	706,340	78,870	13,277	528,820
Steuben.....	56,553	32,706	146,507	1,874,600	168,070	81,457	26,340
Suffolk.....	2,289	7,699	263,721	1,571,050	11,970	5,247	43,100
Sullivan.....	16,231	22,694	100,353	1,021,690	76,540	8,226	86,080
Tioga.....	5,631	20,094	53,134	1,837,810	83,260	15,645	153,560
Tompkins.....	204	14,751	83,460	1,181,920	225,420	23,110	38,750
Ulster.....	5,939	21,408	159,965	1,386,340	77,580	7,350	57,696
Warren.....	1,986	6,440	25,476	1,255,070	20,240	10,764	394,490
Washington.....	12,527	23,257	136,272	810,810	55,210	53,432	141,750
Wayne.....	31,763	19,574	145,607	1,676,420	31,640	21,066	7,416
Westchester.....	2,063	14,650	194,209	1,930,250	24,230	1,236	184,950
Wyoming.....	363,970	24,632	78,227	1,007,940	73,060	25,082	198,360
Yates.....	5,100	5,497	76,564	1,808,080	31,000	30,140	
The State.....	2,624,552	1,501,608	\$6,161,429	62,096,690	3,422,497	1,038,428	6,674,165

a Includes 30 pounds curd cheese. *b* Includes 747 pounds curd cheese. *c* Includes 2,192 pounds curd cheese. *d* Includes 80 pounds curd cheese.

e Includes 62 pounds curd cheese.

TABLE VI.—FARM CROPS OF EACH COUNTY IN 1899

COUNTIES.	Oats (bushels).	Corn (bushels).	Wheat (bushels).	Buckwheat (bushels).	Barley (bushels).	Rye (bushels).	HAY AND FORAGE.		
							Clover (tons).	Miscellaneous grasses* (tons).	Forage crops (tons).
Albany.....	516,180	295,160	15,020	159,930	7,120	221,570	889	66,601	7,951
Allegany.....	1,115,410	161,320	90,970	123,210	49,670	7,870	1,342	146,778	24,626
Brockway.....	125,860	125,860	15,960	76,530	2,050	20,310	236	88,720	40,057
Cattaraugus.....	931,610	209,970	25,610	218,330	26,920	2,910	951	184,488	36,178
Cayuga.....	1,456,150	939,280	730,240	218,330	396,140	9,350	7,977	107,194	19,600
Chemung.....	1,081,340	547,350	84,490	33,730	33,730	4,600	906	186,602	37,704
Chenango.....	517,590	235,630	83,090	153,230	5,810	19,470	533	38,675	14,173
Columbia.....	712,480	295,920	33,870	33,870	5,070	2,410	212	166,297	44,880
Delaware.....	730,630	206,240	6,450	101,220	38,820	7,160	55	76,607	5,388
Dutchess.....	465,260	438,600	3,050	69,830	3,000	364,080	548	88,940	46,844
Franklin.....	516,210	123,250	7,420	128,210	10,850	1,720	315	85,399	48,605
Greene.....	718,020	139,340	42,340	128,210	5,370	8,270	401	184,555	13,688
Hamilton.....	396,670	726,970	42,340	62,720	1,820	143,140	703	141,634	3,557
Livingston.....	1,794,840	621,620	418,240	28,520	45,400	48,000	2,727	52,446	32,999
Madison.....	274,480	109,670	1,580	20,780	10,600	8,630	206	82,699	13,303
Montgomery.....	731,190	167,090	28,690	24,900	76,820	13,140	440	40,232	2,503
Nassau.....	266,400	157,740	690	41,300	910	4,710	100	40,232	14,134
Orleans.....	820,480	354,080	786,760	12,430	118,880	9,470	2,951	59,953	2,686
Putnam.....	200,770	217,970	4,310	95,950	2,380	81,960	127	59,953	2,686
Rensselaer.....	13,550	7,660	90	3,500	50	50	135	6,617	234
Saratoga.....	643,680	221,290	2,930	19,230	19,840	1,640	1,373	133,991	22,597
Schoharie.....	2,159,090	218,600	90,050	10,380	103,170	10,740	2,256	237,312	51,319
Schoonhoven.....	6,020	6,020	2,610	5,990	91,830	5,770	608	111,150	18,855
Seneca.....	710,430	68,410	18,450	18,450	44,720	23,620	11,004	54,155	4,748
Livingston.....	829,780	391,580	729,580	61,740	59,730	4,070	1,118	126,470	38,937
Madison.....	885,470	374,060	133,180	3,760	215,200	14,480	5,526	62,570	9,842
Montgomery.....	1,260,090	641,050	1,208,950	80,860	14,200	43,080	2,768	89,656	9,774
Nassau.....	829,000	373,500	22,620	80,860	14,200	27,170	532	11,389	3,084
New York.....	6,210	403,880	26,980	3,090	5,520	11,442	.....	.....	143
Niagara.....	20	2,270	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	64,208	6,000
Oneida.....	1,170,580	685,980	757,580	10,820	121,200	9,570	4,525	196,842	42,809
Onondaga.....	1,003,990	65,660	65,660	33,930	9,610	9,610	879	115,822	37,285
Oswego.....	1,448,310	866,470	600,920	68,780	172,570	18,620	4,953	57,475	6,743
Ontario.....	1,193,320	726,540	858,700	76,730	330,980	72,980	9,926	57,475	6,743
Orange.....	126,540	589,730	42,430	23,640	330,980	6,780	262	109,859	18,840
Orleans.....	540,060	325,070	691,620	5,060	135,230	6,780	2,671	37,989	11,190
Oswego.....	781,210	57,980	57,980	57,980	28,000	28,000	627	125,425	19,357
Putnam.....	1,002,190	414,450	5,020	92,220	27,530	11,160	754	179,075	33,310
Putnam.....	26,740	120,200	790	3,560	20	9,440	30	26,193	2,502

	890	78,920	1,540	10	.....	2,760	20	1,167	510
Queens.....	464,640	402,980	4,510	63,280	3,530	239,290	543	76,883	4,471
Rensselaer.....	5,230	20,980	45	.....	70	1,840	53	2,482	1,881
Rockland.....	15,240	73,650	1,510	3,660	280	16,020	208	9,672	1,199
St. Lawrence.....	2,301,680	329,680	62,100	37,110	99,550	10,710	1,417	270,619	70,195
Saratoga.....	402,020	416,550	7,480	114,340	2,370	120,940	692	66,018	3,135
Schenectady.....	258,510	127,770	1,700	86,200	4,440	73,080	271	28,528	3,703
Schoharie.....	604,870	173,490	30,910	137,640	10,590	88,060	1,086	81,473	9,196
Schuyler.....	473,640	244,960	139,550	109,960	40,250	27,550	3,620	25,614	934
Seneca.....	905,890	387,650	427,890	57,630	113,620	4,280	5,736	42,216	2,160
Steuben.....	1,794,070	477,490	278,580	311,340	78,800	79,090	4,513	159,152	15,572
Suffolk.....	87,780	634,200	92,530	6,600	1,000	41,030	1,355	22,448	3,637
Sullivan.....	227,470	220,180	980	115,280	450	51,530	97	63,239	2,276
Tioga.....	639,210	171,680	46,650	149,900	9,530	19,160	685	59,467	45,244
Tompkins.....	748,010	290,910	234,740	192,100	38,130	16,620	6,750	58,960	16,105
Ulster.....	241,140	452,330	25,540	132,110	460	152,950	547	77,641	5,284
Warren.....	40,760	72,790	60	26,950	110	4,220	45	23,116	1,048
Washington.....	613,170	462,810	3,300	37,680	5,620	93,360	1,085	85,785	7,444
Wayne.....	1,115,740	866,640	658,070	32,710	193,720	14,960	3,620	67,805	9,127
Westchester.....	67,350	239,940	9,330	5,120	710	32,110	4,759	55,176	8,105
Wyoming.....	791,120	118,450	317,110	56,360	60,490	12,670	4,783	94,287	26,863
Yates.....	551,730	328,380	390,740	27,180	81,210	27,680	5,991	28,516	866
The State.....	40,785,900	20,024,850	10,412,675	3,815,350	2,943,250	2,431,670	114,660	5,082,322	994,738

*Exclusive of clover, millet, alfalfa and wild, salt and prairie grasses.

Table VI.—Farm Crops of Each County in 1899—Continued

COUNTIES.	Potatoes (bushels).	Miscellaneous vegetables (value).	Square feet of land under glass.	Sugar beets (tons sold).	Maple syrup (gallons).	Maple sugar (pounds).	Tobacco (pounds).	Beans (bushels).	Hops (pounds).
Albany.....	370,023	\$279,124	344,130	41	262	60	.....	1,876	43,700
Allegany.....	1,138,831	58,175	22,580	.....	24,048	204,300	12,560	4,111	1,000
Broome.....	688,892	70,917	82,580	1,871	2,102	16,590	3,000	4,701	4,000
Cattaraugus.....	719,423	69,982	18,000	.....	44,902	461,700	.....	1,875	.....
Chemung.....	776,969	118,349	94,130	55	3,695	37,460	1,602,760	3,551	7,400
Chautauque.....	814,684	196,014	242,410	.....	56,955	322,070	290	1,406	.....
Columbia.....	296,903	72,098	242,450	521	113	200	2,903,700	2,573	.....
Chemung.....	519,238	51,881	3,270	248	16,278	232,060	250	761	296,900
Clinton.....	1,156,465	36,954	15,420	.....	2,170	20,810	1,300	4,886	4,000
Columbia.....	230,280	63,648	41,090	.....	25	.....	.....	327	.....
Columbia.....	620,518	166,630	34,670	136	25,381	218,550	3,250	637	800
Columbia.....	457,579	56,914	9,270	.....	31,802	170,040	.....	413	3,600
Delaware.....	210,437	132,672	676,160	.....	.....	.....	86,930	152	200
Erie.....	1,903,874	491,912	502,600	.....	13,890	81,800	.....	10,059	200
Essex.....	233,874	37,768	3,890	.....	987	33,980	50	1,282	.....
Franklin.....	1,058,363	38,320	8,190	.....	4,020	96,380	120	1,124	1,016,300
Fulton.....	281,080	32,071	53,810	.....	1,514	240	.....	366	.....
Genesee.....	745,762	77,590	164,220	.....	3,023	6,980	.....	127,588	5,700
Greene.....	180,302	78,837	40,520	.....	6,624	82,840	.....	71	.....
Hamilton.....	43,970	7,196	.....	17	293	4,090	.....	25,307	194,500
Herkimer.....	436,567	52,970	89,450	.....	6,339	4,230	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	453,926	91,949	137,310	.....	29,527	213,270	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	197,216	260,930	948,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	457,874	34,853	1,430	.....	27,325	219,230	270	1,043	139,700
Livingston.....	821,855	150,400	50,800	.....	125	350	3,800	267,857	47,700
Madison.....	444,486	122,662	34,840	258	11,431	38,370	27,070	2,877	3,284,100
Monroe.....	1,946,843	562,654	1,001,320	4	642	360	.....	166,374	5,300
Montgomery.....	1,196,738	52,180	59,190	.....	1,806	150	.....	1,737	643,900
Nassau.....	873,859	869,067	420,020	17	.....	.....	.....	772	.....
New York.....	4,627	152,535	887,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	522,707	192,906	222,980	.....	28	.....	470	44,741	.....
Oneida.....	908,412	329,357	376,030	511	9,339	5,800	.....	2,551	2,919,900
Onondaga.....	1,133,830	396,598	337,500	845	4,964	6,190	4,310,220	7,153	47,700
Ontario.....	1,274,242	218,774	125,800	819	2,220	910	210	66,634	596,600
Orange.....	312,373	130,153	359,400	.....	37	200	.....	48	.....
Orleans.....	280,560	126,296	23,280	90	889	810	500	216,530	3,200
Oswego.....	849,008	102,332	43,510	20	4,800	16,880	1,229,490	1,698	37,400
Otsego.....	753,613	63,713	33,520	115	14,863	104,350	4,400	2,119	4,115,300
Putnam.....	93,317	17,747	7,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Queens.....	527,777	\$1,596,476	2,642,930	165	1,351	13,940	20	1,870	.....
Rensselaer.....	1,259,422	117,228	172,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Richmond.....	37,530	139,822	293,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,939	.....
Rockland.....	87,221	38,187	416,260	46	17,976	680,890	.....	1,241	11,100
St. Lawrence.....	830,556	78,237	412,000	.....	314	3,500	.....	2,233	.....
Saratoga.....	690,924	98,254	112,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,976	8,300
Schenectady.....	114,370	46,198	37,190	4	1,646	16,100	.....	28,712	3,752,700
Schoharie.....	241,401	37,678	6,270	75	.....	.....	29,480	14,063	1,700
Schoyler.....	211,704	23,037	9,160	138	24	.....	20,760	25,836	.....
Seneca.....	293,583	65,172	33,860	236	8,072	47,880	2,569,560	2,011	140,640
Suffolk.....	2,702,304	106,001	161,960	835	.....	.....	.....	207	.....
Sullivan.....	1,287,618	535,831	315,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....
Tioga.....	268,996	56,779	14,670	59	2,511	1,160	.....	10,666	.....
Town.....	663,154	36,897	21,400	84	1,024	200	176,110	203	.....
Tompkins.....	555,627	62,606	75,970	87	1,767	7,580	93,890	429	100
Ulster.....	356,019	107,433	165,880	.....	3,156	9,100	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	132,918	32,249	13,800	.....	1,144	12,780	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1,281,222	48,448	19,050	.....	1,139	1,280	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	787,557	127,063	20,530	7,828	673	.....	874,390	1,039	5,800
Westchester.....	333,755	133,925	894,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,039	.....
Wyoming.....	890,469	28,490	12,610	.....	19,808	257,760	.....	160,455	.....
Yates.....	218,665	31,914	8,590	878	30	.....	2,650	49,357	1,500
The State.....	38,060,471	\$9,590,016	13,635,440	16,003	413,159	3,623,540	13,958,370	1,360,445	17,332,340

TABLE VII.—FRUITS AND NURSERY PRODUCTS OF EACH COUNTY IN 1899

COUNTIES.	ORCHARD TREES AND PRODUCTS.									
	Value of all orchard fruits.	APPLES.		Apricot trees.	Cherry trees.	Peach and nectarine trees.	Pear trees.	Plum trees.	Other orchard trees.	
		Bushels.	Trees.							
Albany.....	\$109,416	453,893	315,682	93	10,161	8,540	47,950	32,373	601	
Allegany.....	118,665	348,112	303,974	13	4,883	1,850	13,975	9,485	23	
Broome.....	78,184	283,745	167,237	122	11,213	1,400	11,424	6,388	50	
Cattaraugus.....	240,388	718,201	434,310	43	8,646	2,567	14,963	8,198	201	
Cayuga.....	170,052	463,641	331,535	140	12,986	34,856	36,102	21,943	673	
Chautauque.....	206,679	825,633	449,317	123	22,850	38,592	38,322	16,131	1,949	
Chemung.....	157,909	159,778	83,915	40	2,086	6,162	4,190	4,307	50	
Chenango.....	140,316	460,516	223,859	16	7,762	6,162	8,414	4,307	50	
Clinton.....	10,376	61,612	200,028	11	7,818	524	8,414	4,307	50	
Columbia.....	300,645	617,930	298,347	27	53,821	13,759	73,332	13,158	852	
Cortland.....	169,545	243,480	140,029	9	2,836	321	6,316	5,396	60	
Delaware.....	125,894	463,207	247,026	28	2,396	369	3,446	3,446	60	
Dutchess.....	377,927	990,244	400,811	30	8,019	65,030	39,317	7,401	812	
Dutchess.....	377,927	990,244	400,811	30	8,019	65,030	39,317	7,401	812	
Essex.....	213,070	476,091	633,283	155	31,609	7,142	92,359	30,281	3,496	
Erie.....	28,162	59,687	128,231	3	2,228	262	1,315	2,239	6	
Franklin.....	16,171	35,407	91,409	2	69	122	161	262	1	
Fulton.....	21,945	57,204	55,687	.....	327	91	679	418	.....
Genesee.....	217,189	384,957	381,212	338	12,387	14,331	85,634	16,297	3,851	
Greene.....	247,095	558,692	329,590	447	11,951	14,252	166,908	11,496	1,645	
Hamilton.....	3,739	10,335	17,788	.....	46	110	44	167	5
Herkimer.....	52,702	135,309	127,814	3	1,762	180	5,311	2,953	32	
Jefferson.....	56,185	131,619	140,873	9	2,247	141	4,460	3,163	23	
Kings.....	375	131,619	140,873	.....	2,247	32	55	3	.....
Lewis.....	21,945	54,545	50,349	2	354	8	432	1,499	.....
Livingston.....	100,178	244,092	199,131	289	9,394	24,546	16,521	22,313	702	
Madison.....	104,530	298,455	198,515	11	7,026	1,222	6,807	8,985	40	
Monroe.....	768,927	1,436,391	789,409	1,295	20,888	247,069	121,086	57,246	12,970	
Montgomery.....	48,884	115,354	146,903	86	4,819	396	10,914	10,895	132	
Nassau.....	71,359	92,675	55,445	93	3,603	19,962	13,671	1,291	762	
New York.....	1,227	1,706	468	25	230	170	244	35	25	
Niagara.....	1,078,042	1,421,796	924,086	444	33,282	554,107	388,472	184,133	51,904	
Oneida.....	81,347	231,336	260,294	11	6,492	671	7,629	5,181	62	
Onondaga.....	119,548	262,140	250,256	142	18,761	9,711	17,794	19,028	262	
Oranget.....	497,354	833,764	419,483	8,646	25,259	98,013	85,347	92,917	14,100	
Orange.....	231,463	637,447	210,485	137	14,900	211,093	34,324	13,637	269	

Orleans.....	\$839,732	1,391,630	629,401	170	11,666	110,090	176,424	41,985	23,142
Oswego.....	182,290	444,542	372,788	18	8,385	15,212	95,372	11,122	84
Otsego.....	128,554	446,046	331,659	15	2,425	13,383	11,110	7,040	11
Putnam.....	97,236	317,187	105,490	44	3,502	13,383	6,561	3,570	287
Queens.....	7,678	11,165	5,146	6	1,119	1,022	1,585	70	375
Rensselaer.....	152,515	358,568	201,757	98	7,297	7,452	36,639	9,464	931
Richmond.....	16,306	22,949	7,757	3	3,503	2,152	2,763	160	45
Rockland.....	69,211	149,792	67,781	3	3,910	6,432	10,439	3,288	6
St. Lawrence.....	24,834	58,699	209,054	30	837	2,339	16,438	1,495	189
Saratoga.....	96,894	242,003	257,249	41	8,079	2,544	16,438	4,679	30
Schenectady.....	37,374	67,205	80,632	19	4,998	1,967	4,863	2,645	133
Schoharie.....	100,843	274,208	209,128	54	4,422	1,984	6,270	12,863	11
Schoyler.....	102,193	248,488	143,462	256	7,193	73,256	9,251	48,336	608
Seneca.....	157,983	301,752	156,922	8,517	17,746	82,538	48,879	69,205	5,154
Steuben.....	178,822	451,050	385,451	174	17,119	13,984	26,415	28,812	2,086
Suffolk.....	76,676	129,922	109,049	238	3,666	60,569	16,471	6,513	32
Sullivan.....	112,068	434,822	190,045	8	3,066	2,023	7,066	1,474	32
Tioga.....	156,978	193,910	111,416	23	6,950	4,132	6,543	4,078	30
Tompkins.....	125,479	420,077	176,766	378	8,592	17,241	23,874	18,220	360
Ulster.....	354,262	901,162	347,497	70	16,283	480,767	107,374	16,932	1,102
Warren.....	33,081	82,386	110,640	9	1,150	1,075	1,075	1,272	.....
Washington.....	109,745	253,891	165,448	11	4,108	464	8,914	7,366	18
Wayne.....	584,254	1,393,565	796,610	1,933	21,428	114,628	109,328	36,047	16,312
Westchester.....	306,010	979,411	356,155	23	3,10	49,409	13,331	12,405	85
Wyoming.....	218,857	509,813	358,009	92	5,722	7,865	41,593	14,202	687
Yates.....	209,074	427,524	184,354	542	4,554	76,121	30,744	32,742	7,587
..... The State.....	\$10,542,274	24,111,257	15,054,832	25,606	539,742	2,522,729	2,183,909	988,147	155,876

Table VII.—Fruits and Nursery Products of Each County in 1898—Continued

COUNTIES.	ORCHARD TREES AND PRODUCTS—Cont'd.		GRAPE VINES.		Value of forest products.	Value of all small fruits.	Value of nuts.	Flowers and plants (sales).	Nursery products (sales).
	Cider (barrels).	Evaporated fruits (pounds).	Value of grapes, wine, raisins, etc.	Grapes (pounds).					
Albany.....	3,296	4,100	\$2,564	94,807	\$75,742	\$76,891	\$1,415	60,935	7,001
Allegany.....	1,840	290	124	6,000	222,919	3,731	183	5,725	5,050
Broome.....	4,391	1,600	1,233	52,000	179,045	23,560	908	22,816	4,750
Cattaraugus.....	2,856	2,510	10,733	1,153,256	269,244	9,052	451	3,016	141
Cayuga.....	2,965	8,070	12,341	1,017,700	125,924	34,108	610	16,637	5,680
Chautauqua.....	2,970	3,890	1,264,039	127,841,900	255,285	60,205	274	54,614	90,532
Chemung.....	1,862	20	1,378	63,227	34,171	11,868	247	24,911	1,994
Chenango.....	5,397	3,060	758	28,026	237,568	11,126	1,158	2,318	225
Clinton.....	1,130	10	941	33,236	147,440	2,580	33	2,318	225
Columbia.....	3,368	190	36,517	3,465,346	97,856	97,498	3,646	8,602	1,215
Cortland.....	2,117	200	590	29,250	129,013	9,985	406	6,575	105
Delaware.....	4,005	960	1,021	33,800	324,969	7,216	498	2,000	31
Dutchess.....	4,932	360	13,028	1,219,309	123,992	39,224	5,330	149,678	2,985
Erie.....	5,991	5,090	49,261	5,163,800	132,877	92,015	374	105,864	15,350
Essex.....	678	10	2,642	114,509	172,335	4,438	271	75	.....
Franklin.....	103	110	101	4,343	131,563	7,910	1	4,384	.....
Fulton.....	1,700	.....	73	69,830	10,985	10,332	55	10,332	302
Genesee.....	1,571	33,860	3,282	158,719	86,142	10,746	160	24,245	42,242
Greene.....	1,802	720	3,495	228,234	113,568	19,481	2,448	11,569	2,050
Hamilton.....	160	.....	719	34,467	24,246	17	.....	17,735	.....
Herkimer.....	3,752	.....	741	31,000	124,817	29,748	1,144	27,336	76
Jefferson.....	1,466	20	.....	31,000	215,868	37,633	513	518,733	7,853
Kings.....	.....	.....	2	33,260	186,447	2,288	36	244	.....
Lewis.....	624	1,020	836	33,260	186,447	6,336	250	244	.....
Livingston.....	1,873	49,350	19,963	1,314,300	114,339	15,124	896	2,250	103,046
Madison.....	2,138	3,770	3,175	131,434	154,094	33,936	1,117	9,658	1,080
Monroe.....	1,624	87,160	31,773	2,379,254	52,590	127,973	319	125,263	621,230
Montgomery.....	3,012	.....	4,875	286,750	49,420	16,656	1,488	9,160	655
Nassau.....	998	40	970	33,373	33,340	7,694	18	230,093	44,103
New York.....	.....	.....	128	3,340	300	1,778	.....	147,745	3,400
Niagara.....	2,975	230	39,714	3,032,600	52,623	96,726	648	25,868	19,835
Oswego.....	3,170	150	1,479	57,323	183,725	45,865	110	84,257	2,044
Ontonario.....	3,327	100	16,929	572,828	132,204	70,116	4,614	83,364	33,423
Oneida.....	1,502	508,300	136,829	9,928,600	185,519	96,039	339	44,393	250,174
Orange.....	3,768	800	34,233	2,496,686	94,295	83,533	3,346	60,690	12,880

Orleans.....	555	9,500	\$11,937	835,172	\$58,734	\$23,601	\$324	4,331	11,115
Oswego.....	2,857	14,840	63,020	297,976	135,652	158,653	2,282	9,322	2,363
Otsego.....	6,618	50	1,016	32,887	271,977	23,016	1,772	8,255	30
Putnam.....	1,416	.....	538	23,765	55,805	6,009	783	.....	.....
Queens.....	99	.....	135	5,200	143,362	1,427	12	466,276	51,311
Rensselaer.....	3,284	270	5,157	190,728	2,879	51,901	4,641	19,312	12,040
Richmond.....	114	50	1,613	66,867	8,945	11,641	10	42,292	150
Rockland.....	801	.....	1,576	49,306	22,944	12,287	10	69,630	801
St. Lawrence.....	383	300	885	29,367	344,437	9,887	211	6,042	969
Saratoga.....	3,287	470	1,557	60,692	160,761	44,081	2,863	37,716	1,300
Schenectady.....	963	.....	1,103	43,200	33,631	18,319	611	7,685	.....
Schoharie.....	3,766	7,370	1,338	45,510	123,319	4,569	2,308	2,525	2,600
Schuyler.....	1,717	46,090	63,818	5,359,667	55,825	22,140	226	4,607	16,846
Seneca.....	2,212	3,690	82,103	6,846,967	33,713	20,414	339	4,268	16,920
Steuben.....	2,435	26,190	201,810	19,538,100	362,544	29,322	1,085	16,346	365
Suffolk.....	1,906	9,090	4,815	164,524	96,446	43,657	67	57,141	22,052
Sullivan.....	4,158	4,920	2,100	77,448	133,968	13,773	1,062	5,100	.....
Tioga.....	4,092	1,490	1,647	96,012	96,809	24,067	1,179	5,510	.....
Tompkins.....	2,148	9,410	9,421	735,377	110,037	34,067	1,842	13,173	2,185
Ulster.....	4,469	2,190	214,572	17,767,853	202,088	420,180	11,608	32,198	1,400
Warren.....	2,988	1,450	20,921	20,921	161,100	6,286	.....	6,406	.....
Washington.....	2,618	250	1,765	48,200	122,295	11,282	1,792	5,532	1,556
Wayne.....	2,698	350	23,692	1,525,000	156,313	297,923	1,243	2,834	173,661
Westchester.....	6,094	800	6,092	1,325,000	146,548	17,484	1,661	142,620	62,921
Wyoming.....	1,890	.....	5,108	392,800	146,548	84,480	387	2,727	4,320
Yates.....	1,612	105,820	417,679	32,312,815	77,175	84,480	.....	2,710	.....
The State.....	145,953	3,658,610	\$2,763,711	247,698,056	\$7,671,108	\$2,538,363	\$71,122	2,867,673	1,642,107

TABLE VIII.—GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS OF EACH COUNTY, 1850 TO 1900

COUNTY.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
State Total	\$237,597,249	\$378,870,939	\$785,194,651	\$1,080,696,596	\$1,711,577,671	\$2,175,736,900
Albany	\$7,177,107	\$16,532,397	\$24,785,921	\$36,258,031	\$43,723,582	\$42,721,067
Allegany	894,838	2,227,152	3,005,737	3,190,381	3,054,196	3,968,535
Broome	887,738	2,227,482	5,592,910	7,536,513	10,054,886	18,474,265
Cattaraugus	775,180	1,577,433	4,002,730	6,584,802	10,390,160	16,688,572
Cayuga	3,227,470	3,542,781	7,378,333	9,560,397	10,904,160	11,963,192
Chautauqua	1,335,100	2,112,688	5,308,459	6,616,654	10,198,382	11,876,635
Chemung	1,451,612	2,000,665	5,925,471	6,392,717	10,019,080	10,746,608
Chenango	1,143,110	1,329,910	2,327,804	2,173,603	3,245,375	3,547,645
Clinton	3,132,833	3,158,481	5,272,760	4,149,776	5,217,575	5,565,061
Columbia	2,144,243	3,801,991	6,737,568	7,772,623	7,074,992	8,554,311
Cortland	562,414	752,831	1,642,631	3,425,138	5,613,492	8,281,411
Delaware	1,077,329	1,389,881	2,260,025	1,919,496	1,821,514	3,358,896
Dutchess	4,477,110	6,100,423	13,681,332	12,204,168	12,193,514	12,865,089
Essex	6,295,741	10,774,400	27,446,683	47,522,471	106,071,292	124,330,391
Franklin	1,355,542	1,526,282	3,349,835	3,008,617	3,031,292	3,335,351
Fulton	510,301	996,094	2,387,686	2,519,205	3,189,384	4,044,210
Hamilton	1,063,258	1,817,664	5,994,216	7,152,019	11,494,547	16,070,966
Greene	932,394	973,522	1,796,145	1,534,676	2,814,660	4,759,546
Herkimer	1,985,167	1,057,186	2,997,337	2,306,418	1,432,540	2,640,248
Livingston	60,200	345,580	578,550	476,994	498,342	68,806
Madison	1,424,684	3,158,648	8,901,297	6,676,355	10,547,045	13,430,060
Montgomery	2,657,983	3,783,933	7,241,009	6,553,014	9,864,626	13,738,196
Nassau	14,081,093	34,241,620	60,848,673	179,188,685	270,823,754	342,127,124
Niagara	396,355	1,047,661	3,573,600	3,193,655	3,066,539	3,377,016
Oneida	1,888,819	998,291	2,614,786	1,625,986	1,553,986	3,010,141
Oranget	1,963,423	1,628,896	4,798,371	3,354,258	3,945,494	4,772,257
Oswego	8,488,314	11,304,795	23,745,407	29,949,126	70,456,298	74,458,909
Putnam	846,670	1,286,912	6,606,534	10,375,026	12,813,322	16,324,884
Queens	90,382,015	159,107,369	332,951,520	472,926,437	777,229,721	975,168,202
Rensselaer	2,257,167	1,954,471	5,411,933	5,757,707	12,532,768	23,662,842
Saratoga	8,058,366	9,166,556	18,111,667	17,808,378	27,086,325	35,197,339
Schoharie	6,907,220	7,235,762	19,712,339	20,428,477	34,519,504	42,162,691
Schoon	1,883,180	1,321,486	2,909,316	3,679,924	3,912,666	6,837,749
Schoon	2,865,896	3,568,907	10,409,398	10,058,463	13,291,460	16,981,943
Schoon	1,669,432	646,293	2,120,991	1,273,237	2,296,909	2,375,836
Schoon	6,785,335	9,243,593	15,707,294	12,054,845	10,261,372	15,109,321
Schoon	1,110,014	1,378,840	2,372,321	2,843,640	2,872,321	6,038,421
Schoon	1,008,031	1,786,332	1,786,332	841,064	1,464,981	2,001,029
Schoon	669,480	5,300,774	5,123,707	9,104,347	24,472,900	38,093,141

TABLE IX.—MANUFACTURES BY COUNTIES, 1900

COUNTRY.	Number of establish- ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.		
				Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	Number.	Wages.	Wages.
The State.....	78,658	\$1,651,210,220	88,764	74,480	\$82,075,648	849,056	\$408,855,652	605,686	\$338,030,434
Albany.....	2,251	\$39,133,293	2,427	1,350	\$1,523,001	24,528	\$10,767,392	16,824	\$8,444,298
Allegany.....	447	3,122,637	522	106	94,011	1,184	444,836	1,062	427,047
Bacon.....	868	12,550,516	948	620	556,274	8,518	3,392,603	5,759	2,633,029
Cattaraugus.....	691	13,787,844	750	299	243,595	4,648	2,006,522	4,074	1,892,091
Cayuga.....	615	13,965,545	674	374	388,998	6,940	2,861,402	5,001	2,380,805
Chemung.....	781	16,740,821	904	711	765,661	9,320	3,924,987	7,281	3,432,890
Chenango.....	466	8,922,688	497	370	307,084	5,590	2,251,986	4,086	1,950,532
Clinton.....	460	2,401,161	486	124	103,446	1,501	2,607,171	1,198	1,532,733
Columbia.....	339	4,684,229	371	127	145,315	2,143	733,309	1,671	643,982
Cortland.....	392	7,592,208	415	230	222,867	4,213	1,630,584	2,671	1,189,159
Delaware.....	301	4,373,458	340	178	171,653	2,332	989,179	1,901	876,720
Dutchess.....	418	3,026,809	445	105	105,189	1,837	537,023	1,085	466,289
Dutchess.....	769	11,417,138	848	351	480,093	6,387	3,214,243	5,084	2,899,848
Essex.....	4,492	116,397,404	4,920	4,455	3,961,107	48,331	22,167,406	40,715	20,605,646
Franklin.....	180	5,080,566	191	101	118,009	1,525	622,400	1,284	574,112
Gulton.....	361	5,762,802	405	84	55,462	1,519	607,412	1,352	567,203
Hudson.....	655	10,601,175	856	409	384,928	13,029	4,104,439	6,070	2,728,413
Jefferson.....	321	6,047,584	342	89	288,535	2,453	1,001,642	1,947	907,628
Montgomery.....	321	2,788,161	360	360	72,721	1,707	727,514	1,392	607,922
Oriskany.....	27	86,788	36	.....	.....	30	9,021	27	8,721
Hamilton.....	529	11,201,228	562	293	342,380	7,908	3,416,735	5,593	2,839,064
Warren.....	903	12,773,758	974	403	392,384	5,436	2,514,606	4,704	2,355,567
Washington.....	10,713	271,375,301	11,708	7,332	9,389,992	100,881	51,107,604	77,504	44,681,557
Livingston.....	336	3,878,282	364	69	89,872	1,129	437,223	1,049	419,710
Madison.....	351	8,845,950	407	82	99,126	1,194	455,879	919	399,864
Monroe.....	466	8,811,183	501	187	157,704	2,092	827,588	1,624	725,104
Montgomery.....	2,966	53,459,730	3,228	3,466	3,447,762	35,687	14,684,088	24,144	11,745,516
Nassau.....	456	13,304,642	504	305	321,767	8,864	3,464,863	6,064	2,238,469
Niagara.....	321	3,433,274	349	50	55,891	1,675	767,111	1,397	702,807
New York.....	27,168	908,661,810	32,242	39,428	44,575,510	344,006	184,602,095	233,675	148,747,580
Niagara.....	27,168	27,066,914	824	811	880,945	8	3,915,109	7	3,602,456

Table IX.—Manufactures by Counties, 1900—(Continued)

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES—continued.				WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.				CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
	WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.		Total.		Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.								
	Number.	Wages.	Number.	Wages.	Total.												
						Number.				Wages.							
The State.	230,181	\$68,623,708	13,189	\$2,201,510	\$221,886,271	\$259,553,498	\$1,143,791,776	\$3,175,726,900									
Albany.	7,147	\$2,214,198	557	\$108,896	\$3,451,590	\$250,760	\$20,254,280	\$42,721,067									
Allegany.	107	25,692	15	2,097	92,219	42	2,643,207	3,958,535									
Broomfield.	2,677	742,729	82	16,847	1,212,074	39,711	10,536,787	18,474,365									
Cattaraugus.	460	105,786	114	18,645	560,646	11,047	12,216,683	16,688,572									
Cayuga.	1,784	454,427	155	26,470	691,070	30,618	6,481,887	11,963,192									
Chautauque.	1,731	452,413	308	39,684	1,103,151	7,124	10,250,047	18,876,635									
Chemung.	1,318	274,828	186	26,628	1,151,840	17,139	5,914,246	10,416,608									
Chemung.	290	72,626	13	1,812	171,711	33,090	2,232,596	7,747,645									
Clinton.	540	108,723	6	705	222,336	17,841	4,731,131	3,535,081									
Columbia.	1,408	416,930	124	24,475	667,321	51,860	4,215,106	8,184,411									
Cortland.	423	112,192	8	1,267	154,924	13,855	3,057,899	2,281,895									
Delaware.	229	68,012	16	2,722	184,972	13,844	1,869,559	2,306,080									
Dutchess.	1,139	288,431	164	28,444	751,638	10,942	6,081,234	12,895,438									
Essex.	6,985	1,475,034	648	86,852	9,985,579	617,523	81,233,339	134,330,391									
Fulton.	219	46,423	12	1,950	343,379	47,708	1,947,609	3,255,351									
Franklin.	165	40,001	2	208	146,892	1,650	2,609,861	4,044,210									
Greene.	6,876	1,362,687	89	13,339	607,167	95,169	9,507,859	16,670,866									
Hamilton.	496	92,832	10	1,184	506,910	43,764	2,286,869	4,709,546									
Herkimer.	386	112,206	49	7,386	132,895	6,925	1,181,501	2,640,248									
Livingston.	3	300	...	...	4,985	2,625	40,894	86,806							
Madison.	2,140	550,405	175	27,266	845,361	1,670	6,690,207	13,430,060									
Montgomery.	702	154,778	30	4,261	810,643	25,765	7,694,869	13,738,126									
Nassau.	21,563	6,131,684	1,814	294,363	25,778,955	2,480,068	213,474,921	342,127,124									
Norfolk.	68	5,255	12	2,268	144,728	50	2,120,072	3,377,016									
Orleans.	250	52,195	25	3,820	174,678	7,694	1,417,724	3,010,140									
Saratoga.	434	97,697	34	4,787	251,641	17,195	2,824,887	4,772,257									
Schoharie.	10,563	2,786,524	980	152,048	9,431,184	2,317,055	35,296,983	74,456,909									
Schoharie.	3,577	1,168,823	223	57,580	7,780,310	31,762	9,563,003	16,324,894									
Schoharie.	253	60,876	25	3,429	186,251	1,895,596	1,895,596	3,369,973									
Schoharie.	106,777	35,221,621	3,602	632,894	131,879,774	50,085,894	463,795,294	975,108,202									
Schoharie.	1,391	301,599	69	11,064	1,591,761	75,491	14,043,710	23,662,842									

Oneida.....	5,537	1,476,449	921	149,752	2,908,550	435,602	18,852,163	35,197,339
Ontario.....	3,209	823,595	283	43,088	4,410,070	680,274	19,871,360	42,162,891
Orange.....	4,226	76,835	23	2,632	4,560,928	31,546	8,817,360	16,831,749
Orleans.....	2,287	608,821	241	36,708	883,412	81,246	9,087,902	16,981,963
Oswego.....	1,179	32,956	36	3,787	68,473	3,477	1,171,215	2,371,836
Otsego.....	1,584	375,605	237	38,344	980,884	3,246	8,656,148	15,109,321
Putnam.....	458	99,919	37	4,017	247,216	48,061	3,869,064	16,038,421
Putnam.....	57	17,767	5	1,056	64,451	1,700	1,158,197	2,001,029
Queens.....	1,516	420,104	301	34,185	3,782,132	396,706	24,282,945	38,093,141
Rensselaer.....	16,568	5,152,781	359	55,846	3,086,910	415,555	15,781,216	38,200,405
Richmond.....	835	221,063	56	13,963	1,739,482	156,745	2,576,282	15,970,001
Rockland.....	434	109,732	82	14,573	3,752,422	176,425	2,922,714	6,730,245
St. Lawrence.....	464	118,197	27	4,280	563,687	57,416	6,766,979	10,822,830
Saratoga.....	2,138	673,342	117	21,909	984,218	65,363	8,338,611	15,038,784
Schenectady.....	1,064	298,185	82	14,999	786,290	158,009	11,109,811	20,207,473
Schoharie.....	160	35,703	4	1,362	40,203	255	11,781,091	1,631,156
Schuyler.....	81	19,298	2	220	57,062	450	630,491	1,088,041
Seneca.....	375	107,113	2	3,838	803,501	825	1,922,199	4,456,485
Steuben.....	881	208,850	55	24,405	507,987	38,822	5,490,950	10,251,224
Suffolk.....	503	130,266	74	11,683	610,724	217,840	3,368,825	6,710,336
Sullivan.....	30	7,323	5	1,587	45,171	629	817,136	1,479,338
Tioga.....	139	28,641	11	1,699	100,693	4,425	1,722,143	2,740,177
Tompkins.....	196	54,672	1	220	245,905	40,610	2,216,781	4,293,864
Ulster.....	895	216,999	132	22,652	634,489	3,049	5,479,466	11,345,733
Warren.....	1,963	444,085	24	3,505	345,913	62,850	2,800,432	5,713,058
Washington.....	1,657	172,973	36	5,963	536,136	9,562	4,011,347	7,313,307
Wayne.....	354	74,883	49	8,135	213,227	2,368	2,822,463	4,680,877
Westchester.....	4,292	1,368,277	347	66,537	1,971,790	150,382	19,799,793	37,698,057
Wyoming.....	668	184,110	51	10,115	1,253,171	.....	2,054,616	3,759,832
Yates.....	125	26,249	7	1,131	67,294	150	862,771	1,416,432

TABLE X.—MANUFACTURES OF CITIES AND VILLAGES, 1900

CITY OR VILLAGE.	County.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Propri- etors and firm mem- bers.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE- EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.		
					Number.	Aggregate salaries.	Total number.	Total wages.	Meo.
Total for State.....		78,658	\$1,051,210,220	88,754	74,480	\$82,075,648	849,086	\$408,855,652	605,886
Total for urban manufactures...		62,567	\$1,448,918,767	71,124	69,398	\$76,994,944	761,580	\$372,395,505	534,582
Albany.....	Albany	1,566	\$21,328,764	1,703	918	\$1,016,805	12,389	\$6,111,059	9,734
Albion.....	Ontario	68	352,261	68	8	6,865	6,235	87,245	3,196
Amsterdam.....	Montgomery	213	10,119,879	267	197	223,221	6,769	2,680,359	3,904
Athens.....	Greene	316	236,910	20	5	6,120	6,256	101,207	4,170
Avon.....	Cayuga	316	12,810,363	355	343	333,495	6,530	2,706,948	4,669
Baldwinsville.....	Onondaga	65	321,470	54	23	31,944	997	163,976	235
Baldwin Spa.....	Saratoga	62	3,521,563	155	22	188,312	1,772	783,183	973
Bicayia.....	Seneca	126	3,592,568	133	102	108,374	6,103	2,431,384	1,400
Binghamton.....	Broome	594	9,205,858	663	572	480,632	6,400	2,431,384	3,970
Brockport.....	Monroe	39	1,598,439	4,260	4,132	3,680,181	43,477	19,913,317	36,252
Buffalo.....	Erie	3,962	103,329,655	4,260	4,132	3,680,181	43,477	19,913,317	36,252
Canastota.....	Ontario	85	1,338,189	77	23	56,151	48	213,701	432
Canton.....	Madison	52	768,521	56	43	36,570	194	262	656
Catskill.....	Greene	72	1,579,609	85	44	42,821	903	378,644	432
Cayuga.....	Wye	46	1,533,302	52	21	16,904	222	97,658	1,981
Cohoes.....	Albany	316	11,316,482	322	215	257,138	8,673	3,140,668	4,246
Corinth.....	Saratoga	138	71,930	26	2	257,560	67	92,411	33
Cornwall.....	Schenectady	138	2,212,109	154	135	154,442	1,965	870,770	1,688
Cortland.....	Cortland	118	2,857,094	124	123	126,691	1,629	715,749	1,405
Coxsackie.....	Columbia	38	499,385	40	21	26,320	253	170,684	1,278
Danville.....	Livingston	78	446,469	92	22	10,579	253	87,914	166
Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua	86	4,226,498	86	122	121,655	2,615	1,374,017	2,449
Ellenville.....	Ulster	59	7,353,768	77	5	3,856	248	1,965,056	3,504
Elmira.....	Chemung	362	7,365,534	392	315	276,897	4,914	1,965,056	3,504
Fairport.....	Monroe	33	352,871	31	36	20,849	212	78,064	1,133
Flakill Landing.....	Dutchess	38	721,829	41	38	20,565	436	215,324	331
Fort Plain.....	Montgomery	44	457,257	42	14	10,570	321	105,825	166
Fredonia.....	Chautauqua	41	514,975	50	45	41,668	210	68,363	91
Fulton.....	Oswego	68	1,910,181	74	58	57,814	730	301,017	671
Geneva.....	Ontario	161	2,617,661	169	138	155,489	1,586	689,101	1,258
Glen Falls.....	Warren	162	4,474,907	203	169	139,914	3,280	1,033,416	1,683
Gloversville.....	Fulton	312	5,740,327	403	247	239,755	8,111	2,536,853	3,565
Green Island.....	Albany	46	2,472,997	50	65	84,224	833	470,980	788

[illegible]

†Given as Greenbush in 1890.

*Name changed from Sing Sing since 1890.

Table X.—Manufactures of Cities and Villages, 1900—(Continued)

CITY OR VILLAGE.	County.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Propri- etors and firm mem- bers.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE- EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.		
					Number.	Aggregate salaries.	Total number.	Total wages.	Men.
Salamanca.....	Cattaraugus.....	62	\$1,887,289	65	20	\$26,376	410	\$188,656	400
Sandy Hill.....	Washington.....	54	1,999,674	54	39	121,898	930	457,874	970
Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.....	170	1,863,826	176	179	130,435	930	368,816	372
Schenectady.....	Utica.....	117	1,902,269	146	140	60,436	580	2,571,852	3,774
Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	368	6,517,864	412	232	200,977	4,331	2,571,852	3,774
Schenectady Falls.....	Schenectady.....	62	2,422,256	62	119	112,001	1,365	611,598	1,210
Silver Creek.....	Cattaraugus.....	27	626,396	27	33	52,036	298	146,158	28
Solvay.....	Orangeta.....	8	214,116	7	9	6,235	99	69,153	838
South Glens Falls.....	Orangeta.....	7	316,085	9	8	6,000	144	63,402	144
Syracuse.....	Orangeta.....	1,383	31,358,055	1,514	1,431	1,424,279	14,917	6,735,177	11,880
Tarrytown.....	Westchester.....	77	467,707	81	24	12,656	375	207,153	298
Tonawanda.....	Eric.....	60	1,540,789	60	42	43,517	398	158,851	366
Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	662	23,531,622	785	917	1,045,237	21,564	8,571,923	7,852
Utica.....	Orangeta.....	733	19,289,502	842	863	792,574	10,750	4,148,415	6,874
Wappingers Falls.....	Dutchess.....	31	1,947,381	33	12	15,763	944	448,811	781
Waraw.....	Wyoming.....	48	3,285,826	44	47	52,247	329	131,611	256
Waterford.....	Saratoga.....	58	2,593,021	68	62	88,527	1,921	773,786	865
Waterloo.....	Seneca.....	36	1,844,687	39	33	48,991	336	305,648	508
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	289	8,261,845	302	247	279,900	3,760	1,821,477	3,230
Watervliet.....	Albany.....	135	1,826,691	136	69	81,721	1,167	460,352	756
Waverly.....	Tioga.....	90	477,724	98	37	17,905	295	112,335	249
Wellsville.....	Allegany.....	85	1,344,438	85	21	19,743	351	131,835	309
Westfield.....	Chautauqua.....	39	1,364,228	37	27	17,420	114	46,556	91
Whitehall.....	Washington.....	47	643,409	53	29	37,469	403	125,816	257
Yonkers.....	Westchester.....	387	13,097,205	404	329	453,426	8,615	3,888,392	5,564
Total for State exclusive of urban manufactures.....		16,091	202,291,453	17,630	5,082	5,080,704	87,476	36,460,147	71,104
Per cent. of urban manufactures to total for State.....		79.6	87.7	80.1	90.3	93.7	89.7	91.1	88.2

‡ Given as West Troy in 1890.

Table X.—Manufactures of Cities and Villages, 1900—(Continued)

CITY OR VILLAGE.	County.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS—continued.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	PRODUCTS.		POPULATION.	
		Women.	Children.			Gross value.	Rank.	Total.	Rank.
Total for State		230,181	13,189	\$221,886,271	\$1,143,791,776	\$2,175,726,900	...	\$7,263,110	.....
Total for urban manufactures		214,809	11,589	\$211,104,014	\$1,027,414,814	\$1,975,039,088	....	5,214,768	.....
Albany.....	Albany.....	2,541	114	\$2,383,917	\$11,121,501	\$24,992,021	6	94,151	5
Albion.....	Orleans.....	33	4	14,802	203,695	4,477	100	4,477	69
Amsterdam.....	Montgomery.....	2,694	171	584,019	6,424,315	11,502,316	11	20,929	20
Athens.....	Greene.....	1,766	10	3,845	5,178,777	354,540	101	2,171	100
Auburn.....	Cayuga.....	1,709	152	644,549	5,630,925	10,591,109	12	30,345	12
Baldwinsville.....	Onondaga.....	60	4	69,891	628,762	1,085,262	74	2,992	71
Ballston Spa.....	Saratoga.....	17	2	87,260	2,107,160	3,075,836	37	9,180	43
Bath.....	Greene.....	369	4	219,002	1,425,438	2,993,297	39	39,647	9
Bloomington.....	Broome.....	2,113	23	1,040,419	6,339,365	12,638,547	9	8,398	85
Brockport.....	Monroe.....	94	1	75,433	480,284	816,208	84	352,387	2
Rufolo.....	Erie.....	6,606	564	9,559,245	73,359,466	122,230,061	2	6,151	54
Canastota.....	Ontario.....	46	7	267,964	789,719	1,514,576	64	3,030	90
Canastota.....	Madison.....	27	1	37,779	463,604	890,365	82	5,484	60
Catskill.....	Greene.....	221	23	74,116	495,860	1,196,543	72	2,507	94
Clyde.....	Wayne.....	48	13	22,441	352,998	557,169	93	23,910	16
Cohoes.....	Albany.....	4,049	378	653,130	6,120,342	11,636,130	10	2,039	101
Corinth.....	Saratoga.....	30	4	3,225	40,047	81,722	105	11,061	35
Corning.....	Cortland.....	256	21	109,733	1,429,473	3,061,172	38	9,014	45
Cortland.....	Greene.....	221	13	128,044	1,973,877	3,456,262	34	2,735	93
Coxsackie.....	Livingston.....	62	13	40,128	233,367	559,854	92	3,633	81
Danville.....	Dunkirk.....	86	1	38,204	246,940	490,007	96	11,616	34
Dunkirk.....	Chautauque.....	108	58	324,324	3,084,197	5,393,053	27	2,879	92
Ellenville.....	Ulster.....	52	15	27,767	211,167	413,078	99	35,672	10
Elmira.....	Chemung.....	1,243	167	486,960	4,961,635	8,558,786	16	2,489	95
Fairport.....	Monroe.....	79	.....	14,599	205,328	434,863	98	3,673	80
Fairport Landing.....	Dutchess.....	105	.....	40,570	361,099	681,038	86	2,444	96
Fort Plain.....	Montgomery.....	146	9	19,889	263,494	497,154	95	4,127	77
Fredonia.....	Chautauque.....	113	6	34,789	217,440	462,455	97	5,281	61
Fulton.....	Oswego.....	58	1	118,084	905,316	1,607,954	61	10,433	36
Geneva.....	Ontario.....	308	20	235,472	1,913,634	3,366,806	35	12,613	29
Glens Falls.....	Warren.....	1,574	23	290,980	2,230,408	4,571,253	29	18,349	22
Gloversville.....	Fulton.....	4,498	48	271,152	5,518,391	9,647,167	14	4,770	64
Green Island.....	Albany.....	4,139	6	106,568	1,029,273	1,992,098	53		

Table X.—Manufactures of Cities and Villages, 1900—(Concluded)

CITY OR VILLAGE.	County.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS—continued.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	PRODUCTS.		POPULATION.	
		Women.	Children.			Gross value.	Rank.	Total.	Rank.
Hadley.....	Saratoga.....	.....	.....	\$1,527	\$32,018	\$75,822	106	914	104
Haverstraw.....	Rockland.....	45	13	177,327	405,601	1,366,158	66	5,855	55
Herkimer.....	Herkimer.....	300	28	159,725	940,818	2,053,605	52	5,555	59
Homer.....	Cortland.....	66	.....	16,750	275,992	622,880	88	2,381	99
Hoosick Falls.....	Rensselaer.....	402	2	200,366	1,031,421	2,734,861	44	5,671	58
Hornellsville.....	Steuben.....	436	13	174,055	1,515,287	2,873,670	43	11,918	33
Hudson.....	Columbia.....	462	30	365,163	1,495,636	3,096,759	36	9,528	40
Ilion.....	Herkimer.....	100	8	280,485	1,464,422	2,944,655	42	6,138	62
Ithaca.....	Tompkins.....	169	1	149,945	1,114,845	2,535,151	46	13,136	28
Jamestown.....	Chautauque.....	1,268	216	583,097	4,096,302	8,218,922	17	22,892	17
Johnstown.....	Fulton.....	1,877	30	300,845	3,130,043	5,480,072	26	10,130	39
Kingston.....	Ulster.....	1,503	21	327,143	2,560,822	5,290,478	28	24,635	14
Laurensburg.....	Rensselaer.....	1,968	59	340,563	1,598,204	3,778,277	33	12,595	31
Lewiston.....	Genesee.....	94	.....	262,162	1,497,716	1,137,210	77	3,144	87
Little Falls.....	Broome.....	520	60	115,039	2,941,777	3,964,112	31	3,111	88
Lockport.....	Herkimer.....	1,385	120	298,162	2,361,593	4,364,964	30	10,381	37
Lyons.....	Niagara.....	1,504	17	398,660	3,327,109	5,887,905	25	16,581	23
Malone.....	Wayne.....	33	1	45,061	546,380	881,939	83	4,300	73
Mattawean.....	Franklin.....	125	2	32,610	581,929	985,797	77	5,935	55
Mechanicville.....	Dutchess.....	161	44	77,365	643,749	1,224,025	71	5,907	56
Medina.....	Saratoga.....	246	6	261,641	1,014,400	2,186,005	49	4,695	66
Middletown.....	Orleans.....	31	26	31,675	1,510,854	1,032,632	75	4,716	65
Mt. Morris.....	Orange.....	376	18	97,252	1,443,489	2,426,001	47	14,522	28
Newark.....	Livingston.....	82	17	26,711	313,038	510,129	94	2,410	98
Newburgh.....	Wayne.....	101	12	51,418	517,257	900,974	81	4,578	68
New York.....	Orange.....	1,223	81	354,456	3,123,590	6,497,088	22	24,943	13
New York.....	Westchester.....	35	.....	118,898	838,829	1,811,332	56	14,720	25
Niagara Falls.....	New York.....	130,691	5,773	709,109,412	1,371,358,468	3,437,262	1	19,457	21
North Tonawanda.....	Niagara.....	557	10	862,125	5,511,437	9,909,238	13	9,069	44
Norwich.....	Niagara.....	118	9	282,107	4,321,875	6,445,836	23	5,796	57
Nyack.....	Chenango.....	191	4	115,134	801,821	1,556,696	63	4,275	74
Ogdenburg.....	Rockland.....	157	9	85,233	661,966	1,321,237	68	12,633	29
Olean.....	St. Lawrence.....	280	16	103,066	1,661,759	2,668,952	45	12,632	41
Oneida.....	Cattaraugus.....	62	3	274,447	5,009,818	6,624,390	21	6,364	53
Oneonta.....	Madison.....	166	6	149,576	842,851	1,613,572	60	7,147	51
Oswego.....	Oswego.....	142	18	118,861	1,308,549	2,118,452	50	7,147	51
Ossining*.....	Westchester.....	140	.....	166,229	1,884,942	2,068,468	51	7,939	47

Owego.....	877	139	667,109	4,611,975	8,137,950	22,199
Tioga.....	22	6	36,409	1,050,259	1,350,191	15,439
Pack Hill.....	423	6	129,718	1,020,395	2,301,349	48
Yates.....	50	6	40,975	1,045,385	2,018,549	86
Plattsburgh.....	282	6	102,839	716,467	1,445,152	4,450
Port Chester.....	628	36	62,839	2,700,839	3,840,732	8,434
Port Jervis.....	238	11	57,033	2,602,107	3,237,286	7,440
Poughkeepsie.....	666	65	411,495	3,475,107	6,826,769	9,385
Rensselaer.....	76	12	47,564	3,447,635	620,973	24,029
Rochester.....	9,889	959	9,143,154	32,062,820	69,129,820	79,448
Rome.....	623	79	299,978	3,722,784	6,083,544	16,466
Salamanca.....	14	5	55,301	1,302,662	1,764,476	15,343
Sandy Hill.....	39	10	218,207	1,663,816	2,974,025	4,251
Saratoga Springs.....	364	3	143,770	980,895	2,066,850	4,473
Saugerties.....	143	3	73,090	717,539	1,352,114	12,409
Schenectady.....	607	45	635,955	4,953,662	9,288,387	31,682
Seneca Falls.....	144	11	136,941	840,702	1,992,115	6,519
Silver Creek.....	10	.....	58,930	217,842	237,514	1,944
Solvay.....	16	.....	39,147	112,215	237,514	3,493
South Glens Falls.....	.....	.....	10,216	169,537	267,077	2,025
Saratoga.....	258	.....	3,428,671	14,771,128	31,948,065	108,374
Syracuse.....	2,779	268	10,216	169,537	267,077	64
Tarrytown.....	76	1	35,930	327,008	719,020	4,770
Tonawanda.....	76	1	35,930	327,008	719,020	64
Troy.....	8	.....	240,382	1,227,349	1,676,280	50
Utica.....	13,457	265	2,350,664	11,291,740	28,209,259	60,651
Watertown.....	3,172	613	2,133,972	9,405,370	19,580,850	56,383
Watkins.....	119	44	23,858	450,623	972,838	3,504
Wappingers Falls.....	72	1	61,757	296,820	631,627	83
Warsaw.....	968	68	152,450	1,844,719	2,968,060	3,048
Watford.....	212	16	141,272	907,222	1,580,395	3,146
Watertown.....	512	18	455,916	4,152,344	7,881,977	21,696
Jefferson.....	28	.....	154,118	846,934	1,809,241	14,821
Watervliet.....	383	28	154,118	846,934	1,809,241	14,821
Albany.....	42	4	40,780	356,246	1,356,516	3,456
Albany.....	42	4	40,780	356,246	1,356,516	3,456
Walden.....	22	2	56,255	938,283	1,580,395	2,536
Walden.....	22	2	56,255	938,283	1,580,395	2,536
Watkins.....	122	18	32,444	320,454	558,971	97
Watford.....	2782	269	1,058,522	10,555,218	19,580,324	47,931
Watertown.....	15,372	1,600	\$10,782,257	\$116,376,962	\$200,687,812	2,048,342
Watertown.....	87.9	.....	95.1	89.8	90.8	71.8
Total for State exclusive of urban manufactures.....	93.4	87.9	95.1	89.8	90.8	71.8
Per cent of urban manufactures to total for State.....	93.4	87.9	95.1	89.8	90.8	71.8

*Name changed from Sing Sing since 1890. †Given as Greenbush in 1890. ‡Given as West Troy in 1890. §Exclusive of 5,784 Indians and other persons on Indian reservations excluded at previous census.

TABLE XI.—MANUFACTURES BY INDUSTRIES, 1900.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Propri-eters and firm mem-bers.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.			
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Men, 16 years and over.	Wages.
						Average number.	Wages.		
All industries.....	78,658	\$1,651,210,220	88,754	74,480	\$82,075,648	849,056	\$408,855,662	605,686	\$338,030,434
Agricultural implements.....	87	\$20,115,982	80	659	\$675,999	5,551	\$2,797,269	5,522	\$2,790,620
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	157	2,981,273	229	229	226,841	4,019	1,257,143	516	269,618
Artificial limbs.....	9	97,130	10	23	18,282	75	49,325	67	46,070
Artists' materials.....	4	10,906	1	1	3,265	5	3,265	5	3,265
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	217	847,816	257	49	38,234	993	531,095	701	424,420
Axle grease.....	7	142,416	8	16	16,300	45	15,764	33	13,610
Babbitt metal and solder.....	11	1,196,422	19	29	33,064	203	115,587	203	115,587
Bags, other than paper.....	18	2,678,300	17	52	110,548	645	203,642	207	84,766
Bags, paper.....	18	2,518,200	11	215	217,323	921	332,522	536	232,915
Baking and yeast powders.....	31	3,887,135	30	70	97,361	234	115,692	109	74,051
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	180	693,188	208	31	23,391	1,059	313,877	667	238,634
Bells.....	4	110,926	4	6	5,330	49	26,621	49	26,621
Belt and hose, leather.....	21	2,363,011	18	117	133,584	558	319,796	553	318,666
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1,094	1,300,817	1,242	47	25,924	959	458,568	928	453,157
Bicycles and tricycles.....	66	3,326,943	57	267	216,120	2,103	988,062	2,032	970,043
Billiard tables and materials.....	19	411,745	23	46	69,605	197	129,615	192	128,069
Blackening.....	25	433,591	31	125	161,665	259	101,647	101	59,041
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5,394	7,925,045	5,885	69	58,877	4,843	2,919,140	4,805	2,912,055
Bluing.....	17	92,735	21	15	13,620	66	27,885	30	18,490
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	298	5,354,004	364	418	501,359	7,152	3,152,739	3,427	1,994,266
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	23	6,776,071	25	34	27,186	477	146,450	240	102,229
Boot and shoe findings.....	20	210,001	22	25	21,354	266	90,423	133	61,670
Boot and shoe uppers.....	54	89,560	65	1	600	116	55,751	95	49,349
Boots and shoes, custom work and re- pairing.....	4,941	1,938,183	4,937	39	27,932	2,470	1,104,881	2,410	1,080,440
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	223	11,983,239	264	1,076	1,018,153	15,796	6,138,653	9,754	4,465,363
Bottling.....	410	3,512,632	463	188	187,326	1,492	786,382	1,453	777,323
Boxes, cigar.....	66	800,608	76	57	51,050	1,196	452,620	693	307,184
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	246	3,725,166	311	438	364,954	8,276	2,617,157	2,572	1,262,315
Boxes, wooden packing.....	159	4,497,105	175	190	200,665	3,363	1,449,646	3,069	1,394,641

Brass castings and brass finishing.....	88	2,181,228	114	67	70,324	817	470,980	807	468,879
Brassware.....	75	2,160,104	87	103	113,182	1,822	7,414,295	1,288	658,495
Bread and other bakery products.....	3,000	19,484,257	3,168	2,081	1,472,513	14,554	7,414,018	11,996	6,811,107
Bricks and tile.....	217	8,740,680	268	183	1,677,031	6,787	2,764,879	6,662	2,748,180
Bridges.....	27	4,437,236	21	139	162,493	2,184	1,316,510	2,183	1,316,219
Bronze castings.....	6	350,161	7	34	162,493	326	1,088,183	322	1,197,558
Brooms and brushes.....	170	2,717,619	224	212	165,821	2,648	1,021,075	1,786	830,102
Buttons.....	49	1,108,343	48	105	83,195	2,647	812,978	1,157	464,518
Calcium lights.....	5	42,100	6	1	1,200	33	14,288	33	14,288
Card cutting and designing.....	4	41,950	3	8	6,757	49	19,146	22	12,468
Carpentering.....	2,981	13,698,233	3,435	444	405,333	18,547	12,406,644	18,515	12,400,032
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	12	12,870,200	3	189	280,169	8,603	3,308,438	3,911	1,887,556
Carpets, rag.....	78	71,527	80	5	2,422	66	23,203	45	18,563
Carpets, wood.....	11	188,664	10	22	20,500	302	216,752	302	216,752
Carriage and wagon materials.....	39	1,387,657	34	77	77,674	942	356,789	889	338,708
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	22	228,786	21	16	8,315	182	89,606	171	86,706
Carriages and wagons.....	893	14,141,207	1,066	486	580,231	6,981	3,899,899	6,908	3,879,282
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	82	11,244,747	.....	443	344,596	13,062	6,762,504	13,013	6,747,126
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	17	6,242,120	.....	47	52,412	2,559	1,800,551	2,559	1,800,551
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	4	4,299,251	.....	92	75,920	2,091	1,038,948	2,072	1,033,313
Charcoal.....	5	62,360	3	2	900	50	17,752	50	17,752
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	20	64,161	16	4	941	14	7,120	12	6,790
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk, factory product.....	1,908	7,084,130	1,772	227	122,292	2,439	1,157,081	2,085	1,043,887
Chemicals.....	92	22,105,837	23	503	718,831	4,531	2,302,999	4,429	2,269,815
China decorating.....	37	97,960	41	11	6,727	107	45,764	4,500	29,256
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	11	1,262,768	15	151	163,958	619	197,290	281	129,640
Cleaving and polishing preparations.....	33	470,066	36	56	60,064	238	104,666	163	81,965
Clocks.....	10	2,545,995	5	61	90,764	1,637	512,039	1,186	395,962
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	26	125,748	24	26	20,870	344	180,121	1,342	179,321
Clothing, horse.....	8	48,889	7	3	6,260	61	24,306	19	8,256
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5,089	12,985,394	5,570	980	833,219	18,183	7,011,702	10,485	6,237,008
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	2,531	51,350,648	3,353	3,542	3,785,990	41,300	19,579,938	24,274	14,626,270
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.....	81	170,672	92	9	4,432	502	190,208	252	128,475
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2,913	5,354,967	3,209	353	288,764	11,058	4,381,032	2,431	1,616,223
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1,673	29,283,205	2,466	4,152	4,097,946	48,717	21,987,896	19,673	12,807,231
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	1,87	9,405,886	143	555	611,665	1,541	711,404	945	555,625
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers goods.....	31	2,443,747	22	179	196,746	1,250	626,367	988	532,917
Combs.....	6	208,650	10	23	15,270	233	107,116	211	101,466
Confectionery.....	858	8,380,656	957	1,020	981,599	7,230	2,674,077	3,548	1,848,905

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Propri- etors and firm mem- bers.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.			
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Men, 16 years and over.	Wages.
						Average number.	Wages.		
Cooperage.....	413	\$4,518,957	477	76	\$88,488	3,153	\$1,488,800	3,068	\$1,472,670
Cordage and twine.....	18	7,590,958	15	111	232,832	3,824	1,292,139	2,080	824,987
Cordage and sirups.....	10	188,447	12	25	31,239	62	20,886	35	14,500
Cork, cutting.....	24	229,361	25	17	17,120	167	66,133	104	48,995
Corsets.....	74	930,479	86	114	126,453	1,524	461,307	172	75,171
Cotton goods.....	34	14,509,211	25	156	226,701	8,659	2,582,394	4,094	1,412,902
Cotton small wares.....	18	550,938	22	42	36,449	600	163,454	146	70,315
Cutlery and edge tools.....	39	1,987,913	57	88	74,910	1,575	710,515	1,443	681,400
Dentists' materials.....	11	243,585	14	53	49,810	111	51,800	61	37,082
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	42	3,959,371	47	249	355,003	1,016	411,672	645	306,868
Drug grinding.....	10	729,269	14	30	38,914	150	66,607	105	58,357
Dyeing and cleaning.....	33	1,442,419	381	206	100,194	1,309	579,244	759	404,296
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	43	6,230,657	50	107	134,345	3,117	1,424,578	2,395	1,244,051
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	19	12,545,356	7	78	91,680	538	300,832	538	300,832
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	134	11,687,352	111	1,113	904,201	10,370	5,666,702	9,266	5,341,834
Electrical construction and repairs.....	288	1,881,225	335	230	171,758	1,438	927,882	1,421	924,092
Electroplating.....	121	634,359	157	44	37,088	796	376,575	717	353,974
Emery wheels.....	3	624,504	1	.....	.....	16	11,360	16	11,360
Enameling and enameled goods.....	30	2,672,709	35	49	42,725	1,483	537,358	1,185	472,732
Engravers' materials.....	6	149,466	7	8	17,114	47	25,605	47	25,605
Engraving and die sinking.....	117	257,048	136	17	19,276	330	192,727	290	183,334
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	97	3,607,505	119	118	184,987	1,677	1,153,354	1,039	894,517
Engraving, wood.....	42	39,316	47	1	100,520	63	48,707	57	47,819
Envelopes.....	12	719,443	6	97	100,471	671	263,526	181	100,756
Explosives.....	5	451,502	6	19	138,003	85	52,288	85	52,288
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	166	1,910,797	213	247	186,063	1,865	719,457	882	444,194
Felt goods.....	11	2,183,050	27	41	73,871	335	237,853	507	228,966
Fertilizers.....	32	4,600,559	24	192	217,207	1,033	497,898	1,033	491,898
Files.....	17	226,379	23	7	7,144	1,163	49,934	163	78,934
Firearms.....	8	2,057,594	3	90	84,885	1,685	929,999	1,650	920,736

	7	102,238	3	23	15,383	22	17,320	22	17,320
Fire extinguishers, chemicals.....	7	490,707	4	40	56,296	547	197,049	347	17,320
Fish, canning and preserving.....	9	100,864	15	7	6,520	66	20,842	89	149,904
Flax and banners.....	13	406,535	17	25	30,112	196	64,027	188	18,424
Flavoring extracts.....	94	721,739	118	165	144,898	260	116,322	143	39,407
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1,513	23,334,558	1,944	388	400,929	2,459	1,264,438	2,404	79,912
Food preparations.....	123	3,353,760	141	306	389,069	1,712	1,618,363	1,138	1,267,340
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1,352	107,923,155	1,424	4,250	5,079,822	50,173	27,676,739	49,607	1,496,215
Foundry supplies.....	5	133,404	4	10	8,663	29	15,052	28	27,425,564
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	511	6,949,059	539	261	201,025	5,518	1,432,820	2,282	811,564
Fur goods.....	560	7,299,839	536	659	634,333	4,454	2,486,071	2,702	1,723,239
Fur hats.....	16	2,060,391	12	35	234,354	1,133	2,079,464	2,960	1,566,907
Furnishing goods, men's.....	270	16,158,028	412	1,329	1,641,451	21,610	7,296,054	3,075	1,677,767
Furniture, cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.....	1,295	3,531,938	1,491	240	210,954	3,452	2,218,030	2,983	2,054,901
Furniture, factory product.....	354	16,436,743	453	1,072	1,208,843	14,481	6,363,087	13,922	6,846,566
Furs, dressed.....	40	459,241	45	20	26,340	41	369,120	436	293,720
Galvanizing.....	73	411,327	5	15	10,342	41	309,127	11	21,320
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	78	3,112,930	86	290	352,777	2,160	1,183,117	2,122	1,171,309
Gas and oil stoves.....	8	437,155	9	30	24,505	168	1,84,337	158	84,237
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	101	171,379,087	.....	1,324	1,320,030	5,381	3,676,712	5,379	3,673,892
Gas machines and meters.....	19	809,037	17	54	58,267	512	205,714	468	292,249
Glass.....	27	2,242,834	17	117	139,698	2,556	1,305,264	2,201	1,239,871
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	135	1,621,422	169	168	175,844	2,063	1,074,070	1,832	988,890
Gloves and mittens.....	244	6,219,227	345	328	294,574	9,889	2,716,223	2,839	1,296,958
Glue.....	8	489,001	8	22	28,446	133	69,165	117	65,065
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	52	478,776	61	21	22,700	586	246,424	273	156,101
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	14	602,450	18	8	9,770	54	38,624	54	38,623
Grease and tallow.....	44	1,302,494	53	61	60,898	416	222,349	410	220,634
Hairwork.....	94	502,817	104	22	19,130	408	155,117	39	54,329
Hand knit goods.....	16	103,795	20	19	11,650	156	34,369	14	6,414
Hand stamps.....	54	306,699	60	21	21,466	253	121,039	215	107,802
Hardware.....	63	2,547,436	65	176	188,966	1,851	812,995	1,699	778,513
Hardware, saddlery.....	10	682,692	10	31	32,941	1,505	195,992	1,434	182,242
Hat and cap materials.....	28	754,675	37	24	27,918	610	196,343	269	123,925
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	288	2,601,654	409	194	197,119	4,506	1,994,237	2,807	1,461,372
Hosiery and knit goods.....	4	69,736	5	2	1,352	41	19,379	41	19,379
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	242	30,203,640	230	805	930,764	26,470	8,964,097	8,327	3,612,969
Ice, manufactured.....	75	2,870,905	88	206	157,919	2,098	689,378	732	334,654
Ink, printing.....	41	2,554,722	17	63	51,789	319	201,394	319	201,394
Ink, writing.....	24	1,083,970	26	128	153,610	201	132,134	196	120,488
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	10	431,723	11	13	26,099	105	47,408	60	35,136
	99	1,620,866	119	132	132,458	993	530,088	901	488,845

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Propri-eters and firm mem-bers.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.		
				Number.	Salaries.	Tria.		Men, 16 years and over.
						Average number.	Wages.	
Iron and steel.....	30	\$12,183,866	15	238	\$377,988	5,418	\$3,082,711	5,365
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	8	1,830,783	10	59	71,466	821	372,856	733
Iron and steel, doors and shutters.....	5	20,700	7	.....	.....	30	31,534	30
Iron and steel, forgings.....	11	952,863	8	40	46,306	315	204,629	315
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, and wrought, architectural and orna-mental.....	12	736,791	15	27	40,401	348	149,835	259
Ironwork, architectural and orna-mental.....	203	6,167,239	242	342	402,753	4,942	2,936,838	4,895
Ivory and bone work.....	23	251,396	31	22	22,206	306	126,415	256
Japanning.....	7	9,119	8	.....	.....	18	10,781	17
Jewelry.....	250	5,828,008	361	304	304,294	3,022	2,001,816	2,433
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	38	367,010	50	39	25,756	507	213,156	238
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	24	5,090,068	19	48	54,765	201	95,947	201
Kindling wood.....	24	421,313	31	25	15,036	329	166,629	289
Labels and tags.....	13	143,835	13	25	47,506	174	79,435	81
Lamps and reflectors.....	37	1,339,562	33	150	168,535	1,100	500,455	1,011
Lapidary work.....	37	2,975,775	49	34	45,761	398	450,634	376
Lasts.....	19	211,901	20	13	15,599	227	118,113	227
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.....	8	697,010	7	30	31,646	93	49,310	91
Leather goods.....	128	2,828,764	159	294	280,431	2,921	1,155,658	1,815
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	147	19,062,817	199	193	264,724	6,530	2,775,115	6,397
Lime and cement.....	117	8,447,923	102	279	294,867	3,880	1,753,212	3,861
Liquors, distilled.....	16	394,906	20	19	24,468	62	26,621	61
Liquors, malt.....	225	95,057,872	183	1,721	3,673,854	7,424	5,630,996	7,409
Liquors, vinous.....	38	2,157,322	31	104	102,841	244	83,464	220
Lithographing and engraving.....	111	12,298,055	113	86	988,328	6,335	3,497,757	5,111
Lock and gun smithing.....	420	450,863	454	15	13,200	329	185,241	310
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	339	1,909,903	389	187	196,456	1,738	900,401	1,643
Lumber and timber products.....	1,765	21,873,275	2,161	333	270,891	6,850	2,737,361	6,751
Lumber, planing mill products, in-cluding sash, doors and blinds.....	509	22,941,540	648	860	837,588	11,515	5,593,243	11,311
								5,548,896

Malt.....	57	13,656,370	47	94	120,722	756	363,198	756	363,198
Manifels, slate, marble and marbleized	7	603,042	7	55	56,361	287	204,251	286	204,061
Marble and stone work.....	449	9,037,360	574	356	416,360	6,360	4,124,267	6,310	4,124,367
Masonry, brick and stone.....	905	12,915,072	1,089	573	675,548	16,634	10,391,281	16,599	10,392,460
Matches.....	3	649,760	6	6	11,600	328	96,116	148	58,593
Mats and matting.....	3	136,250	6	1	3,000	169	82,940	166	81,440
Mattresses and spring beds.....	152	1,359,856	181	155	174,161	1,803	619,377	1,023	521,736
Millinery and lace goods.....	393	7,720,991	571	1,860	1,062,169	11,374	4,031,573	1,913	1,122,397
Millinery, custom work.....	1,721	4,084,912	1,950	562	258,967	5,135	1,733,528	1,012	51,000
Mineral and soda waters.....	625	5,925,536	616	352	329,377	2,400	1,319,185	2,349	1,308,539
Mirrors.....	36	1,456,154	59	95	108,938	944	522,678	960	500,388
Models and patterns.....	105	676,443	123	34	38,771	547	376,441	478	354,155
Monuments and tombstones.....	408	2,773,915	517	104	88,436	1,523	988,962	1,521	988,462
Mucilage and paste.....	16	188,169	14	39	31,626	79	37,527	62	33,287
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	58	1,146,213	56	42	47,346	443	237,495	387	223,891
Musical instruments, organs and ma- terials.....	17	269,336	23	4	4,000	151	101,900	143	99,700
Musical instruments, pianos and ma- terials.....	118	12,897,946	180	435	636,789	6,650	3,861,359	6,476	3,831,639
Needles and pins.....	8	237,306	7	15	13,900	190	63,101	91	41,741
Oil, essential.....	14	256,885	2	24	13,318	42	24,265	39	23,470
Oil, lard.....	3	218,773	3	14	14,142	47	25,904	46	25,695
Oil, linseed.....	9	4,084,574	9	64	114,216	391	199,174	391	199,174
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	46	1,168,883	54	135	142,486	230	137,617	221	135,347
Oilcloth, floor.....	6	1,926,984	10	28	45,032	803	326,593	764	314,873
Optical goods.....	82	2,392,243	107	255	183,900	1,494	803,868	1,105	634,130
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2,742	5,605,337	3,167	328	222,417	11,499	8,541,667	11,984	8,510,642
Paints.....	82	11,318,449	34	505	717,339	2,173	1,175,277	1,975	1,125,011
Paper and wood pulp.....	64	3,837,106	129	604	858,662	9,268	4,099,771	8,811	3,955,068
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	103	821,282	118	302	386,618	1,972	740,999	973	476,583
Paper hangings.....	18	4,066,264	8	249	65,447	651	334,089	617	324,437
Paper patterns.....	6	192,239	3	86	424,021	2,128	1,063,375	1,907	1,003,704
Patent medicines and compounds.....	392	12,909,437	364	1,379	58,452	625	189,564	64	57,495
Paving and paving materials.....	108	12,454,065	164	273	1,471,594	2,885	1,182,657	1,809	736,309
Pencils, lead.....	3	1,493,381	1	46	298,555	4,691	2,169,832	4,688	2,169,426
Pens, fountain and stylographic.....	9	261,670	8	49	69,602	1,415	492,546	523	291,032
Pens, gold.....	14	307,734	17	39	56,834	105	48,395	94	44,620
Petroleum and cosmetics.....	85	1,870,160	93	340	45,672	302	191,623	274	181,617
Petroleum, refining.....	4	16,970,492	312	3	416,162	707	232,581	193	103,015
Photographs and graphophones.....	3	77,800	1	2	576,313	2,629	1,306,084	2,612	1,302,942
Photographic apparatus.....	21	1,223,188	11	91	5,000	66	38,672	86	34,672
Photographic materials.....	31	2,377,764	26	140	67,373	1,412	539,662	1,208	458,456
Photography.....	927	2,021,706	1,028	169	140,025	670	257,622	426	207,500
Photolithographing and photo-engraving.....	56	544,542	73	133	131,417	1,407	710,951	1,006	569,708
Pickles, preserves, and sauces.....	39	1,726,651	112	208	126,664	719	557,730	694	544,797
Pipes, tobacco.....	39	672,415	46	80	216,122	854	361,363	585	292,421
					73,239		483,471	700	425,481

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Propri-ets and firm mem-bers.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.		
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Men, 16 years and over.
						Average number.	Wages.	
Plastering and stucco work.....	152	\$676,141	212	39	\$41,540	1,108	\$880,045	1,070
Plated and britannia ware.....	18	1,127,989	17	118	94,578	880	359,647	729
Plumbers' supplies.....	43	1,517,419	32	136	138,986	695	384,663	653
Plumbing and gas and steam fitting.....	2,491	11,192,264	2,958	707	568,504	12,677	8,245,839	12,572
Pocketbooks.....	52	385,296	65	71	52,626	636	252,614	439
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products.....	52	4,102,667	43	176	200,468	2,270	872,883	1,908
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1,412	24,114,794	1,656	1,879	1,945,692	16,273	9,265,500	13,314
Printing and publishing, music.....	22	987,093	29	129	89,522	215	119,736	190
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1,206	55,486,474	1,107	7,415	9,098,420	16,460	10,924,755	13,304
Printing materials.....	20	345,847	14	24	28,247	137	76,404	129
Pulp goods.....	9	1,434,893	2	35	50,704	376	161,035	350
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	18	84,534	21	.....	.....	19	8,191	19
Refrigerators.....	21	846,717	25	36	32,385	543	252,732	536
Regalia and society banners and em-blems.....	37	317,448	44	28	23,277	177	60,983	34
Roofing and roofing materials.....	322	2,654,244	362	141	163,081	1,629	941,831	1,620
Rubber and elastic goods.....	55	4,114,297	58	214	319,234	2,103	832,113	1,049
Rules, Ivory and wood.....	5	3,771,919	123	111	58,451	185	53,451	194
Saddlery and harness.....	1,258	3,682,161	1,338	123	108,114	2,185	1,029,990	1,923
Sails.....	4	1,682,820	5	157	47,871	1,270	59,500	1,127
Sales and vaults.....	38	17,231,820	5	167	247,373	1,270	59,500	1,127
Sausage.....	58	261,893	69	10	8,329	199	102,907	188
Saws.....	17	689,397	18	79	8,448	273	128,574	254
Scales and balances.....	17	718,329	16	77	71,248	273	228,973	504
Sewing, machine.....	4	243,823	14	11	12,374	118	45,489	118
Sewing machines and attachments.....	110	153,541	116	5	2,704	68	53,870	94
Ship and boat building, wooden.....	12	130,282	113	42	27,572	75	40,872	75
Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	218	6,138,915	268	123	154,676	3,464	2,014,788	3,426
Shirts.....	9	3,536,165	7	74	110,673	2,108	1,167,171	2,100
Shirts.....	324	9,526,124	441	825	713,490	13,565	4,696,177	3,227

Shoddy.....	9	329,861	11	7	6,130	167	65,739	137	58,695
Shoe cases.....	19	228,785	33	33	29,840	300	189,987	291	157,221
Silk and silk goods.....	92	9,800,707	94	363	514,439	7,861	2,861,818	3,119	1,509,640
Silverware.....	23	487,275	33	29	36,092	1,478	298,655	415	275,857
Silverware.....	20	2,586,267	18	190	204,660	1,167	676,413	1,072	619,083
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	53	7,309,162	67	331	260,774	1,530	777,738	1,442	752,662
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	57	8,047,913	73	271	323,612	1,569	1,068,696	1,567	1,068,292
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	9	1,014,126	19	79	101,428	1,171	134,766	1,171	134,766
Soap and candles.....	91	7,669,979	97	742	577,259	2,020	821,340	1,442	701,605
Soda water apparatus.....	8	689,734	7	63	62,122	275	115,410	277	113,269
Sporting goods.....	56	460,926	53	48	36,952	475	136,650	185	91,843
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	12	722,318	11	32	57,002	420	213,809	420	213,809
Stamped ware.....	41	5,044,779	60	219	230,486	3,510	1,320,902	2,463	1,076,663
Starch.....	15	3,547,305	17	79	149,169	996	471,662	804	437,322
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	42	1,707,398	48	223	196,272	948	355,192	514	219,004
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	42	7,487,854	41	389	507,318	2,918	1,674,778	2,839	1,655,100
Steam packing.....	27	431,139	30	66	70,259	136	81,979	123	60,473
Stencils and brands.....	21	119,563	27	8	6,700	137	65,056	111	60,473
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	36	769,208	41	89	86,939	709	434,608	637	416,348
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	14	64,020,999	20	352	541,475	3,275	1,877,320	3,221	1,862,669
Surgical appliances.....	55	348,274	52	5	44,865	286	125,304	142	83,201
Taxidermy.....	27	115,932	30	55	3,224	63	37,904	53	34,006
Tin andterne plate.....	2	245,379	2	23	23,430	55	25,399	55	25,399
Tin foil.....	12	1,879,427	11	37	46,461	469	187,998	227	125,648
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1,818	10,858,979	2,147	522	497,486	8,808	4,864,236	8,106	4,690,220
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	42	1,757,987	38	137	188,629	1,020	345,704	446	218,673
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3,055	20,733,367	3,423	1,259	1,563,367	26,051	11,157,020	15,342	7,688,913
Tobacco, stemming and rehanding.....	9	913,167	14	14	19,670	378	111,686	164	68,184
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	77	2,022,806	95	75	57,613	556	274,322	498	254,826
Toys and games.....	49	699,746	60	39	48,088	582	211,651	339	152,268
Trunks and valises.....	88	1,140,660	110	125	101,696	1,178	582,452	1,108	563,778
Type founding.....	5	563,000	3	29	45,421	271	148,248	195	126,397
Typewriter repairing.....	11	11,306	8	7	10,540	32	23,499	32	23,499
Typewriters and supplies.....	21	3,782,014	7	157	178,651	1,848	1,083,339	1,745	1,050,373
Umbrellas and canes.....	117	1,639,806	159	200	161,712	1,629	626,823	1,728	359,363
Upholstering materials.....	49	633,224	63	66	51,736	690	253,876	298	141,760
Varnish.....	40	5,630,082	19	298	641,208	537	343,558	515	335,003
Vault lights and ventilators.....	8	78,800	10	5	9,180	98	56,660	98	56,660
Vinegar and cider.....	248	1,687,063	271	37	30,491	450	181,217	429	177,379
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	17	356,244	15	17	19,798	227	98,890	221	97,554
Watch and clock materials.....	13	18,468	2	1	411	9	3,221	9	3,221
Watch cases.....	13	2,582,472	10	69	106,358	1,075	630,782	960	596,460
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1,778	1,841,443	1,863	66	36,178	1,293	751,691	1,186	727,906
Whalebone and rattan.....	3	56,200	3	.....	.....	.....	7,856	7	7,356

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Propri- etors and firm man-agers.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.			
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Men, 16 years and over.	Wages.
						Average number.	Wages.		
Wheelbarrows.....	6	\$51,750	6	1	\$572	32	\$11,804	32	\$11,804
Whips.....	9	300,809	7	42	36,888	160	62,862	84	42,756
Window shades.....	58	2,186,556	67	86	114,162	646	252,380	475	213,538
Wire.....	3	96,135	3	7	5,014	45	19,428	41	18,618
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	109	2,100,228	126	109	107,489	1,276	586,426	1,108	540,908
Wood, turned and carved.....	191	928,403	220	46	35,663	952	520,121	935	515,673
Woodenware, not elsewhere specified..	9	61,492	13	3	3,000	87	32,866	87	32,866
Wool hats.....	5	896,852	3	23	42,482	930	403,213	609	319,729
Wool pulling.....	5	114,510	7	1	600	59	34,866	59	34,866
Woolen goods.....	65	7,338,813	73	210	231,733	4,033	1,399,527	1,913	827,179
Worsted goods.....	7	8,809,390	8	134	287,267	3,728	1,201,228	1,613	646,539
All other industries.....	*44	12,917,831	31	294	528,796	5,061	2,159,274	3,967	1,913,324

*Embraces betting and hose, rubber, 1; bone, ivory, and lamp black, 1; brass, 1; brass and copper, rolled, 2; cardboard, 1; cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies, 2; coke, 1; copper, smelting and refining, 2; cotton, cleaning and rehandling, 1; cotton waste, 2; graphite and graphite refining, 1; hammocks, 1; hooks and eyes, 1; iron and steel pipe, wrought, 2; jute and jute goods, 2; lard, refined, 2; leather board, 1; linen goods, 2; millstones, 1; oakum, 1; oilcloth, enameled, 2; ordnance and ordnance stores, 1; registers, car fare, 1; rice, cleaning and polishing, 2; sand and emery paper and cloth, 2; straw goods, not elsewhere specified, 1; sugar and molasses, beet, 2; turpentine and rosin, 1; watches, 1; windmills, 2; wood preserving, 1.

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES—continued.				Total miscellaneous ex- penses.	Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Value of pro- ducts, includ- ing custom work and re- pairing.
	Women, 16 years and and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
All industries.....	230,181	\$68,623,708	13,189	\$2,201,510	\$221,886,271	\$59,553,498	\$1,143,791,776	\$2,176,726,900
Agricultural implements.....	24	\$6,022	5	\$627	\$833,948	\$6,787	\$4,824,871	\$10,537,254
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	3,376	965,879	127	21,616	331,111	37,250	2,198,956	5,016,463
Artificial limbs.....	7	3,080	1	175	37,183	37,400	28,167	199,744
Artists' materials.....	289	106,170	3	605	2,890	.....	8,761	28,277
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	12	2,144	.....	.....	168,881	.....	1,503,314	2,918,777
Axle grease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,997	.....	93,413	162,114
Babbitt metal and solder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,983	.....	2,718,869	3,076,577
Bags, other than paper.....	438	118,886	.....	.....	84,193	.....	1,697,957	2,249,600
Bags, paper.....	374	97,167	11	2,440	151,429	5,100	2,030,271	3,350,532
Baking and yeast powders.....	123	41,043	2	600	1,117,356	4,000	2,118,422	4,587,485
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	313	64,899	79	10,344	40,887	13,109	416,489	1,001,623
Bells.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,651	360	84,905	148,284
Belting and hose, leather.....	6	1,153	25	1,130	140,943	100	2,400,498	3,283,095
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	46	11,099	25	4,258	240,351	11,274	1,015,240	2,693,174
Bicycles and tricycles.....	4	1,364	.....	7,000	366,501	1,297	1,856,065	3,842,020
Billiard tables and materials.....	157	42,450	1	182	128,260	3,850	340,002	781,497
Blacking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,072	.....	371,225	882,360
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	36	9,395	38	7,085	626,336	.....	3,290,667	11,699,115
Bluing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,593	.....	101,400	232,871
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	3,697	1,134,610	128	23,863	721,719	41,716	3,132,118	9,049,198
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	212	40,464	25	3,757	29,816	261	1,208,923	1,677,661
Boot and shoe findings.....	133	28,753	.....	.....	30,145	8,200	316,819	541,755
Boot and shoe uppers.....	21	6,402	.....	.....	12,663	3	172,299	311,568
Boots and shoes, custom work and re- pairing.....	39	11,142	21	3,299	716,696	38,911	1,893,492	6,381,615
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	5,483	1,584,992	559	88,298	1,251,902	100,111	15,611,386	25,585,631
Bottling.....	26	6,736	13	2,323	662,671	5,360	4,421,684	7,368,003
Boxes, cigar.....	477	140,222	28	5,214	71,782	.....	759,896	1,537,217
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	5,333	1,312,450	371	52,392	563,887	740	3,347,401	8,370,757
Boxes, woollen packing.....	162	34,435	112	20,570	373,483	40,258	4,954,761	7,830,262

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES—continued.				Total miscellaneous expenses	Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and re-pairing.
	Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
Brass castings and brass finishing...	4	\$1,085	6	\$1,246	\$106,014	\$1,100	\$1,609,941	\$2,493,506.
Brassware...	305	77,412	29	5,386	184,910	19,635	1,642,272	3,071,970
Bread and other bakery products...	2,295	564,274	260	38,657	3,048,357	6,965	23,567,866	43,051,261
Brick and tile...	1	225	74	16,524	561,721	1,525	2,108,585	5,684,320
Bridges...	1	300	.....	.....	188,141	1,600	2,816,797	5,090,076
Bronze castings...	742	171,368	4	575	23,827	.....	441,277	632,220
Brooms and brushes...	1,349	826,130	120	19,885	194,041	13,166	2,205,632	4,335,471
Buttons...	1,349	826,130	141	22,330	110,717	10,600	943,432	2,371,196
Calcium lights...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,752	.....	19,386	32,992
Card cutting and designing...	23	5,850	4	728	9,909	2,500	78,856	131,160
Carpentering...	4	1,006	28	5,606	5,104,307	4,286,551	20,879,936	46,617,814
Carpets and rugs, other than rag...	4,112	1,313,804	580	106,978	54,841	15,379	7,661,067	15,029,218
Carpets, rag...	21	4,640	.....	.....	11,637	100	25,069	104,722
Carpets, wood...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,094	.....	147,277	471,857
Carrriage and wagon materials...	49	17,281	4	750	85,317	1,225	1,023,811	1,741,041
Carrriages and sleds, children's...	8	2,496	3	404	13,023	6	186,610	373,299
Carrriages and wagons...	58	16,938	15	3,679	873,942	38,067	5,174,662	13,068,385
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies...	49	15,378	.....	.....	203,227	.....	8,879,813	16,194,850
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies...	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,938	.....	1,527,946	3,514,763
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies...	17	5,119	2	516	81,996	.....	3,744,911	5,228,351
Chemicals...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,783	.....	32,676	64,722
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products...	2	330	.....	.....	4,128	.....	111,793	136,835
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk, factory product...	345	91,917	9	1,327	337,303	566	22,486,869	26,557,888
Chemicals...	102	23,184	.....	.....	1,142,851	2,500	8,669,561	15,994,866
China decorating...	32	15,767	5	741	18,348	.....	69,028	201,299

Chocolate and cocoa products.....	314	65,700	1,950	145,995	1,956,113	2,714,872
Cleansing and polishing preparations.....	72	22,351	360	56,263	576,328	1,080,184
Clocks.....	448	115,620	457	78,781	898,818	1,761,610
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	2	800	.....	71,772	11,801	384,017
Clothing, horse.....	38	15,560	.....	7,463	78,094	140,358
Clothing, men's, custom work and re- pairing.....	2,613	761,525	13,169	3,994,370	11,778,039	31,538,653
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	16,700	4,908,283	45,385	20,396,003	64,500,271	126,478,067
Clothing, men's, factory product, but- tonholes.....	236	64,631	2,102	19,787	50,499	351,205
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	8,538	2,752,736	12,953	1,331,445	33,225	14,915,538
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	28,151	9,627,631	52,734	8,407,495	56,848,074	106,892,390
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	553	146,569	7,270	1,523,357	4,034,869	22,470,866
Coffin, burial cases, and undertakers	309	93,063	387	209,997	1,303,195	2,700,925
Combs.....	22	5,650	.....	48,917	1,086,906	18,506,335
Confectiory.....	3,441	791,959	33,913	1,758,314	10,683,976	18,422,748
Conveyance.....	20	19,570	45,270	1,758,314	3,605	6,711,732
Cordage and twine.....	1,485	418,806	48,747	511,422	6,530,677	9,700,944
Cordials and syrups.....	27	16,388	.....	24,407	164,547	303,866
Cork cutting.....	63	17,138	.....	21,845	366,580	303,866
Corsets.....	1,304	370,001	7,135	211,945	380,952	2,006,523
Cotton goods.....	3,761	1,024,845	144,647	909,315	5,257,416	9,007,528
Cottony small wares.....	447	92,034	1,105	34,497	460,876	9,847,686
Cutlery and edge tools.....	83	20,643	8,178	114,070	504,864	1,840,017
Dentists' materials.....	49	14,568	150	25,552	365,579	1,665,044
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	368	104,259	545	665,031	3,731,186	6,242,481
Dry grinding.....	40	8,000	250	48,221	1,152,225	1,402,763
Dyeing and cleaning.....	534	171,880	3,059	356,703	1,580,016	2,171,757
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	636	166,424	14,103	210,395	1,402,373	3,623,862
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	.....	.....	.....	128,447	1,263,843	2,111,811
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1,023	300,044	15,824	893,038	12,538,700	22,095,024
Electrical construction and repairs.....	5	1,536	2,260	193,890	1,968,439	1,095,093
Electroplating.....	62	19,667	2,634	93,847	410,730	1,197,710
Enery wheels.....	.....	.....	.....	88,912	38,774	1,73,897
Enameling and enameled goods.....	213	52,839	11,787	35,762	1,643,392	2,968,363
Engraving materials.....	21	6,334	3,059	8,955	126,254	195,029
Engraving and die sinking.....	.....	.....	.....	42,253	57,922	514,630
Engraving, steel, including plate print- ing.....	594	250,990	7,847	248,509	723,334	2,736,644
Engraving, wood.....	2	320	.....	20,923	13,707	1,160,982
Envelopes.....	490	162,770	568	85,826	657,934	1,221,026
Explosives.....	.....	.....	.....	11,543	201,331	3,332,998
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	934	267,108	8,155	265,667	1,359,061	3,294,520
Felt goods.....	197	62,379	6,508	114,900	987,380	1,734,138
Fertilizers.....	.....	.....	.....	317,826	1,909,158	3,147,894
Fires.....	.....	.....	.....	10,066	49,688	1,192,917
Firearms.....	29	8,431	822	272,496	459,258	1,969,624

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES—continued.				Total miscellaneous expenses.	Contract work.	Cost of material used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
	Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
Fire extinguishers, chemical.	142	\$37,160	38	\$10,025	\$16,625	\$1,000	\$29,771	\$103,285
Pierworks.	27	2,418	30	4,564	27,486	1,600	329,108	807,153
Fish, canning and preserving.	77	20,068	2	416	55,615	200	134,211	187,869
Flags and banners.	105	35,994	7	1,088	105,852	720	285,518	520,950
Flavoring extracts.	85	17,098	7	1,365	1,014,048	300	763,043	1,547,828
Flouring and grist mill products.	567	121,783	164	32,752	7,390,514	840	4,242,134	42,796,340
Food preparations.	402	118,423	212	623,168	7,390,514	1,138,054	41,814,790	96,636,517
Foundry and machine shop products.	1	212	219	28,088	2,949	763	30,392	76,747
Foundry supplies.	3,007	623,168	16	2,532	495,478	297,872	5,592,462	8,975,321
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1,736	711,300	61	12,785	1,208,935	10,750	8,732,323	15,828,966
Fur hats.	1,112	499,772	201	31,142	300,185	593,045	2,607,454	5,602,458
Furnishing goods, men's.	18,334	5,590,145	201	31,142	1,963,863	15,865,729	15,865,729	31,000,834
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	443	159,454	21	3,675	814,515	252,403	2,894,361	8,108,237
Furniture, factory product.	311	108,881	178	27,640	1,813,548	161,682	9,908,514	23,643,245
Furs, dressed.	13	5,344	1	300	30,125	246,602	777,227	777,227
Galvanizing.	30	8,921	17	2,996	4,380	149,657	221,253	221,253
Gas and lamp fixtures.	2	3,465	17	2,996	339,409	1,726	1,429,796	3,853,518
Gas and oil stoves.	14	17,831	282	47,462	46,144	2,900	414,991	628,199
Gas, illuminating and heating.	73	64,410	38	22,970	5,060,906	5,866,549	5,866,549	20,917,726
Gas machines and meters.	193	1,410,314	63	8,951	50,010	13,069	899,590	1,061,233
Glass.	6,987	4,100	12	1,958	145,505	13,069	899,590	2,756,978
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.	16	88,365	12	1,958	304,496	49,834	1,406,241	3,559,236
Gloves and mittens.	301	88,365	12	1,958	331,567	85,820	6,317,033	10,835,898
Glue.	6	1,716	12	1,958	19,442	180	572,710	743,279
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.	6	1,716	12	1,958	19,442	180	572,710	743,279
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	6	1,716	12	1,958	19,442	180	572,710	743,279
Grease and tallow.	6	1,716	12	1,958	24,890	750	4,313,818	4,528,119
	6	1,716	12	1,958	88,279	750	1,705,013	2,300,060

Industry	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	327
----------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900—(Continued)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES—continued.				Total miscellaneous expenses.	Contract work.	Cost of material used.	Value of products, including custom work and re-pairing.
	Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleised.	48	\$6,452	1	\$200	\$92,390	.....	\$250,832	\$702,871
Marble and stone work.	26	6,960	2	418	36,029	.....	4,490,922	12,894,313
Masonry, brick and stone.	146	33,113	10	2,161	16,812,191	\$150,859	18,429,818	53,287,843
Matches.	3	1,800	34	4,408	101,730	16,108,999	648,842	1,192,692
Mats and matting.	272	96,806	8	1,033	11,676	.....	95,906	232,700
Mattresses and spring beds.	9,264	2,891,810	97	17,366	222,984	7,791	2,008,381	3,732,486
Millinery and lace goods.	4,982	1,672,626	51	6,902	1,139,237	100,471	1,177,259	21,037,782
Millinery, custom work.	25	5,859	24	4,787	845,301	1,847	5,417,171	10,844,072
Mineral and soda waters.	71	19,840	23	2,450	662,390	.....	1,836,426	5,794,438
Mirrors.	63	20,131	13	2,480	191,615	4,800	2,509,884	3,947,113
Models and patterns.	.....	.....	2	1,155	74,396	7,888	30,173	883,642
Monuments and tombstones.	7	1,940	6	2,500	201,279	63,657	1,865,997	4,018,349
Mucilage and paste.	48	11,604	10	2,300	44,199	.....	140,992	312,381
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	5	1,500	8	2,000	52,116	1,500	305,749	763,408
Musical instruments, organs and materials.	15	4,055	3	700	17,858	100	119,839	326,517
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	88	19,360	159	25,665	1,124,314	66,415	6,443,196	14,419,914
Needles and pins.	3	825	11	2,000	13,116	.....	102,807	221,387
Oil, essential.	1	209	.....	.....	38,411	.....	412,832	531,000
Oil, lard.	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,040	.....	508,827	675,611
Oil, linseed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,031	1,802	7,595,025	8,427,271
Oil, not elsewhere specified.	8	1,958	1	312	103,410	200	2,083,311	2,951,172
Oilcloth, floor.	39	11,720	.....	.....	89,640	.....	832,398	1,479,986
Optical goods.	345	64,799	44	4,939	275,017	.....	1,064,046	2,653,020
Painting, house, sign, etc.	63	23,058	42	7,967	1,053,757	2,440	5,091,151	18,546,524
Paints.	187	48,086	11	2,180	815,946	5,000	8,344,936	12,543,825
Paper and wood pulp.	451	103,060	6	1,643	2,398,994	99,429	14,563,222	26,715,628
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.	956	257,931	43	6,485	444,883	19,300	2,747,199	4,854,509
Paper hanging.	25	6,852	9	2,800	97,460	1,189	3,564,389	1,336,561
Paper hangings.	249	74,737	72	14,934	252,558	7,424	2,534,068	4,812,288

Paper patterns.....	561	132,069	.....	2,860	22,037	.....	86,547	388,675
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1,559	443,488	17	2,860	5,845,921	52,896	4,914,438	17,075,937
Paving and paving materials.....	.....	.....	3	408	359,019	35,800	3,469,564	7,503,566
Pencils, lead.....	758	179,798	134	21,718	191,382	.....	756,549	1,581,351
Pens, fountain and stylographic.....	10	3,550	1	225	73,371	2,000	235,550	524,079
Pens, gold.....	28	10,108	.....	.....	27,545	3,400	264,138	657,693
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	505	127,919	8	1,647	974,321	300	1,509,086	3,219,465
Petroleum refining.....	9	1,803	9	1,339	471,637	.....	23,435,357	27,184,524
Photographic apparatus.....	10	4,000	.....	.....	6,546	.....	46,148	119,980
Photographic apparatus.....	152	60,674	53	20,532	139,923	3,000	377,189	1,236,342
Photographic materials.....	240	60,417	4	695	201,847	9,443	1,446,405	2,950,534
Photography.....	372	136,040	29	5,303	475,833	12,063	1,036,764	3,626,083
Photolithographing and photoengraving.....	14	10,828	11	2,110	94,067	6,375	223,542	1,178,579
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	364	97,232	11	1,720	79,797	.....	2,199,438	3,610,246
Pipes, tobacco.....	146	56,420	8	1,570	85,590	11,140	807,607	1,690,830
Plastering and stucco work.....	30	10,546	8	1,650	102,128	26,369	376,514	1,737,124
Plated and britannia ware.....	145	45,463	10	990	104,369	140	562,853	1,562,049
Plumbers' supplies.....	10	3,560	2	686	146,978	16,986	1,068,771	2,048,957
Plumbing and gas and steam fitting.....	3	1,041	102	22,284	1,121,896	136,871	15,612,376	31,947,275
Pocketbooks.....	170	47,825	27	3,161	1,49,736	2,162	491,610	1,030,591
Pottery, terra cotta and fire-clay products.....	341	88,929	21	2,446	334,157	1,000	522,408	2,389,449
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2,642	932,932	317	53,249	4,915,318	2,253,920	8,691,912	31,413,113
Printing and publishing, music.....	23	9,240	2	430	251,297	173,426	160,647	853,862
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2,849	1,018,564	307	44,444	15,176,916	5,885,123	14,511,890	62,965,076
Printing materials.....	8	2,530	.....	.....	30,017	.....	154,490	384,180
Pulp goods.....	26	4,335	.....	.....	45,105	.....	293,003	592,193
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,611	.....	14,812	47,104
Refrigerators.....	.....	.....	7	1,670	90,358	20,000	466,386	1,014,509
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	143	40,823	.....	.....	52,949	13,470	188,120	400,054
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	468	8	1,100	267,275	1,892,861	1,892,861	3,959,080
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1,052	291,038	42	8,199	317,610	33,720	2,997,636	5,303,824
Rubber, ivory and wood.....	48	8,348	13	1,956	14,967	66,298	182,007	182,007
Saddlery and harness.....	95	27,032	11	1,721	328,832	700	2,095,875	4,790,992
Safes and vaults.....	.....	.....	4	525	76,965	.....	127,801	334,848
Salt.....	133	32,106	9	1,367	329,701	800	958,302	2,698,691
Sausage.....	1	240	.....	.....	38,357	816	649,846	972,159
Saws.....	22	6,434	.....	.....	67,072	3,400	209,353	433,835
Scales and balances.....	.....	.....	1	150	8,245	.....	217,225	720,805
Screws, machines, repairing.....	4	1,396	.....	.....	29,220	.....	49,271	155,637
Sewing machines and attachments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,845	305	80,275	265,523
Ship and boat building, wooden.....	9	4,136	29	4,278	210,445	15,555	1,882,699	5,423,717
Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	2	936	6	1,820	98,970	25,000	1,233,338	3,223,664
Shirts.....	10,229	3,079,038	109	17,008	3,313,052	2,251,065	10,721,902	27,762,302
Shoddy.....	28	6,781	2	263	18,122	.....	310,783	3,443,529

Table XI.—Manufactures by Industries, 1900 —(Concluded)

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES—continued.				Total miscellaneous expenses.	Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and re-pairing.
	Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
Show cases.....	8	\$1,600	1	\$146	\$39,323	\$1,000	\$238,376	\$552,953
Silk and silk goods.....	4,299	1,293,875	413	58,283	1,601,527	879,389	6,570,037	12,706,246
Silverware.....	57	21,914	6	880	41,838	1,150	450,950	1,028,988
Slaughtering and meat packing, whole-sale.....	66	46,570	29	10,750	250,793	3,000	1,244,948	2,754,532
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	78	23,332	10	1,744	520,208	1,680	16,980,798	19,674,187
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	1	304	1	100	754,326	699	33,542,478	37,807,106
Soap and candles.....	410	95,917	168	23,918	128,196	.....	1,475,144	2,143,850
Soda water apparatus.....	9	1,985	1	156	2,020,165	4,437	7,853,624	12,833,645
Sporting goods.....	278	41,957	12	2,850	72,918	.....	246,124	694,148
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,114	1,775	146,880	433,877
Stamped ware.....	794	216,115	253	28,124	54,604	3,500	508,671	996,085
Starch.....	174	32,130	18	2,210	400,484	5,850	2,794,022	5,581,519
Stationery goods, not elsewhere speci-fied.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303,643	.....	1,704,054	2,589,903
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	427	134,875	7	1,313	247,984	5,800	894,506	2,141,758
Steam packing.....	77	19,158	2	520	599,072	11,828	3,551,978	7,751,104
Stencils and brands.....	2	510	1	208	67,509	80	306,739	633,823
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	25	4,508	1	75	16,891	150	32,104	169,569
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	66	17,123	6	1,037	112,911	8,100	229,263	1,093,698
Surgical appliances.....	54	14,651	3	448	2,300,545	1,858	86,148,971	90,680,478
Taxidermy.....	141	41,655	3	448	173,434	6,550	166,355	663,139
Tin andterne plate.....	8	3,598	2	300	12,299	1,226	87,922	183,764
Tin foil.....	208	56,435	34	5,915	14,058	.....	366,409	463,199
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,382	.....	969,451	1,416,673
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	603	157,438	99	16,578	1,108,080	52,046	8,371,058	18,696,192
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	564	125,333	10	1,688	2,032,836	.....	1,734,072	4,632,101
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling.....	10,513	3,441,573	196	26,534	10,655,023	14,791	17,380,949	49,028,479
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	204	42,080	10	1,372	14,220	.....	671,147	883,509
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	55	18,851	3	645	84,340	10,340	238,103	883,509

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES IN THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ALBANY COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	2,248	17,637	7,269	582	25,488	23,838
Albany city.....	1,565	10,202	2,508	123	12,833	11,905
Agricultural implements.....	3	54			54	54
Artificial leathers and flowers.....	1		3		3	3
Awnings, tents and sails.....	6	13	5		18	7
Axle grease.....	1	12	5		17	18
Bags, paper.....	1		2		2	8
Baking and yeast powders.....	1	3	2		5	5
Belting and hose, leather.....	1				2	7
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	15	23		3	26	7
Billiard tables and materials.....	2	17			17	17
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	59	103		2	105	103
Bluing.....	1	1			1	1
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	6	30	16	1	47	53
Boot and shoe uppers.....	3	4	1		5	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	120	50	3		53	49
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	2	31	28		59	46
Bottling.....	4	25	5		30	27
Boxes, cigar.....	3	8	13		21	21
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	4	25	71		96	96
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	39		1	40	34
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	2	23			23	12
Bread and other bakery products.....	70	194	23	6	223	221
Brick and tile.....	5	142			142	14
Bridges.....	1	80			80	80
Brooms and brushes.....	3	11	2		13	13
Buttons.....	1	7	9	30	46	46
Calcium lights.....	1	6			6	1
Carpentering.....	79	557		2	559	429
Carpets, rag.....	4					
Carriages and wagons.....	11	92			92	98
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	2,037	9		2,046	2,006
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	40			40	40
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1					
Chemicals.....	2	65	15		80	77
Cleansing and polishing preparations.....	1					
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	1	3			3	3
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	128	343	91	6	440	435
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	27	42	91	2	135	136
Clothing, men's, factory product, button-holes.....	1		3		3	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	243	14	386	1	401	387
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	7	35	176		211	285
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	4	37	2		39	39
Confectionery.....	35	93	55		148	193
Cooperage.....	7	22			22	24
Cork, cutting.....	1					
Corsets.....	1		1		1	1
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2	12			12	12
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	1	1			1	1
Dyeing and cleaning.....	9	10	6		16	15
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	1	18			18	19
Electrical construction and repairs.....	6	15			15	23
Electroplating.....	3	9		1	10	19
Emery wheels.....	1	14			14	13

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ALBANY COUNTY—Continued.						
Albany—Continued.						
Engraving and die sinking	2					
Engraving, steel, including plate printing . .	4	13	10	3	26	26
Engraving, wood	1					
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified . . .	3	2	13		15	14
Felt goods	1	37	23		60	68
Files	2	14			14	15
Flavoring extracts	6	4	2	1	7	9
Flouring and grist mill products	2	22			22	22
Foundry and machine shop products	21	781	30		811	801
Foundry supplies	1	5			5	5
Fur goods	3					12
Furnishing goods, men's	2	17	103		120	149
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstery	32	65	2		67	48
Furniture, factory product	1	16			16	16
Gas machines and meters	1	225			225	225
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting . .	2	37			37	16
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	1					
Grease and tallow	1	3			3	3
Hairwork	2		1		1	1
Hand stamps	1	1			1	1
Hardware	1	15	1		16	16
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats	5	7	9		16	19
Hosiery and knit goods	4	64	315		379	393
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	1					
Ink, writing	2	1			1	1
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental . . .	4	154			154	140
Jewelry	1	1	1		2	2
Jewelry and instrument cases	1	2	3		5	5
Lasts	1	36			36	36
Leather, tanned, curried and finished . . .	1	2			2	1
Liquors, malt	10	353	2		355	345
Lithographing and engraving	1	10	3		13	13
Lock and gunsmithing	14	14			14	14
Looking-glass and picture frames	5	21			21	18
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	9	220	4	11	235	223
Malt	2	5			5	27
Marble and stone work	5	33			33	6
Masonry, brick and stone	29	764			764	387
Mattresses and spring beds	1	6	3		9	
Millinery, custom work	33	1	156	3	160	136
Mineral and soda waters	9	25			25	18
Mirrors	1	1			1	1
Models and patterns	3	27			27	5
Monuments and tombstones	9	33		1	34	18
Mucilage and paste	3	5		10	15	35
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	3	6			6	6
Musical instruments, organs and materials . .	1	2			2	2
Musical instruments, pianos and materials . .	2	68			68	68
Oil, not elsewhere specified	5	7			7	7
Optical goods	3	1	1		2	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.	53	217		1	218	142
Paints	2	1			1	1
Paper and wood pulp	1	5			5	5
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	2	118	57		175	167
Paper hanging	8	59			59	22
Patent medicines and compounds	14	14	3		17	12
Paving and paving materials	6	216			216	111

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Per.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

ALBANY COUNTY—Continued.						
Albany—Continued.						
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Photographic materials.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photography.....	13	17	5	.....	22	25
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	3	31	.....	.....	31	31
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	19	.....	.....	19	19
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	60	411	.....	1	412	417
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	2	58	.....	.....	58	58
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	29	489	136	15	640	614
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	15	355	30	2	387	394
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	1	8	50	.....	58	58
Roofing and roofing materials.....	9	77	.....	3	80	96
Saddlery and harness.....	20	27	.....	.....	27	23
Sausage.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Saws.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	5
Scales and balances.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	13	.....	.....	13	15
Shirts.....	7	41	425	9	475	442
Shoddy.....	1	20	5	.....	25	30
Silversmithing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	6	18	.....	.....	18	41
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	2	12	.....	.....	12	12
Soap and candles.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Stamped ware.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	9
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	2	29	.....	.....	29	43
Stencils and brands.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	1	1	.....	1	2	3
Surgical appliances.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	16	18	.....	.....	18	31
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	3	76	14	.....	90	90
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	71	228	60	6	294	277
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Toys and games.....	3	45	16	.....	61	61
Typewriter repairing.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	3
Umbrellas and canes.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	32	28	1	1	30	32
Window shades.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	3
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	2	7	.....	.....	7	7
Wood, turned and carved.....	3	10	.....	.....	10	9
Wool pulling.....	1	12	.....	.....	12	5
Cohoes.....	315	4,356	4,215	391	8,962	8,509
Agricultural implements.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	2
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	9	.....	.....	9	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	13	15	.....	.....	15	12
Bluing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	22	8	.....	.....	8	8
Bottling.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	69	13	16	98	98
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bread and other bakery products.....	18	41	7	3	51	50
Brick and tile.....	1	35	.....	.....	35	30
Carpentering.....	18	53	.....	.....	53	50
Carriages and wagons.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railway companies.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	18	6	.....	24	23

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total, No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ALBANY COUNTY—Continued.						
Cohoes—Continued.						
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	48	.....	56	.....	56	47
Confectionery.....	9	3	.....	3	6	6
Cotton goods.....	1	1,195	1,208	229	2,632	2,662
Cotton waste.....	1	40	4	.....	44	44
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2	54	.....	.....	54	55
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	8	.....	.....	8	8
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fertilisers.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	278	.....	4	282	259
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and unholstering.....	6	8	1	.....	9	6
Furniture, factory product.....	1	30	.....	.....	30	58
Hairwork.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	24	1,341	2,478	101	3,920	3,555
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	6	114	.....	.....	114	98
Iron and steel.....	1	300	.....	.....	300	299
Iron and steel, pipe, wrought.....	1	120	.....	.....	120	204
Leather goods.....	1	3	1	.....	4	4
Liquors, malt.....	1	19	.....	.....	19	19
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	87	.....	.....	87	87
Masonry, brick and stone.....	14	106	.....	.....	106	21
Millinery, custom work.....	10	.....	30	.....	30	27
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	7	.....	.....	7	7
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	9	.....	.....	9	4
Needles and pins.....	2	8	.....	.....	8	8
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	15	68	.....	.....	68	31
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	8	.....	.....	8	8
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3
Paving and paving materials.....	4	29	.....	.....	29	19
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2
Photography.....	3	1	1	.....	2	2
Plastering and stucco work.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	14	44	.....	.....	44	40
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	26	.....	3	29	31
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	26	.....	5	31	32
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	6	.....	.....	6	3
Saddlery and harness.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	3
Shirts.....	1	100	400	25	525	525
Shoddy.....	1	10	.....	.....	10	7
Soap and candles.....	2	12	.....	.....	12	9
Surgical appliances.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	6
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	18	.....	1	19	20
Toys and games.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	2
Green Island.....						
Agricultural implements.....	46	755	146	7	908	1,013
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	27	.....	.....	27	12
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	4
Carpentering.....	3	6	.....	.....	6	2
Carriages and wagons.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	367	.....	.....	367	342
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total, No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ALBANY COUNTY—Continued.						
Green Island—Continued.						
Clothing, men's, factory product.	5		3		3	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	2		6		6	6
Confectionery.	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.	7	290			290	453
Hosiery and knit goods.	1	23	135	6	164	172
Marble and stone work.	2	12			12	2
Masonry, brick and stone.	2	3			3	1
Millinery, custom work.	2		2		2	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.	5	14		1	15	6
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	2	4			4	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	1	1			1	
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	2	1			1	1
Wood, turned and carved.	1					
Watervliet						
Bells.	135	805	382	26	1,213	1,254
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	1	8			8	8
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	3	2		1	3	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	7	12			12	12
Boxes, wooden, packing.	9	5			5	6
Bread and other bakery products.	1	53			53	55
Brick and tile.	9	18			18	15
Carpentering.	1	3			3	2
Carriages and wagons.	13	74			74	36
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	4	23			23	23
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	1	115			115	135
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	6	5	1		6	5
Confectionery.	15		12		12	9
Dyeing and cleaning.	4	6			6	2
Foundry and machine shop products.	1					
Furnishing goods, men's.	3	9			9	10
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	1	26	267	6	299	250
Hardware, saddlery.	2	2			2	2
Lamps and reflectors.	1	48		3	51	80
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	1	1			1	1
Malt.	3	60			60	70
Masonry, brick and stone.	1	1			1	10
Millinery, custom work.	3	31			31	9
Mineral and soda waters.	1					
Monuments and tombstones.	2	5			5	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.	2	10			10	2
Patent medicines and compounds.	15	52			52	12
Photography.	1					
Plumbers' supplies.	1	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	6					
Printing and publishing, book and job.	1	31			31	40
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	2	2			2	5
Saddlery and harness.	1	3			3	3
Ship and boat building, wood.	4	6		1	7	6
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	2	10			10	
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1	4			4	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	4	6		1	7	6
Woolen goods.	1	3			3	3
	1	170	102	14	286	427

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total, No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ALBANY COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places.....	187	1,519	18	35	1,572	1,157
Agricultural implements.....	1					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	58	22		2	24	43
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	6	1			1	1
Bottling.....	1					
Boxes, wooden packing.....	4	2	6		8	7
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	4			4	3
Brick and tile.....	3	300			300	5
Brooms and brushes.....	1					
Carpentering.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	5	16			16	11
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	7	10			10	3
Chemicals.....	1	11			11	9
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Cooperage.....	4	3			3	
Flouring and grist mill products.....	19	7			7	9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	869			869	756
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3					19
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Grease and tallow.....	3	10			10	8
Lumber and timber products.....	15	11			11	14
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	110		30	140	102
Marble and stone work.....	1	20			20	10
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	4			4	10
Millinery, custom work.....	5		1		1	1
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	5			5	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	20			20	32
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Paving and paving materials.....	1	3			3	
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	35	8		43	39
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	2		3	5	5
Saddlery and harness.....	5					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	9			9	4
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	1	6			6	12
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	8	3		11	12
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	2			2	
Vinegar and cider.....	8	15			15	39
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					
Woolen goods.....	1					
Wool pulling.....	1	13			13	

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	447	1,153	82	15	1,250	1,054
Wellsville.....	64	324	35	2	361	339
Agricultural implements.....	1	1			1	4
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4	4			4	5
Bottling.....	2	9			9	7
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	2	7	1	10	8

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total. No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ALLEGANY COUNTY—Continued.						
Wellsville—Continued.						
Carpentering.....	2	10			10	2
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	16			16	12
Carriages and wagons.....	4	15			15	18
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	5	12		17	17
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1					
Dentists' materials.....	1		1		1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	2			2	2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	45			45	54
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	1
Furniture, factory product.....	1	25			25	25
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	86			86	88
Lumber and timber products.....	3	53			53	22
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	10			10	4
Millinery, custom work.....	5		11		11	14
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	7			7	2
Paving and paving materials.....	1	3			3	
Photography.....	2	2	1		3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	6			6	7
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	9	3		12	12
Saddlery and harness.....	2	5			5	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	4			4	26
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	2		1	3	2
Other places.						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	383	829	47	13	889	715
Bicycles and tricycles.....	7	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1					
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	61	12			12	11
Boxes, wooden packing.....	5					
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	73			73	65
Carpentering.....	5	1	3		4	4
Carriages and wagons.....	2	1			1	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railway companies.....	12	16	1		17	13
Charcoal.....	1	28			28	28
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	2			2	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	102	76	7		83	19
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	5	1	5		6	6
Clothing, women's, factory products.....	1					
Cooperage.....	1	2	3		5	6
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2	20			20	34
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	6			6	6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	25	24			24	28
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	7	156			156	165
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	15	7		22	19
Lumber and timber products.....	2	1			1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	51	197		1	198	87
Mattresses and spring beds.....	7	73		6	79	79
Millinery, custom work.....	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	15		10		10	8
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	5			5	2
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	3			3	

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total, No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ALLEGANY COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Photography.....	1	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	2			2	3
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products..	2	78			78	76
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	14	16	11	5	32	31
Saddlery and harness.....	17	3			3	4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	7	6			6	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	5		1	6	6
Vinegar and cider.....	1	1			1	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	10	3			3	2

BROOME COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	867	6,118	2,614	79	8,811	8,778
Binghamton.....	593	4,303	2,076	23	6,402	6,379
Agricultural implements.....	1	40			40	50
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	6	4		10	
Baking and yeast powders.....	1	2			2	2
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	12	20	1		21	12
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	24	22			22	33
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	3	2	4		6	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	32	10			10	9
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	2	17	38		55	23
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	3	12			12	9
Boxes, cigar.....	2	23	40		63	71
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	3	5		8	8
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1	28	1	3	32	51
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1	2			2	2
Brassware.....	1	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	11	78	8		86	79
Brick and tile.....	1	38			38	
Carpentering.....	40	471			471	224
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	1	86	1		87	76
Carriages and wagons.....	9	172	9		181	191
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	2	50			50	55
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products...	4	3	1		4	2
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory products.....	2					
Chemicals.....	2	19			19	19
China decorating.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	47	43	30		73	76
Clothing, men's, factory products.....	6	67	567		634	699
Clothing, men's, factory products, button-holes.....	1		1		1	1
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	66	1	173	1	175	148
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1	1	20		21	21
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	1	6	2		8	8
Combs.....	1	39	5		44	47
Confectionery.....	7	13	3		16	17
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	2	1		3	3
Electrical construction and repairs.....	2	9			9	2
Envelopes.....	1	7	45		52	82
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	1		2		2	10
Flavoring extracts.....	3	5	5		10	8
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	29			29	30
Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	232			232	268
Fur goods.....	2					9

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total, No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
BROOME COUNTY—Continued.						
Binghamton—Continued.						
Fur hats.....	1	1	1		2	2
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	7	18	1		19	17
Furniture, factory product.....	3	397	20	3	420	399
Glass.....	1	100			100	100
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1	1			1	2
Gloves and mittens.....	3	9	7		16	18
Hairwork.....	1		2		2	2
Hardware.....	1	150		10	160	160
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1		3		3	3
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	195			195	199
Liquors, malt.....	3	28			28	24
Lithographing and engraving.....	1	10			10	16
Lock and gunsmithing.....	4	3			3	3
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	4	7	2		9	7
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	319			319	295
Marble and stone work.....	4	48			48	17
Masonry, brick and stone.....	12	165			165	167
Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	2			2	2
Millinery, custom work.....	17		93		93	89
Mineral and soda waters.....	6	11			11	6
Models and patterns.....	2					1
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	10			10	10
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	1	5			5	5
Optical goods.....	1	6			6	7
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	21	94			94	42
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	26			26	26
Patent medicines and compounds.....	13	36	61		97	106
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	3	10	1		11	13
Photography.....	8	3	4		7	11
Plastering and stucco work.....	4	9			9	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	17	83			83	83
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	11	12	1	5	18	18
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	76	3	1	80	91
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	8			8	3
Saddlery and harness.....	9	18	1		19	18
Sausage.....	2	4			4	5
Scales and balances.....	2	220			220	183
Shirts.....	5	8	99		107	125
Stencils and brands.....	1					
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	1	8			8	8
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	10	28			28	33
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.....	3	13	1		14	13
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	53	540	805		1,345	1,638
Varnish.....	1	3	1		4	4
Vinegar and cider.....	1					1
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	16			16	15
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	14	15			15	14
Whips.....	1	7	3		10	10
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	2	19			19	20
Wood, turned and carved.....	1	1			1	
Wool hats.....	1	1	1		2	2
Lestershire	40	1,339	475	50	1,864	1,870
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	1,050	400	50	1,500	1,600
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	10	60		70	75
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	1			1	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

BROOME COUNTY—Concluded.

Lestershire—Continued.

Brick and tile.	1	65			65	12
Carpentering.	6	67			67	51
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	1	2			2	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	1		2		2	1
Confectionery.	1	2			2	1
Felt goods.	1	65	10		75	75
Foundry and machine shop products.	3	11			11	8
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	1	25			25	25
Millinery, custom work.	2		2		2	3
Paving and paving materials.	1	20			20	
Photography.	2					
Plastering and stucco work.	2	7			7	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	2	5			5	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	1	3			3	3
Saddlery and harness.	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	2	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	4	4	1		5	6
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	1					
Other places.	234	476	63	6	545	529
Agricultural implements.	1	5			5	5
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.	1					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	5	2			2	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	45	10		1	11	12
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	2					
Bread and other bakery products.	1	2			2	2
Brooms and brushes.	1					1
Carriages and sleds, children's.	1	5			5	
Carriages and wagons.	8	83	1		84	70
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	41	85	34		119	36
Chemicals.	3	30			30	30
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	3	2	2		4	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	1		1		1	
Cooperage.	2					
Flouring and grist mill products.	15	13			13	17
Foundry and machine shop products.	3	42			42	26
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	4	3			3	3
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	1	7			7	12
Lumber and timber products.	38	90		2	92	95
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	3	13			13	14
Marble and stone work.	2	3			3	
Millinery, custom work.	8		4	1	5	4
Photography.	2					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	1					
Printing and publishing, book and job.	1					1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	8	13	8	2	23	26
Saddlery and harness.	7	4			4	5
Sugar and molasses, beet.	1	6			6	125
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	7	8			8	5
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	4	32	4		36	3
Vinegar and cider.	6	1			1	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	6	2			2	1
Whips.	1	15	9		24	27
Wood, turned and carved.	1					

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	691	4,239	418	110	4,767	4,234
Olean.....	152	2,019	69	47	2,135	1,894
Agricultural implements.....	1	4			4	4
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	6			6	2
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1	8			8	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	1			1	2
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	6	1			1	2
Bottling.....	2	6			6	4
Bread and other bakery products.....	7	6	3	1	10	14
Brick and tile.....	1	24			24	
Carpentering.....	13	45		1	46	16
Carriages and wagons.....	2	44			44	43
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	310			310	294
Chemicals.....	1	17			17	25
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	15	11		26	23
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	10		34		34	29
Confectionery.....	3			1	1	3
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	15			15	15
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	86			86	80
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	4	2	1		3	3
Glass.....	2	209		34	243	283
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	6	524			524	474
Liquors, malt.....	1	18			18	18
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1				1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	41			41	23
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	75			75	32
Mattresses and spring beds.....	2					
Millinery, custom work.....	8		13		13	14
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1		1	2	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	26			26	15
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	11	22			22	11
Petroleum, refining.....	1	439		8	447	389
Photography.....	4	1			1	4
Plastering and stucco work.....	2	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	6	27			27	18
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	17	4		21	25
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	6	14			14	10
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	8	3	1	12	11
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8	3			3	4
Salamanca.....	62	415	18	3	436	427
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4	2			2	2
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4					
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	2	1		3	3
Carpentering.....	2	24			24	7
Carriages and wagons.....	1			1	1	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	83			83	85
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1			1	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	8	6		14	14
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		1		1	2
Confectionery.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Continued.						
Salamanca—Continued.						
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	6			6	8
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	3			3	3
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	2	236			236	238
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1	2			2	2
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	6			6	5
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	6			6	4
Millinery, custom work.....	5		9		9	9
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	5			5	
Paper hanging.....	1	3			3	
Photography.....	1		1		1	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	12			12	13
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	7		1	8	12
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	4			4	
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	1					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	1			1	13
Varnish.....	1			1	1	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Other places						
Agricultural implements.....	477	1,805	331	60	2,196	1,913
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	10	4			4	3
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	72	24			24	21
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	1	25	165	10	200	200
Boot and shoe findings.....	1	30	52		82	91
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	7	1			1	
Bottling.....	1	4			4	4
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	1	8		9	10
Boxes, wooden packing.....	3	6			6	
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	2	1		3	2
Brick and tile.....	2	19		2	21	
Brooms and brushes.....	1		1		1	1
Carpentering.....	1	3			3	3
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	15			15	15
Carriages and wagons.....	7	5			5	4
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	131	158	14	2	174	38
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	9	5		14	14
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	1	36	2	2	40	37
Cooperage.....	1					
Cutlery and edge tools.....	6	152	19	2	173	159
Flouring and grist mill products.....	37	44			44	45
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	40			40	37
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3	88	28		116	69
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2					1
Furniture, factory product.....	1	52			52	62
Glue.....	1					72
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	1	128		36	164	78
Kindling wood.....	2	26	9		35	111
Leats.....	2	6			6	8
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	5	411			411	475
Lumber and timber products.....	88	412			412	229
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	25			25	23
Millinery, custom work.....	12		10		10	12

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Monuments and tombstones.....	2					
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Paints.....	1	4	1		5	2
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1				1	
Photography.....	5	1			1	2
Plastering and stucco work.....	2	5			5	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	9			9	5
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1			1	1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	11	14	11	4	29	32
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	4			4	3
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	14	9			9	10
Show cases.....	1					
Soap and candles.....	1		1	1	2	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	10	27			27	28
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6	2			2	2
Woolen goods.....	2	4	4		8	

CAYUGA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	614	5,368	1,781	149	7,298	6,753
Auburn.....	315	5,045	1,741	147	6,933	6,409
Agricultural implements.....	3	1,870	21		1,891	1,542
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	2	1		3	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	8	17			17	8
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1	35			35	50
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	20	25			25	24
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	1	2		3	4
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	14	10			10	7
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	500	416	57	973	973
Bottling.....	2	11			11	11
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	6	32	2	40	45
Brassware.....	1	20	2	1	23	87
Bread and other bakery products.....	14	38	3	1	42	38
Brick and tile.....	1	19			19	
Brooms and brushes.....	1					
Buttons.....	1	50	176	31	257	257
Carpentering.....	17	140	1		141	48
Carpets and rugs other than rag.....	1	97	273	39	409	409
Carriages and wagons.....	6	23			23	18
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	2	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	22	15		37	37
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	2	21	101		122	122
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	24	3	101		104	100
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	5	6	155		161	175
Confectionery.....	7	3	5		8	8
Cordage and twine.....	1	212	67	2	281	262
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1	29			29	62
Dyeing and cleaning.....	4	3			3	4
Electroplating.....	1					
Files.....	1	6			6	4
Flavoring extracts.....	1		2		2	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	15			15	15
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	522			522	556
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	1	42	14		56	18

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

CAYUGA COUNTY—Continued.						
Auburn—Continued.						
Fur hats.....	1	2	1		3	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	6	9			9	7
Gloves and mittens.....	1	2	3		5	14
Grease and tallow.....	2	4			4	4
Hairwork.....	1					1
Hand stamps.....	1	2	2		4	4
Hardware.....	1	15			15	15
Iron and steel.....	2	163			163	208
Iron and steel forgings.....	2	107			107	117
Lime and cement.....	1	3			3	
Liquors, malt.....	4	45			45	43
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	4	9			9	9
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	56			56	66
Malt.....	2	19			19	41
Marble and stone work.....	1	8			8	3
Masonry, brick and stone.....	6	148			148	68
Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	6	2		8	6
Millinery, custom work.....	13		86		86	71
Mineral and soda waters.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	12			12	7
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1	58			58	58
Optical goods.....	1	1			1	2
Painting, house, signs, etc.....	8	85			85	32
Paints.....	1	1			1	1
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Paving and paving materials.....	2	25			25	6
Photography.....	10	12	5		17	20
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	50	1	1	52	45
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	6	9	9	1	19	24
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	41	42	1	84	85
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	3			3	3
Saddlery and harness.....	7	34	8		42	36
Sausage.....	1	1			1	3
Shirts.....	3	4	7		11	6
Silk and silk goods.....	1	4	40		44	48
Sporting goods.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	29	1		30	24
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	15	28	2		30	20
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	4			4	2
Vinegar and cider.....	1					
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	94	3		97	97
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	9	10			10	10
Wood, turned and carved.....	2	9			9	1
Woolen goods.....	2	180	138	11	329	304
Other places.....						
Agricultural implements.....	299	323	40	2	365	344
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	3	27			27	20
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	3			3	3
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	74	16			16	19
Bottling.....	4					
Boxes, cigar.....	1	1	1		2	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1					
Bread and other bakery products.....	2					2
Brick and tile.....	4	1	1		2	2
Carpentering.....	1	38			38	
Carpets, rag.....	6	8			8	1
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	1	4			4	12

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

CAYUGA COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	16	19			19	15
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	3	5		8	9
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		1		1	1
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1					19
Cooperage.....	3	1			1	2
Corsets.....	1	11	14		25	14
Fertilisers.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	32	18			18	25
Food preparations.....	1					8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	38			38	45
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	15					7
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	1
Gloves and mittens.....	1					6
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	2	14			14	6
Lumber and timber products.....	29	20			20	29
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	1			1	1
Malt.....	2	8			8	2
Marble and stone work.....	1	17			17	8
Millinery, custom work.....	7		6		6	3
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	2			2	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	4			4	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2					1
Photography.....	3		1		1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	2
Pottery, terra cotta and fireclay products.....	1	3			3	
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	12	4	2	18	18
Saddlery and harness.....	13	4			4	4
Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	1	10			10	
Shirts.....	2		3		3	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	13	18			18	22
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	13	16			16	23
Toys and games.....	1	3	4		7	15
Vinegar and cider.....	8					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	778	7,399	1,707	313	9,419	8,786
Dunkirk	84	2,444	95	70	2,609	2,633
Bicycle and tricycle repairing..	4	3			3	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting..	5	6			6	4
Bookbinding and blank book making..	1					
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing..	5					
Bottling..	1	4			4	4
Bread and other bakery products..	6	7			7	7
Brick and tile..	2	29		5	34	
Carpentering..	1	12			12	8
Carriage and wagon materials..	1	32			32	55
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing..	7	40	3		43	40
Confectionery..	1	1			1	
Cooperage..	1	1			1	1
Cutlery and edge tools..	1	59			59	60
Dyeing and cleaning..	1	1			1	1

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY —Continued.						
Dunkirk—Continued.						
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	1			1	1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	2,046		27	2,073	2,175
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	
Liquors, malt.....	3	22			22	21
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	104		80	184	96
Marble and stone work.....	1	8			8	
Millinery, custom work.....	5		15		15	14
Mineral and soda waters.....	2				1	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	4			4	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	4			4	1
Photography.....	3	1	2		3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	8			8	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	5	2	1	8	
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	14	18	1	33	33
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	1
Shirts.....	1	4	55		59	59
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	12			12	12
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	14		5	19	17
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	14	1			1	1
Fredonia.....						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	41	126	128	6	260	147
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4					
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	2			2	2
Carpentering.....	1	13			13	9
Carriages and wagons.....	1	5			5	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	7	2		9	9
Felt goods.....	1	12	2		14	14
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	2			2	2
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1	50	100	5	155	50
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	6			6	2
Marble and stone work.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	4		7		7	6
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	4	6		10	10
Photography.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	10			10	10
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	11	11	1	23	23
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					
Wood, turned and carved.....	1	1			1	1
Jamestown.....						
Agricultural implements.....	177	3,182	1,248	207	4,637	4,581
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1			1	1	1
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	9	3		12	2
Bicycles and tricycles.....	3	7			7	5
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	47			47	31
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	9	7			7	6
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1					
Bottling.....	2	175	125		300	300
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	4	24			24	12
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	10	15		25	28
Carpentering.....	2	11	1	2	14	13
Carriages and wagons.....	1	10			10	18
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	2	5			5	3
	1	5			5	4

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women	Children under 16.	Total.	

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY —Continued.

Jamestown—Continued.

Confectionery.....	1	2	1		3	3
Cooperage.....	1	8			8	3
Cotton goods.....	3	22	50	8	89	92
Dentists' materials.....	1	1			1	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	1	1		2	2
Electrical construction and repairs.....	2	5	1		6	10
Electroplating.....	1					
Flavoring extracts.....	1	1	4		5	5
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	10			10	11
Foundry and machine shop products.....	9	267		5	272	420
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	14			14	9
Furniture, factory product.....	20	1,134	8	8	1,150	1,173
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1	30	3		33	
Liquors, malt.....	1	10			10	5
Lumber and timber products.....	4	84	1		85	76
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	72			72	18
Marble and stone work.....	2	10			10	1
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	40	4	4	48	40
Millinery, custom work.....	3		20		20	18
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	6			6	
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1	19	1		20	20
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	6	35			35	17
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3					1
Photographic materials.....	3	43	24	3	80	80
Photography.....	6	6	5		11	11
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	27			27	32
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	77			77	87
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	8	13	2	2	17	14
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	33	6	5	44	47
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	4			4	3
Saddlery and harness.....	4	7			7	8
Saws.....	1	2			2	2
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	16			16	1
Shirts.....	1	4	10		14	14
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	6			6	5
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	1	3			3	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	14		1	15	15
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	80			80	60
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	11	7	3		10	13
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	1	1			1	1
Wood, turned and carved.....	1	1			1	1
Woolen goods.....	1	1			1	1
Worsted goods.....	3	756	941	168	1,865	1,869
Silver Creek.....	27	275	11		286	299
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	2			2	1
Carriages and wagons.....	1	1			1	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2		8		8	9
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	212			212	223
Furniture, factory product.....	2	42	2		44	49
Lumber and timber products.....	1	4			4	3
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	1					
Paper patterns.....	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Continued.						
Silver Creek—Continued.						
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	1	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, book and job	1	1	1		2	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1	8			8	8
Westfield.						
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	38	88	30	1	119	86
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	1	3	7		10	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1	4			4	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	6	3			3	2
Bread and other bakery products	1					
Carpentering	3	1			1	1
Carriages and wagons	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	1	7			7	4
Flouring and grist mill products	2	6	9		15	13
Foundry and machine shop products	2					2
Liquors, vinous	1	12			12	15
Lumber and timber products	4	12	3		15	21
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	1	20	5		25	4
Marble and stone work	1	5			5	4
Millinery, custom work	1	6			6	4
Photography	3		5		5	5
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	2					
Printing and publishing, book and job	1	2			2	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	1	2	1		3	3
Saddlery and harness	1	3		1	4	4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	1	1			1	1
2	1				1	1
Other places						
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	410	1,284	195	29	1,508	1,040
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	19	187	43		230	64
Bicycles and tri-cycles	3	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1	25			25	45
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	65	13			13	12
Boxes, wooden packing	4					1
Brick and tile	2	13	6		19	13
Carpentering	1	18		3	21	
Carpets, rag	2	4			4	8
Carriages and wagons	1					
Charcoal	5	4			4	2
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	1	15			15	12
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	82	91	5	1	97	25
Confectionery	2	2			2	2
Cooperage	1					
Cotton goods	3	17			17	15
Flouring and grist mill products	2	22	9		31	34
Foundry and machine shop products	42	18			18	29
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving	3	16			16	18
Furniture, factory product	3	16	12	8	36	13
Grease and tallow	1	60			60	60
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	1	2			2	2
Lime and cement	2	36			36	34
1	45				45	8

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Liquors, vinous.....	8	14	1		15	23
Looking glass and picture frames.....	1					
Lumber and timber products.....	83	338	9	4	351	228
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	8	117			117	109
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	5			5	5
Millinery, custom work.....	7					1
Mirrors.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	
Photographic materials.....	1	5			5	3
Photography.....	3					
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	6			6	4
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	30			30	1
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1		2		2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	12	7	3	22	26
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	2			2	2
Rules, ivory and wood.....	1	88	16	7	111	110
Saddlery and harness.....	9	2			2	2
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	10	7			7	6
Vinegar and cider.....	3	5			5	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6					
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	1	6			6	
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	1	1			1	1
Worsted goods.....	1	40	85	3	128	128

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	465	3,771	1,227	165	5,163	5,909
Elmira.....						
Agricultural implements.....	361	3,275	1,154	154	4,583	5,196
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	60			60	40
Bicycles and tricycle repairing.....	13	10	5		10	5
Bicycles and tricycles.....	3	13		13	26	34
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	22	19			19	29
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	2	15	9		24	22
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	24	10	1	1	12	12
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	128	115		241	267
Bottling.....	2	6			6	6
Boxes, cigar.....	1	42	52		94	76
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	29	2		31	30
Brick and tile.....	1	34			34	5
Bridges.....	1	324			324	477
Brooms and brushes.....	1	5	12		17	17
Carpentering.....	12	119			119	67
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	5	2		7	7
Carriages and wagons.....	4	27			27	23
Cars and general shop construction and re- pairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	499	2		501	503
Cars and general shop construction and re- pairs by street railroad companies.....	1	12			12	12
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	3	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	19	89	29		118	93
Clothing, men's, factory products.....	1	7	8		15	15
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	12	7	24		31	79
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	3	1	33		34	50
Confectionery.....	4	12	20		32	33

[N. R.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

CHEMUNG COUNTY—Continued.						
<i>Elmira—Continued.</i>						
Cooperage	1					
Dyeing and cleaning	2	1	4		5	4
Electrical apparatus and supplies	1					9
Electrical construction and repairs	2	5			5	5
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	1	1	8		9	9
Flavoring extracts	3	10	3		13	15
Flouring and grist mill products	2	11			11	11
Foundry and machine shop products	6	173			173	191
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	9	7			7	10
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting	1	12			12	12
Gloves and mittens	1		2		2	2
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats	2	2	1		3	3
Hosiery and knit goods	3	110	507	6	623	658
Ice, manufactured	1	10			10	5
Iron and steel	1	60			60	304
Jewelry	2	1			1	3
Lamps and reflectors	1	11			11	9
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	1	30			30	30
Liquors, malt	2	31			31	31
Lock and gun smithing	3	1			1	1
Looking-glass and picture frames	2	16			16	16
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	8	419			419	411
Marble and stone work	3	21			21	3
Masonry, brick and stone	3	271			271	192
Mattresses and spring beds	2	22	12		34	23
Millinery and lace goods	2		2		2	3
Millinery, custom work	15		59		59	41
Mineral and soda waters	2	4			4	4
Monuments and tombstones	3	17			17	8
Painting, house, sign, etc.	16	87		1	88	30
Paints	1			1	1	1
Paper hanging	1					
Patent medicines and compounds	2		1		1	2
Perfumery and cosmetics	1		11		11	4
Photography	8	6	3		9	11
Plumbers' supplies	1	9			9	9
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	9	46			46	43
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products	1	5			5	7
Printing and publishing, book and job	11	19		3	22	32
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	5	104	12		116	120
Roofing and roofing materials	2	13			13	13
Saddlery and harness	6	12			12	12
Saws	1	8			8	4
Sewing machine repairing	1					
Ship and boat building, wood	1					
Shirts	2		7		7	14
Silk and silk goods	2	21	120	122	263	419
Soap and candles	1					
Taxidermy	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	9	70		6	76	73
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	2	3	3		6	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	27	84	30	1	115	129
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling	4	49	5		54	339
Typewriter repairing	1					
Washing machines and clothes wringers	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	13	12			12	13
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	1	6			6	6

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

CHEMUNG COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places.....	104	496	73	11	580	713
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1	110	8	2	120	302
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	26	5			5	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2					
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	11	31		42	36
Brick and tile.....	1	45			45	30
Bridges.....	1	34			34	31
Carpentering.....	5	22			22	14
Carpets, rag.....	2		2		2	2
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	9	24	1		25	18
Cooperage.....	1					
Cotton goods.....	2	14	18	6	38	41
Flouring and grist mill products.....	19	16			16	20
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	21			21	16
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	1	1		2	3	
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	1	40			40	40
Hardware.....	1	34			34	34
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	28			28	32
Liquors, malt.....	1	8			8	6
Lumber and other timber products.....	5	54			54	39
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	2			2	1
Millinery, custom work.....	2		3		3	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	6			6	2
Plastering and stucco work.....	1	7			7	7
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	4		1	5	5
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1	6			6	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3		10		10	16
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	1	2			2	4
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	1					

CHEMUNGO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	458	1,224	287	13	1,524	1,471
Norwich.....	107	615	180	3	798	789
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	3			3	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	7	8			8	9
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Bottling.....	1	2			2	2
Boxes, cigar.....	1	1	1		2	7
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	4	1		5	5
Carpentering.....	4	23			23	11
Carriages and wagons.....	1			1	1	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	189			189	199
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	3			3	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	4	4		8	7
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		5		5	10
Confectionery.....	2	3			3	2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	24			24	22

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
CHENANGO COUNTY—Continued.						
Norwich—Continued.						
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	4			4	4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstery.....	1					
Gas machines and meters.....	1	19			19	10
Gloves and mittens.....	6	10	19		29	22
Lime and cement.....	1					
Liquors, malt.....	1	3			3	3
Lumber and other timber products.....	3	1			1	
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	28			28	25
Marble and stone work.....	1	3			3	2
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	1			1	
Millinery, custom work.....	10		20		20	19
Mineral and soda waters.....	1		1		2	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	3			3	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	4	21			21	
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2	33	20		53	53
Photography.....	2	2			2	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	21			21	21
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	14	7		21	21
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	3
Silk and silk goods.....	1	68	96	2	166	183
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	9	16	6		22	27
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	98			98	108
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	2			2	2
Other places.....	351	609	107	10	726	682
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1	16	18	3	37	29
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	4					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	69	23			23	27
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	6					
Bottling.....	2	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1		2		2	2
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1					
Bread and other bakery products.....	1					
Brooms and brushes.....	1	1			1	
Carpentering.....	6	21			21	11
Carriages and wagons.....	8	19			19	17
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	56	126	4		130	52
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	1	2		3	6
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		8		8	9
Confectionery.....	1	1	1		2	2
Cooperage.....	4	7			7	6
Cordage and twine.....	1		18		18	44
Dentists' materials.....	1		3		3	3
Flouring and grist mill products.....	24	10			10	19
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	46			46	44
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstery.....	2	3			3	2
Furniture, factory products.....	3	34			34	48
Gloves and mittens.....	1	1			1	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	16	32		48	50
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	6			6	7
Lumber and other timber products.....	57	108			108	119
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	11		1	12	16

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

CHENANGO COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Marble and stone work.....	2	30			30	27
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	13			13	5
Millinery, custom work.....	10		7		7	7
Mineral and soda waters.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	4			4	3
Oil, essential.....	2					4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2					
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Photography.....	3					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	8			8	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2					1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	11	15	1	6	22	21
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	11	5			5	5
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	14	11			11	13
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	8	2		10	8
Vinegar and cider.....	3					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5					
Wood, turned and carved.....	1	25			25	25
Woolen goods.....	2	31	9		40	40

CLINTON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	338	1,714	499	10	2,223	2,089
Plattsburg.....	130	629	292	9	930	816
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	11	8			8	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5	1			1	1
Bottling.....	2	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	22	13	1	36	34
Brick and tile.....	2	15			15	2
Carpentering.....	6	73			73	65
Carriages and wagons.....	4	2			2	2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	25			25	27
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	3			3	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	14	18		32	26
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	8		30		30	26
Confectionery.....	1	4	2		6	7
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	2			2	1
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	2			2	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	6			6	6
Food preparation.....	1					3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	10			10	10
Fur goods.....	3	7	11	1	19	19
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	4			4	
Liquors, malt.....	1	4			4	4
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber and other timber products.....	2	50			50	45
Masonry, brick and stone.....	3	48			48	8
Millinery, custom work.....	7		16		16	15
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	2			2	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	9	37			37	4
Paper and wood pulp.....	4	124			124	78
Paper hanging.....	1	4			4	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

CLINTON COUNTY—Concluded.

<i>Plattsburg—Continued.</i>						
Paving and paving materials.....	3	51			51	5
Photography.....	2	5			5	25
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	23			23	8
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	6		5	11	17
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	15	2		17	1
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	62
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1					210
Shirts.....	1	10	200		210	50
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	43		2	45	38
Typewriters and supplies.....	1					4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	4			4	
Other places	208	1,085	207	1	1,293	1,273
Agricultural implements.....	2	4			4	9
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	61	8			8	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5	1			1	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	2			2	11
Carriages and wagons.....	9	8			8	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	37			37	31
Charcoal.....	1	31			31	20
Cheese, butter, condensed milk, factory product.....	29	41			41	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2	1	2		3	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		3		3	8
Flouring and grist mill products.....	14	5			5	100
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	103			103	
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	1	2	1	1	4	41
Iron and steel.....	1	41			41	127
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	1	85	42		127	34
Lime and cement.....	1	43			43	155
Lumber and timber products.....	30	219	3		222	59
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	64			64	2
Millinery, custom work.....	7		3		3	
Mineral and soda waters.....	1					2
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	1			1	274
Paper and wood pulp.....	4	273			273	1
Photography.....	2					1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	5			5	4
Saddlery and harness.....	7					1
Shirts.....	2	2	90		92	186
Starch.....	2					3
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	1	105	63		168	156
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Upholstering materials.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	1			1	
Woolen goods.....	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
COLUMBIA COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	391	2,885	1,387	128	4,400	4,071
Hudson.....	143	916	473	33	1,422	1,451
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	5			5	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	12	9			9	9
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	1	1		2	2
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	8	6			6	6
Bottling.....	2	3			3	3
Boxes, cigar.....	1	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	17	26	6	49	39
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	14			14	14
Brick and tile.....	1	10			10	
Carpentering.....	12	53			53	39
Carriages and wagons.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	23	24	1	48	41
Confectionery.....	2	1			1	2
Cooperage.....	2	3	3		6	6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	131			131	132
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstery.....	2	5			5	5
Furniture, factory product.....	1	40			40	40
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	257	391	26	674	697
Liquors, malt.....	2	75			75	96
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	30			30	25
Masonry, brick and stone.....	8	59			59	118
Millinery, custom work.....	8		27		27	27
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	3			3	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	15			15	12
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	9	40			40	9
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Photography.....	3	3			3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	7			7	6
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	20			20	23
Roofing and roofing materials.....	4	9			9	10
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	2
Shoddy.....	1	30			30	30
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	8			8	16
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	1	7			7	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	21			21	21
Umbrellas and canes.....	1	2	1		3	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8	6			6	6
Other places.....	248	1,969	914	95	2,978	2,630
Agricultural implements.....	2	5			5	6
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	59	21			21	22
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2					
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	1			1	1
Brick and tile.....	3	630			630	2
Carpentering.....	3	37			37	10
Carriages and wagons.....	4	11			11	7
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1					149
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	6	5			5	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	3			3	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		2		2	2
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1					1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Cooperage.....	5	2			2	2
Cotton goods.....	3	63	69	14	146	259
Fertilisers.....	1	1			1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	11			11	16
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	12			12	10
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	8					6
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	2			2	7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	10	550	554	55	1,159	1,183
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	26			26	30
Iron and steel.....	2	33			33	35
Liquors, malt.....	1					
Lumber and other timber products.....	15	37			37	29
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	3			3	
Millinery, custom work.....	7		6	1	7	6
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	4			4	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	1			1	
Needles and pins.....	1	7			7	7
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	3			3	
Paper and wood pulp.....	11	156	17		173	182
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	9	8		17	19
Photography.....	2		1		1	
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	1			1	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	9			9	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2		3	1	4	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	16		1	17	16
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	9	2			2	1
Shirts.....	2	14	116		130	130
Taxidermy.....	1					
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	3			3	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Vinegar and cider.....	11					5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	1	10			10	9
Woolen goods.....	1	281	138	23	442	442

CORTLAND COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	300	2,018	447	9	2,474	2,244
Cortland.....	117	1,514	272	3	1,789	1,540
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	4	16			16	8
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	7	3			3	3
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	2	3		5	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	6	2			2	2
Brooms and brushes.....	1					
Carpentering.....	3	50			50	10
Carriage and wagon materials.....	5	316	17	2	335	369
Carriages and wagons.....	9	349	18		367	285
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	17			17	17
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	21	26		47	31
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4		9		9	7
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	2	3	57		60	50
Confectionery.....	1	3			3	18
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
CORTLAND COUNTY—Continued.						
Cortland—Concluded.						
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	3			3	3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	71			71	43
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	4	2			2	3
Furniture, factory product.....	1	24		1	25	25
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	48	25		73	51
Millinery, custom work.....	6		46		46	33
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	4			4	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	4			4	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Paper hangings.....	1	95	10		105	98
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	2			2	2
Paving and paving materials.....	3	31			31	6
Photography.....	4	2	4		6	4
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	5	20			20	18
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	15	12		27	33
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	1			1	
Saddlery and harness.....	4	3			3	4
Sewing machine repairing.....	1	1	1		2	2
Shirts.....	1	1	2		3	2
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	5			5	5
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	7			7	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	5	3		8	7
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	3			3	4
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	1	383	39		422	371
Wood, turned and carved.....	1	1			1	5
Homer.....	36	223	54		277	287
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	7			7	7
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2	2			2	2
Carpentering.....	1	6			6	1
Carriages and wagons.....	2	166	1		167	174
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	1		2		2	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1		3		3	3
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	3			3	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	2			2	2
Lumber and timber products.....	2	2			2	2
Millinery, custom work.....	1		1			
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	3			4	4
Oilcloth, floor.....	1	1			1	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	6			6	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	3	1		4	4
Saddlery and harness.....	1					
Shirts.....	2	6	36		42	62
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	11	2		13	16
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					
Woolen goods.....	1	4	8		12	
Other places.....	147	281	121	6	408	417
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	23	8			8	15
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3					
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	15	40	4	59	59
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1	4		1	5	1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

CORTLAND COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Carriages and wagons.....	5	1			1	2
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	38	51	2		53	28
Cooperage.....	1	2			2	
Corsets.....	1	23	72		95	126
Flouring and grist mill products.....	12	4			4	4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	61			61	61
Fruit and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	2	33	3		36	45
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	40			40	35
Lumber and timber products.....	28	27			27	25
Millinery, custom work.....	5		4		4	3
Mineral and soda waters.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	2					
Oakum.....	1					1
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2					
Printing and publishing, newspapers.....	2	2		1	3	3
Saddlery and harness.....	2	2			2	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	6	6			6	5
Vinegar and cider.....	3					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Wood, turned and carved.....	1					

DELAWARE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	418	1,141	244	16	1,401	1,221
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	6	3			3	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	75	29			29	26
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	9	1			1	1
Bottling.....	1	2			2	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	2			2	2
Buttons.....	1	20	14		34	
Carpentering.....	4	35			35	3
Carriages and wagons.....	18	147		2	149	92
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	9			9	9
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	31	69	3		72	53
Chemicals.....	16	250			250	262
Clocks.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	12	4		16	16
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1	3	8		11	10
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1					
Cooperage.....	13	7			7	10
Flavoring extracts.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	35	14			14	17
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	24			24	27
Furniture, factory product.....	2	109	3		112	142
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	1	1			1	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	42	120	4	166	163
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere spe- cified.....	1					7
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	2	7			7	4
Lumber and timber products.....	51	101			101	77
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	4			4	2
Marble and stone work.....	22	56			56	17
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	25			25	10

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

DELAWARE COUNTY—Concluded.

Millinery, custom work	18		22		22	16
Mineral and soda waters	2					
Monuments and tombstones	3	2			2	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.	2	1			1	1
Paper hanging	1	1			1	
Photography	7	1	2		3	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	1	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	19	38	3	7	48	46
Saddlery and harness	13	7			7	7
Silk and silk goods	1	65	65		130	135
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	13	14			14	15
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	3	6		2	8	9
Upholstering materials	2	6			6	13
Vinegar and cider	1					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	9	4			4	5
Wood, turned and carved	4	17		1	18	16
Woolen goods	1	5			5	

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL	765	6,480	1,121	173	7,774	6,136
Fishkill-on-Hudson	37	324	90		414	664
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	3	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	5					
Carpentering	4	11			11	3
Carriages and wagons	2	10			10	10
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	3	2	4		6	4
Confectionery	1					
Electrical construction and repairs	1					
Foundry and machine shop products	1	60			60	88
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	1	1			1	
Masonry, brick and stone	1	12			12	1
Millinery, custom work	2		1		1	1
Monuments and tombstones	1	35			35	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.	1	6			6	
Patent medicines and compounds	1	3			3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	1	3			3	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	3	3			3	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2	2			2	2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	2					
Wool hats	1	175	85		260	240
Matteawan	43	638	175	45	858	640
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	2	2			2	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	5					1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	5					
Boxes, fancy and paper	1	3			3	3
Carpentering	4	8			8	3
Carriages and wagons	1	10			10	10
Confectionery	1	5	3		8	8
Foundry and machine shop products	1	177			177	167
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	1					
Masonry, brick and stone	1					
Millinery, custom work	3		3	1	4	5
Mineral and soda waters	1	3			3	1

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under '16.	Total.	
DUTCHESS COUNTY—Continued.						
Matteawan—Continued.						
Painting, house, sign, etc.	2	13			13	1
Patent medicines and compounds	1					3
Photography	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	1					
Rubber and elastic goods	1	127	48	3	178	149
Saddlery and harness	1	1			1	1
Silk and silk goods	1	19	30	35	84	84
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	4	3			3	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2	1			1	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	2					
Wool hats	1	266	91	6	363	198
Poughkeepsie	376	2,936	645	75	3,656	3,382
Agricultural implements	2	437			437	393
Awnings, tents and sails	1	1	2		3	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	5	13			13	13
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	17	26			26	25
Bookbinding and blank book making	1	1	1	1	3	3
Boots and shoes, custom work and repair- ing	24	4			4	3
Boots and shoes, factory product	2	155	54	10	219	121
Bottling	5	6			6	5
Boxes, cigar	1	3	3		6	5
Boxes, fancy and paper	1	3	22	2	27	27
Bread and other bakery products	19	65			65	68
Brick and tile	2	38		3	41	
Carpentering	19	91			91	86
Carriages and wagons	4	34			34	27
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1	6			6	4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies	1	4			4	4
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	1					1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	26	52	14	1	67	67
Clothing, men's, factory product	1	75	314		389	404
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	22	5	45		50	35
Clothing, women's, factory product	1					33
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1	1			1	1
Confectionery	5	7	2	4	13	13
Copperage	4	52			52	52
Dyeing and cleaning	5	4			4	2
Dye stuffs and extracts	1	38			38	30
Electrical construction and repairs	4	3			3	4
Electroplating	1	1			1	1
Engraving, steel, including plate printing	1					1
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	1					
Foundry and machine shop products	9	266			266	247
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	19	29			29	24
Furniture, factory product	2	65	6		71	42
Glass	1	351	15	28	394	379
Grease and tallow	1	3			3	3
Hardware	1	54			54	72
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats	1					1
Hosiery and knit goods	1	14	46	6	66	75
Iron and steel	2	405			405	396
Lime and cement	1	10			10	10
Liquors, malt	2	11			11	11
Lock and gunsmithing	4	1			1	1

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued:

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

DUTCHESS COUNTY—Continued.

Poughkeepsie—Continued.

Looking-glass and picture frames.....	6	2			2	4
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	42			42	43
Marble and stone work.....	3	11			11	
Masonry, brick and stone.....	9	61			61	50
Millinery, custom work.....	17	1	64	1	66	50
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	13	1		14	14
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	35			35	35
Optical goods.....	1	3			3	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	55			55	50
Paper hanging.....	4	9			9	8
Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	17	4		21	9
Paving and paving materials.....	1					
Photography.....	7	9	2	1	12	9
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	13	86			86	86
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	7	51	3	7	61	63
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	83	2		85	85
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	1			1	
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	1		2		2	2
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	11			11	11
Saddlery and harness.....	5	6			6	6
Sewing machine repairing.....	1					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1					
Shirts.....	2	2	32		34	34
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	2			2	7
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	3	4			4	4
Surgical appliances.....	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	8			8	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	11	56	2		58	57
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	15	8	1		9	12
Wheelbarrows.....	1	15			15	16
Woolen goods.....	1	10	8	9	27	27

Wappingers Falls.....

Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	30	751	123	41	915	944
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	4					
Carpentering.....	5	4			4	7
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2	5			5	5
Confectionery.....	1					
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	730	112	41	883	908
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	2		11		11	11
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	1			1	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	3			3	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	2			2	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	2			2	4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					

Other places.....

Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	279	1,831	88	12	1,931	806
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	1			1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	71	38			38	34
	6	1			1	1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

DUTCHESS COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Bottling.....	1					
Bread and bakery products.....	2	5	1		6	4
Brick and tile.....	18	1,294		1	1,295	185
Brooms and brushes.....	1					
Carpentering.....	7	85			85	51
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	9	17			17	11
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads.....	1	15			15	19
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	77	30		107	111
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	1	25	25		50	50
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	1	1		2	2
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		1		1	6
Cooperage.....	4					6
Cotton goods.....	1	19	17	1	37	36
Flouring and grist mill products.....	47	13			13	22
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	49			49	55
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	4	10	4		14	4
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	1	4			4	
Lumber and timber products.....	11	24			24	15
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	5			5	5
Marble and stone work.....	1	61			61	87
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2					
Millinery, custom work.....	7		3		3	1
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	5			5	5
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	4			4	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	3			3	
Paper and wood pulp.....	1					
Photography.....	3					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	6			6	4
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	1	1	1	3	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	14	23	5	2	30	31
Saddlery and harness.....	8	3			3	2
Tinamithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	10	18			18	16
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	1	20		7	27	27
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Vinegar and cider.....	9	4			4	9
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6					

ERIE COUNTY.

Erie County Total.....	4,490	42,120	7,145	693	49,958	46,012
Buffalo.....	3,901	37,626	6,786	594	45,006	41,449
Agricultural implements.....	1	550			550	400
Artificial limbs.....	2	3			3	3
Awnings, tents and sails.....	8	56	42	2	100	21
Axle grease.....	1	4	6		10	10
Baking and yeast powders.....	8	6	7		13	9
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	4	14	1		15	15
Bells.....	1	18			18	25
Belting and hose, leather.....	3	19			19	25
Bicycle and trieycle repairing.....	114	139	1	7	147	59
Bicycles and trieycles.....	14	472	14		486	761
Billiard tables and materials.....	1	1			1	
Blacking.....	6	6	41	1	48	48

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ERIE COUNTY—Continued.						
Buffalo—Continued.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	157	260		2	262	228
Bluing.	3	1	1		2	2
Bookbinding and blank book making.	8	48	37	1	86	111
Boot and shoe, cut stock.	1	29		1	30	80
Boot and shoe, uppers.	1	2			2	2
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	227	73	2		75	75
Boots and shoes, factory product.	17	415	242	42	699	724
Bottling.	14	42		1	43	89
Boxes, cigar.	3	13	15		28	24
Boxes, fancy and paper.	9	54	311	7	372	384
Boxes, wooden packing.	6	354		24	378	343
Brass castings and brass finishing.	7	30	1		31	34
Brassware.	1	100	25		125	125
Bread and other bakery products.	154	775	328	5	1,108	1,023
Brick and tile.	6	343			343	136
Bridges.	5	433			433	248
Brooms and brushes.	10	38			38	36
Buttons.	1	34	46	1	81	96
Carpentering.	179	1,489			1,489	856
Carpets, rag.	12	21	9		30	23
Carpets, wood.	1	4			4	4
Carriage and wagon materials.	3	141	30	1	172	42
Carriages and sleds, children's.	2	6	2		8	9
Carriages and wagons.	58	526	1		527	426
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	11	3,579	17		3,596	3,762
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.	1	172			172	172
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	2	1,700	25	4	1,729	317
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory products.	1	8			8	8
Chemicals.	4	122			122	129
China decorating.	3					
Cleansing and polishing preparations.	1	3			3	3
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	452	976	659	4	1,639	1,618
Clothing, men's, factory product.	119	417	1,023	13	1,453	1,503
Clothing, men's, factory product, button-holes.	4	15	12		27	27
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	303	63	823	5	891	804
Clothing, women's, factory product.	10	17	225	1	243	277
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	12	10	5		15	16
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	2	36	5		41	42
Confectionery.	35	259	269	4	532	662
Cooperage.	35	327		2	329	348
Copper, smelting and refining.	1	187			157	176
Corriage and twine.	1	2		1	3	3
Cork, cutting.	1					
Corsets.	7		12		12	12
Cotton, small wares.	3	35	67		102	103
Cutlery and edge tools.	1	2			2	
Dentists' materials.	3	7	1	1	9	12
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.	3	8	19		27	27
Dyeing and cleaning.	16	35	21	2	58	59
Dye stuffs and extracts.	1	100			100	110
Electrical apparatus and supplies.	8	52			52	49
Electrical construction and repairs.	13	81		4	85	93
Electroplating.	9	30			30	12
Emery wheels.	1	2			2	
Enameling and enameled goods.	5	21	1		22	10

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.	
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.		
ERIE COUNTY—Continued.							
Buffalo—Continued.							
Engraving and die sinking.	6	41		4	7	52	60
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.	1	2				2	4
Engraving, wood	2						
Envelopes.	2	30	40			70	67
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.	10	6	25			31	33
Fertilisers.	2	122				122	145
Files.	1	13				13	12
Fire extinguishers, chemical.	1	2				2	2
Fish, canning and preserving.	1	7	2			9	9
Flags and banners.	2		1			1	5
Flavoring extracts.	6	7	8			15	16
Flouring and grist mill products.	9	182				182	194
Food preparations.	5	68	62			130	228
Foundry and machine shop products.	86	3,427	20	19		3,466	3,910
Foundry supplies.	1	14				14	13
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.	1		4			4	
Fur goods.	13	6	10			16	84
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	54	101	6	2		109	124
Furniture, factory product.	18	1,101	14	30		1,145	1,182
Galvanizing.	1						
Gas and lamp fixtures.	2	7	1	1		9	9
Gas machines and meters.	2	30				30	30
Gas and oil stoves.	1	2				2	5
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.	7	57	29			86	98
Gloves and mittens.	4	33	39	2		74	45
Glue.	1	9				9	21
Grease and tallow.	4	10				10	8
Hairwork.	6	1	18			19	21
Hand knit goods.	1						
Hand stamps.	5	14	2			16	16
Hardware.	4	277	36			313	384
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.	6	22	35			57	52
Hosiery and knit goods.	1	3	8			11	13
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	1	1				1	9
Ice, manufactured.	2	11				11	7
Ink, printing.	2	10	1			11	8
Ink, writing.	1						1
Instruments, professional and scientific.	4	43	10			53	60
Iron and steel.	3	514	21	2		537	871
Iron and steel, forgings.	1	12				12	8
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	7	191				191	145
Jewelry.	10	155	14	5		174	183
Jewelry and instrument cases.	4	20	95	18		128	78
Lamps and reflectors.	2	70				70	70
Lasts.	3	25				25	24
Lead, bar, pipe and sheet.	1	6				6	5
Leather goods.	5	23	26			49	52
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	3	395	30			425	683
Lime and cement.	6	193				193	206
Liquors, distilled.	2	30	1			31	36
Liquors, malt.	18	557	3			560	552
Lithographing and engraving.	7	384	86	8		478	492
Lock and gunsmithing.	23	21	3	1		25	23
Looking-glass and picture frames.	25	64	16	3		83	84
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	22	1,536		47		1,583	1,515
Malt.	16	67				67	294
Marble and stone work.	11	401	50			451	318

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
ERIE COUNTY—Continued.						
Buffalo—Continued.						
Masonry, brick and stone.....	89	1,765		1	1,766	896
Mattresses and spring beds.....	8	89	49	2	140	118
Millinery, custom work.....	69	6	369	3	378	367
Mineral and soda waters.....	20	93	7	2	102	94
Mirrors.....	2	27			27	29
Models and patterns.....	6	13		1	14	15
Monuments and tombstones.....	11	90			90	85
Mucilage and paste.....	3	6	5		11	12
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1					
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	1	2			2	6
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1	115			115	115
Oil, linseed.....	5	264			264	238
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	2	3			3	3
Optical goods.....	6	19		2	21	20
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	140	876		2	878	376
Paints.....	5	121	16		137	122
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1					
Paper hanging.....	34	149			149	66
Paper hangings.....	1	87			87	144
Patent medicines and compounds.....	44	144	307	2	453	467
Paving and paving materials.....	19	666			666	236
Petroleum, refining.....	1	117			117	135
Photographic apparatus.....	1	10	3		13	13
Photographic materials.....	2	2			2	
Photography.....	57	59	28	3	90	112
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	2	12	1		13	12
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	5	12	27		39	22
Pipes, tobacco.....	2	1			1	1
Plastering and stucco work.....	11	66			66	41
Plumbers' supplies.....	3	5			5	27
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	115	727		6	733	736
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	32			32	30
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	87	820	223	45	1,068	1,070
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	32	669	34	40	743	763
Printing materials.....	1	1			1	
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	2			2	2
Refrigerators.....	3	122			122	50
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	1		2		2	1
Roofing and roofing materials.....	16	193		1	194	167
Saddlery and harness.....	41	233	20	1	254	356
Safes and vaults.....	1	87		5	92	94
Sausage.....	8	45	1		46	48
Saws.....	1	10	5		15	10
Scales and balances.....	2	122			122	138
Screws, machine.....	1	28			28	41
Sewing machine repairing.....	1					
Ship building, iron and steel.....	1	578			578	296
Ship and boat building, wood.....	8	178			178	174
Shirts.....	8	17	149		166	144
Show cases.....	2	3			3	3
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	10	767	51	7	825	877
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	14	106			106	144
Soap and candles.....	9	487	144	103	734	799
Sporting goods.....	1	1			1	
Stamped ware.....	1	445	44	29	518	480
Starch.....	2	182	79	5	266	167
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	3	4		7	7
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	2	718	1		719	629
Steam packing.....	3	7			7	

[N. R.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 417

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total. No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ERIE COUNTY—Continued.						
Buffalo—Continued.						
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	3	56			56	56
Surgical appliances.....	4	4	1		5	7
Taxidermy.....	2	1			1	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	107	493	38	27	558	434
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	2					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	176	294	34	14	342	297
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	2	1			1	1
Trunks and valises.....	7	75	15	3	93	78
Typewriters and supplies.....	1	4	5		9	7
Umbrellas and canes.....	2	2	2	1	5	8
Varnish.....	1	3			3	3
Vinegar and cider.....	1	24	4		28	28
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	9			9	11
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	87	66	4	2	72	72
Whips.....	1	16	16		32	32
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	8	71	32	11	114	108
Wood, carved and turned.....	9	27			27	30
Tonawanda.....						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	59	395	8	26	429	320
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1			1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	7			7	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	2			2	2
Brick and tile.....	2			1	1	1
Bridges.....	1					
Carpentering.....	1	65			65	24
Carriages and wagons.....	2	5			5	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2	2			2	2
Confectionery.....	1	3	3		6	6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	2			2	
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	27			27	33
Liquors, malt.....	2	2			2	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1					
Masonry, brick and stone.....	3	183		25	208	172
Millinery, custom work.....	1	4			4	
Mineral and soda waters.....	4		5		5	5
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	5			5	1
Photography.....	5	7			7	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	15			15	14
Roofing and roofing materials.....	4	15			15	11
Saddlery and harness.....	1	2			2	3
Ship and boat building, wood.....	4	33			33	21
Slaughtering and packing, wholesale.....	1	13			13	13
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1	2			2	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3					2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1					
Other places.....						
Agricultural implements.....	530	4,099	351	73	4,523	4,243
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	2	18			18	3
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	18	20	3	41	22
Bicycles and tricycles.....	6	2			2	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	71	6		77	87
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	106	39		1	40	43
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	12	3			3	3
Bottling.....	1	1			1	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	7			7	4

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
ERIE COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Brass castings and brass finishing	2	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products	7	5			5	5
Brick and tile	2	54			54	20
Brooms and brushes	1					
Carpentering	4	16			16	11
Carpets, rag.	2					
Carriages and wagons	23	35		3	38	23
Car and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	2	845			845	948
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	1	860			860	599
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	61	71	7	1	79	29
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	13	11	12		23	21
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	1		3		3	1
Cooperage	1					
Cutlery and edge tools	2	52	2	5	59	66
Dyeing and cleaning	2	3			3	9
Fertilisers	2	134			134	123
Flouring and grist mill products	45	45			45	59
Food preparations	1	10	6		16	25
Foundry and machine shop products	8	781		88	819	913
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving	4	150	190		340	150
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	3					
Furniture, factory product	2	100		4	104	196
Gas and lamp fixtures	1	2			2	2
Glass	1	45		14	59	53
Hardware	1					1
Kaolin and other earth grinding	1	35			35	
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	4	63			63	80
Lime and cement	4	202			202	234
Liquors, malt	1	5			5	4
Lumber and timber products	41	104			104	126
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	9	54	1	1	56	48
Malt	1	20			20	42
Millinery, custom work	12		8		8	7
Mineral and soda waters	4	4			4	3
Monuments and tombstones	9	7			7	5
Painting, house, sign, etc.	10	38			38	10
Patent medicines and compounds	1	1			1	1
Photography	7		1		1	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	6	20			20	13
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products	2	67		1	68	47
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	14	50	94		144	160
Pumps, not including steam pumps	2			1	1	
Saddlery and harness	25	9			9	8
Springs, steel, car and carriage	1	2			2	2
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	1			1	1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	16	15			15	13
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	14	12	1		13	13
Vinegar and cider	7					3
Washing machines and clothes wringers	1	1			1	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	7					
Wood, turned and carved	1					
Woolen goods	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
ESSEX COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	189	1,297	201	12	1,510	1,572
Baskets and rattan and willow ware.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	43	22			22	26
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Bottling.....	1	1			1	1
Brick and tile.....	1	6			6	
Carpentering.....	2	25			25	10
Carriages and wagons.....	8	14			14	12
Car and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	13			13	22
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	13			13	3
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	5	5		10	9
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4		4		4	4
Flouring and grist mill products.....	14	6			6	10
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	57			57	44
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	1			1	2
Graphite and graphite refining.....	1	62			62	92
Iron and steel.....	1		1		1	95
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	2	66	37	8	111	111
Lumber and timber products.....	42	214			214	147
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	42			42	48
Millinery, custom work.....	10		13		13	12
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	1			1	
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2					
Paints.....	1		2		2	
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	694	24		718	717
Photography.....	2					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	12			12	7
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	26	2	3	31	32
Saddlery and harness.....	5	4		1	5	4
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2					
Shirts.....	3	5	113		118	158
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	7			7	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6					

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	360	1,599	168	2	1,769	1,329
Malone.	115	416	131	2	549	485
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	3			3	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	10	9			9	9
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	4			4	4
Brooms and brushes.....	1	9			9	2
Carpentering.....	6	39			39	14
Carriages and wagons.....	1					
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	98			98	102
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	4			4	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	8	7	33		40	47
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1	3	30	2	35	31
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		1		1	
Confectionery.....	4	2			2	6
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					

[N.B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Continued.						
Malone—Continued.						
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	1			1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	2			2	5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	18	1		19	19
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstery.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	2	2			2	2
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	2	42			42	51
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	6	39	1		40	18
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	18			18	27
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	8			8	2
Millinery, custom work.....	6		15		15	9
Mineral and soda waters.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	6			6	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	12			12	3
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Photography.....	3		2		2	3
Plastering and stucco work.....	2	5			5	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	15			15	12
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	12			12	13
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3			3	3
Ship and boat building, wooden.....	1					
Shirts.....	1		3		3	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	5			5	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	8			8	6
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	4			4	4
Woolen goods.....	2	36	45		81	81
Other places.....	245	1,183	37		1,220	844
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1	13	13		26	50
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	53	17			17	19
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5					
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	1			1	1
Carpentering.....	1	35			35	5
Carriages and wagons.....	10	10			10	10
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	25			25	15
Charcoal.....	1					5
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	47	56			56	14
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	4			7	8
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		3		3	3
Flouring and grist mill products.....	14	8			8	13
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	1	15			15	5
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	52			52	45
Lumber and timber products.....	36	723			723	458
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	65			65	60
Millinery, custom work.....	9		5		5	4
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	6			6	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	1					
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	40			40	63
Photography.....	4	2	1		3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	78			78	18
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	13	2		15	16
Saddlery and harness.....	8	3			3	4

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Ship and boat building, wood.....	4	3			3	3
Starch.....	5					5
Taxidermy.....	1	2			2	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	7			7	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2					2
Toys and games.....	1	5	10		15	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					
Woolen goods.....	1					1

FULTON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	654	6,234	7,003	103	13,340	11,858
Gloversville.....	312	3,610	4,571	54	8,235	7,487
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	5	2		7	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	6	2			2	3
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	12	10			10	9
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1					
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	11					1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	5	30	10		40	42
Brassware.....	1	6	2		8	8
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	23	5		28	25
Carpentering.....	9	133			133	65
Carriages and wagons.....	1	8			8	8
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	34			34	31
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1		1		1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	12	28	6		34	32
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	7		23		23	19
Confectionery.....	1	2			2	2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4	8			8	15
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1	2		1	3	3
Felt goods.....	1	10			10	11
Flavoring extracts.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	3			3	3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	24			24	24
Fur goods.....	3	35	25		60	53
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1	4	1		5	5
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	5	2			2	2
Furs, dressed.....	1	2			2	2
Gloves and mittens.....	100	1,792	4,342	34	6,168	5,404
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	58	93	3	154	169
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	27	1,046			1,046	1,174
Liquors, malt.....	1	4			4	4
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Looking-glasses and picture frames.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	2	41			41	42
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	4			4	9
Marble and stone work.....	1	10			10	10
Masonry, brick and stone.....	6	50			50	21
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	8		26		26	23
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	8			8	4
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	9			9	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	11	44			44	14
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1			1	1	1
Paving and paving materials.....	3	31			31	1

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
FULTON COUNTY—Continued.						
Gloversville—Continued.						
Photography.....	3	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	32			32	31
Pocket books.....	2	31	31	12	74	103
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	6		1	7	6
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	27	2		29	30
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	1
Sewing machine repairing.....	1	4			4	1
Shirts.....	1		2		2	2
Soap and candles.....	1					
Taxidermy.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	8			8	18
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	16		2	18	16
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8	5			5	5
Wood, turned and carved.....	2	7			7	26
Woolen goods.....	1	2			2	
Johnstown.....	213	1,998	1,901	36	3,935	3,530
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	2			2	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	7	7			7	7
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	7	2			2	3
Bottling.....	1	2			2	2
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	18	1	3	22	21
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	9	2		11	5
Brick and tile.....	2	12			12	
Carpentering.....	19	92			92	53
Carriages and wagons.....	1			1	1	1
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1			1	1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	11	2		13	14
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	11		22		22	18
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	1					
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	3			3	3
Food preparations.....	1	10	25	9	44	3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	7			7	6
Fur goods.....	4	2	10		12	15
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	2			2	1
Gloves and mittens.....	49	668	1,751	19	2,438	2,063
Glue.....	1	31			31	31
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	30	85		115	128
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	25	890			890	907
Liquors, malt.....	2	5			5	5
Lumber and timber products.....	1	4			4	
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	26			26	24
Marble and stone work.....	3	5			5	1
Masonry, brick and stone.....	7	31			31	15
Millinery, custom work.....	8	16			16	14
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	15	57			57	13
Photography.....	3	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	5	12			12	18
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	2		1	3	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	23	3	2	28	29
Saddlery and harness.....	2	10			10	8
Sporting goods.....	1					109
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	7			7	6
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	1			1	1

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

FULTON COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places.....	129	626	531	18	1,170	841
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	19	3			3	6
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	102	80	5	187	144
Bottling.....	2	5			5	8
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	3	2		5	5
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1					
Brick and tile.....	1	5			5	
Carpentering.....	2	1			1	3
Carriages and wagons.....	2	1			1	1
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	6			6	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2		4		4	4
Cooperage.....	1					1
Cotton, small wares.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	8	3			3	3
Furniture, factory product.....	2	2			2	
Furs, dressed.....	1					
Gloves and mittens.....	16	132	315	3	450	291
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	75	128	5	206	206
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1					
Lime and cement.....	4	9			9	12
Lumber and timber products.....	39	196			196	85
Millinery, custom work.....	1		2		2	2
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1	41			41	37
Paper and wood pulp.....	3	21			21	26
Photography.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	1			1	
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	1
Stamped ware.....	1	9	1		10	6
Vinegar and cider.....	4	7			7	2
Woolen goods.....	1	2	1		3	

GENESEE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	319	2,198	488	12	2,698	2,476
Batavia.....	125	1,596	371	6	1,973	1,808
Agricultural implements.....	3	783	13		796	757
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	4	3			3	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	11	3			3	2
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1		1		1	3
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4					2
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	2	52	51		103	20
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	16	218		234	234
Bread and other bakery products.....	7	14	1		15	10
Carpentering.....	9	64			64	33
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	44	1		45	45
Carriages and wagons.....	2	6			6	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	7	10		17	17
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		3		3	3
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1		14		14	3
Confectionery.....	4	2	1		3	33
Cooperage.....	3					2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Firearms.....	1	118			118	118
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	5			5	5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2					
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	1	56	19	3	78	
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2					1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
GENESEE COUNTY—Continued.						
Batavia—Continued.						
Gloves and mittens.....	1	5	6		11	11
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1	1			1	1
Lime and cement.....	1	3			3	
Liquors, malt.....	1	2			2	2
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1	2			2	2
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	216			216	199
Masonry, stone and brick.....	3	40			40	11
Millinery, custom work.....	6		25	1	26	34
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	7			7	5
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	6	51			51	21
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1		2		2	3
Paving and paving materials.....	1	3			3	2
Photography.....	3	1	2		3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	32			32	27
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	6		1	7	9
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	18	1	1	20	21
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1			1	1
Steam packing.....	1	3			3	3
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	3	12			12	35
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	15	3		18	17
Vinegar and cider.....	1					3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	3			3	3
Le Roy.....						
Agricultural implements.....	61	422	104	3	529	373
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	32		1	33	23
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	2			2	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	4			4	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	2	2		4	3
Carpentering.....	2	15			15	9
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2	1	3		4	3
Cooperage.....	3	6			6	7
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	13			13	13
Food preparations.....	1	40	25		65	105
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	1			1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	27			27	14
Malt.....	1	7			7	8
Marble and stone work.....	2	168		2	170	15
Millinery, custom work.....	3		4		4	5
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	6			6	
Patent medicines and compounds.....	5	11	62		73	55
Photography.....	1					1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	11	1		12	11
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	1
Salt.....	1	63	7		70	80
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	2	6			6	10
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2					
Vinegar and cider.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					1
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	1	2			2	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

GENESEE COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places.....	133	180	13	3	196	295
Agricultural implements.....	1	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	33	10			10	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					1
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	1			1	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1					1
Brooms and brushes.....	2	3			3	6
Carpentering.....	2	10			10	3
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	8	11			11	6
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	3			3	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, Cooperage.....	13	1	4		4	4
Fertilisers.....	1	3			3	3
Flouring and grist mill products.....	21	8			8	12
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	2			2	1
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	6					77
Lime and cement.....	4	87			87	117
Lumber and timber products.....	7	16			16	15
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1					
Marble and stone work.....	1	1			1	1
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	4			4	
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1			1	1	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	1		2	3	3
Saddlery and harness.....	8	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	1	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	16	9		25	22
Vinegar and cider.....	4					5

GREENE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	320	1,571	373	47	1,991	1,398
Athens.....	16	190	76	10	276	229
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1					
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Bread and bakery products.....	1	1			1	1
Brick and tile.....	1	67			67	
Carpentering.....	2	15			15	51
Cooperage.....	1	2			2	
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	25			25	19
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	40	76	10	126	126
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	1					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	27			27	11
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	1					
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	12			12	20
Catskill.....	74	862	231	25	1,118	675
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	9	13			13	11
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	1			1	
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	7			7	7
Brick and tile.....	4	469			469	159

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
GREENE COUNTY—Continued.						
Catskill—Continued.						
Carpentering.....	3	34			34	17
Carriages and wagons.....	1	2			2	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	3			3	5
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2	5			5	5
Cooperage.....	1	2			2	5
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	1			1	1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	10			10	9
Foundry supplies.....	1	8			8	
Gas machines and meters.....	1	1			1	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	147	218	22	387	353
Lumber and timber products.....	1					
Marble and stone work.....	1	2			2	1
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	75			75	25
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	3			3	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1					1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	4	17			17	3
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2	10	10		20	13
Photography.....	3	1	1		2	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	9			9	9
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	14	2	3	19	20
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	6			6	2
Saddlery and harness.....	4	11			11	11
Soap and candles.....	1	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	5			5	5
Vinegar and cider.....	1					3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	4			4	4
Coxsackie.						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	36	281	58	11	350	345
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1			1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	4		1	5	5
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1	166		4	170	206
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	1			1	1
Brick and tile.....	1	45			45	
Carpentering.....	1	7			7	3
Carriages and wagons.....	1	3			3	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1		2		2	2
Confectionery.....	1					
Cooperage.....	2	3			3	
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	20			20	24
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	2					
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1	5	55	4	64	72
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	4			4	2
Lumber and timber products.....	1	1			1	
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	6			6	6
Photography.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	5			5	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	3	1	1	5	4
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	1
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	4			4	4
Vinegar and cider.....	1	1			1	6
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1			1	1	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
GREENE COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places.....	194	238	8	1	247	149
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	48	14			14	13
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	7	2			2	1
Bottling.....	4	5			5	3
Carpentering.....	6	24			24	6
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	1	1			1	
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	2	3			3	1
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1					2
Confectionery.....	3					
Cooperage.....	9	8	1		9	5
Flouring and grist mill products.....	15	3			3	9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	2			2	2
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1					4
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					1
Hardware.....	1	1			1	1
Lime and cement.....	1					1
Lumber and timber products.....	26	42		1	43	26
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	1			1	1
Marble and stone work.....	7	15			15	13
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	12			12	2
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	2			2	
Millinery, custom work.....	7		4		4	2
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	5			5	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	1					
Paving and paving materials.....	2					
Photography.....	3					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	23			23	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	10	3		13	11
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1			1	1
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	50			50	29
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	7	7			7	3
Vinegar and cider.....	3					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					1
Wood, turned and carved.....	8	7			7	4

HAMILTON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	27	36	1		37	19
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4					
Carpentering.....	1					
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1					
Gloves and mittens.....	1	7	1		8	10
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	6			6	3
Lumber and timber products.....	14	21			21	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	2			2	
Taxidermy.....	1					1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
HERKIMER COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	527	5,824	2,242	188	8,254	7,441
Herkimer	72	1,056	323	29	1,408	1,109
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	3			3	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	5			5	6
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3					
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1					
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	4			4	4
Carpentering.....	6	77			77	54
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	2					
Clothing, horse.....	1		2		2	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	13	1		14	14
Confectionery.....	1					1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	3			3	3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	81	1		82	82
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	4			4	4
Furniture, factory product.....	2	525		26	551	586
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	113	285		398	155
Lumber and timber products.....	1	12			12	12
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	64	4	2	70	51
Millinery, custom work.....	5		11		11	8
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	2			2	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	2			2	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	7	36			36	2
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	70	18		88	87
Photography.....	1		1		1	1
Plastering and stucco work.....	1	7			7	4
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	2			2	2
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	2			2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	12		1	13	15
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	15			15	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	3			3	
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					
Ilion	47	1,920	99	10	2,029	1,866
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	3			3	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3	1			1	1
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Bottling.....	1					
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	9			9	9
Carpentering.....	1	6			6	4
Carriages and wagons.....	1	11	1		12	7
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4		1		1	1
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1					2
Confectionery.....	1	1			1	
Firearms.....	1	984	26	9	1,019	745
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	1			1	1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	27			27	36
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2					
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	15	15	1	31	48
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	28			28	25
Millinery, custom work.....	3		3		3	2
Optical goods.....	2	2			2	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	5			5	2
Paper hanging.....	1	12			12	2

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

HERKIMER COUNTY—Continued.						
<i>Ilion—Continued.</i>						
Photography.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	12	3	.....	15	17
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddlery and harness.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sporting goods.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Tinsmithing,oppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	12	.....	.....	12	11
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typewriters and supplies.....	1	779	50	.....	829	941
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Little Falls.....	124	1,684	1,462	129	3,275	3,106
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	3	.....	.....	3	1
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1	125	.....	.....	125	125
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	11	.....	.....	11	11
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	1
Bottling.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	2
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	82	66	6	154	154
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	3
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	6
Carpentering.....	2	48	.....	.....	48	23
Carriages and wagons.....	5	14	.....	.....	14	11
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	12	3	.....	15	15
Clothing, women's.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	6
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	81	.....	.....	81	81
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	4
Furniture, factory product.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	4
Grease and tallow.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	7	811	1,362	114	2,287	2,197
Lasts.....	1	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	120	.....	7	127	148
Lumber and timber products.....	3	131	2	.....	133	109
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	17	.....	.....	17	16
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	6	2	.....	8	4
Millinery, custom work.....	11	.....	14	.....	14	14
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	7	27	.....	.....	27	5
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	23	.....	.....	23	23
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	15	5	.....	20	15
Photography.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	22	.....	.....	22	22
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	17	2	.....	19	24
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
Shoddy.....	2	28	1	.....	29	28
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	7	.....	.....	7	7
Soap and candles.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmithing,oppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	20	.....	.....	20	16
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	4	.....	.....	4	3
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	18	1	.....	19	19
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	1

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

HERKIMER COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places.....	284	1,164	358	20	1,542	1,360
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	44	5			5	10
Boot and shoe findings.....	1	12			12	11
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	14			14	14
Bottling.....	2	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	42	25		67	51
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	5			5	3
Buttons.....	1	3	1	2	6	6
Carpentering.....	2	1			1	
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	7	13		1	14	9
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	2	102			102	94
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	97	90	4		94	8
Chemicals.....	1	14			14	14
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1					1
Felt goods.....	1	104	21		125	138
Flouring and grist mill products.....	16	6			6	8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	70			70	82
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	2	12	6	2	20	
Hosiery and knit goods.....	4	178	259	10	447	285
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	2	62			62	114
Lime and cement.....	6	20			20	12
Linen goods.....	1	9	33	3	45	72
Lumber and timber products.....	41	293	6	1	300	273
Millinery, custom work.....	5					
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	10			10	12
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	4	75		1	76	105
Photography.....	2					1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	5	3		8	9
Saddlery and harness.....	5					
Sporting goods.....	2	8			8	8
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1					10
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	6	8			8	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	1			1	1
Vinegar and cider.....	3					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1					

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	902	5,040	709	34	5,783	5,404
Watertown.....	288	3,392	494	18	3,904	3,836
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	1	1		2	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	9			9	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	22	20			20	27
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	11	3			3	3
Bottling.....	2	1			1	1
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	2	3			3	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	13	50	13	1	64	62
Brick and tile.....	1	27		1	28	3
Carpentering.....	13	102			102	85
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	4	481	19	1	501	477

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.						
Watertown—Continued.						
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	3			3	4
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	5	1		6	86
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	20	40	50		90	112
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	22		96		96	5
Clothing, women's factory product.....	1		6		6	1
Confectionery.....	2					
Cooperage.....	1					
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1					1
Electroplating.....	2					1
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	1	2	2		4	3
Flavoring extracts.....	1		1		1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	22	2		24	26
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	1,317		2	1,319	1,356
Fur goods.....	2		1		1	4
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	5	24			24	23
Hand stamps.....	1					
Hardware.....	1	115	15		130	70
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	2	29	85	1	115	131
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.....	1	3			3	1
Lime and cement.....	1	3			3	3
Liquors, malt.....	1	6			6	5
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	5	5			5	4
Lumber and timber products.....	1					1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	109		2	111	102
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	86			86	41
Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	8	2		10	10
Millinery, custom work.....	18	53			53	51
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	8			8	6
Models and patterns.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	1			1	1
Optical goods.....	2	1	1		2	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	15	56			56	18
Paper and wood pulp.....	6	551	69		620	678
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Photography.....	9	2	7		9	8
Plastering and stucco work.....	2	3		2	5	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	16	53		1	54	69
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	35	12		47	78
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	61	20	2	83	84
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	7			7	2
Saddlery and harness.....	6	7			7	9
Silk and silk goods.....	1	34	86	3	123	120
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	8			8	13
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	3	17	5		22	18
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	18		2	20	21
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	3			3	5
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	1					
Other places.....	614	1,648	215	16	1,879	1,568
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	4					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	108	26			26	29
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	10	5			5	7

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Bottling.....	1	2			2	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	22			22	5
Bread and other bakery products.....	8	3	3		6	3
Brick and tile.....	3	70		5	75	9
Carpentering.....	6	62			62	24
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	11	10			10	9
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	162	212	16		228	73
Chemicals.....	1	5			5	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	15	12	35		47	48
Coopers.....	3					4
Coopers.....	2	2			2	
Druggists' preparations.....	1	8			8	6
Flouring and grist mill products.....	35	14			14	22
Food preparations.....	1	5	10		15	18
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	115			115	87
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1	6	35		41	
Fur goods.....	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	6	3			3	2
Furniture, factory product.....	5	130	11		141	128
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	1	10		11	11
Lime and cement.....	2	3			3	2
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3					
Lumber and timber products.....	44	106		1	107	99
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	10	66			66	41
Malt.....	1	3			3	12
Marble and stone work.....	4	46			46	75
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	10			10	10
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	2			2	2
Millinery, custom work.....	22		29		29	24
Models and patterns.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	6	5			5	4
Oil, essential.....	1	2			2	
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Paper and wood pulp.....	16	528	34		562	584
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	13	10		23	17
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	6	1		7	7
Paving and paving materials.....	2	11			11	6
Photography.....	6					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	5	13			13	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1			1	1	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9	22	3	4	29	34
Pulp goods.....	1	5			5	5
Saddlery and harness.....	17	7			7	9
Ship and boat building, wood.....	10	6			6	4
Sporting goods.....	1	1	5		6	9
Surgical appliances.....	1	24	12		36	54
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	20	15			15	18
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	9		1	10	11
Upholstering materials.....	1	3			3	5
Vinegar and cider.....	5					3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	12	2			2	2
Wood, turned and carved.....	2	27		4	31	34
Woolen goods.....	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

KINGS COUNTY.						
Brooklyn Borough.....	10,711	77,622	20,850	1,827	100,299	99,463
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	8	6	8	.....	14	37
Awnings, tents and sails.....	43	117	59	1	177	73
Bags, other than paper.....	1	40	150	.....	190	190
Bags, paper.....	1	11	55	6	72	57
Baking and yeast powders.....	1	30	55	.....	85	85
Baskets and rattan and willow ware.....	15	83	60	14	157	159
Belt and hose, leather.....	4	109	.....	.....	109	109
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	145	178	1	9	188	134
Billiard tables and materials.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	371	800	.....	5	805	743
Bluing.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	19	205	156	24	385	395
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	4	4	10	2	16	12
Boot and shoe findings.....	3	13	12	.....	25	25
Boot and shoe uppers.....	10	13	3	.....	16	28
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1,229	452	2	6	460	472
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	44	2,175	1,032	74	3,281	3,518
Bottling.....	33	243	3	1	247	241
Boxes, cigar.....	7	50	18	.....	68	67
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	20	162	354	54	570	626
Boxes, wooden packing.....	8	621	.....	.....	621	633
Brass.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Brass and copper, rolled.....	1	125	.....	.....	125	150
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	23	163	.....	.....	163	186
Brassware.....	13	196	105	7	308	385
Bread and other bakery products.....	805	2,637	166	19	2,822	2,854
Brick and tile.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	7
Bridges.....	30	560	.....	.....	560	505
Brooms and brushes.....	30	311	191	13	515	642
Buttons.....	3	59	188	18	265	265
Calcium lights.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4
Card cutting and designing.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1
Carpentering.....	472	2,809	.....	6	2,815	2,324
Carpets, rag.....	10	9	.....	.....	9	9
Carpets, wood.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	5
Carriage and wagon materials.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	3	24	.....	.....	28	39
Carriages and wagons.....	83	655	.....	4	655	503
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	999	.....	.....	999	931
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Chemicals.....	17	372	15	.....	387	393
China decorating.....	7	9	22	.....	31	31
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	3	20	3	.....	23	25
Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	4	19	9	.....	28	28
Clocks.....	2	1,120	462	3	1,585	1,577
Cloth sponging and refinishing.....	2	5	1	.....	6	6
Clothing, horse.....	2	2	.....	4	8	8
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	925	1,265	198	11	1,574	1,582
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	482	3,926	2,987	46	6,959	6,645
Clothing, men's, factory product, button-holes.....	28	97	108	11	216	222
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	279	161	420	8	589	756
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	125	673	1,663	20	2,356	2,614
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	15	479	313	22	814	998
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	3	136	37	.....	173	178
Confectionery.....	195	704	777	114	1,595	1,612
Cooperage.....	36	1,338	.....	48	1,386	1,427
Cordage and twine.....	5	967	300	104	1,391	1,311
Cork, cutting.....	7	52	47	.....	99	99
Corsets.....	6	16	202	.....	218	218
Cotton goods.....	3	15	35	3	53	55

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
KINGS COUNTY—Continued.						
Brooklyn—Continued.						
Cotton, small wares.....	3	13	22	3	38	124
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2	26	1	3	30	31
Druggists' materials.....	6	438	110	2	550	560
Drug grinding.....	4	59	40	5	104	104
Dyeing and cleaning.....	83	109	66	3	178	201
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	6	81	67	.....	148	123
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	12	335	8	.....	343	351
Electrical construction and repairs.....	53	218	1	3	222	135
Electroplating.....	10	74	1	1	76	66
Enameling and enameled goods.....	4	514	83	70	667	615
Engravers' materials.....	2	17	.....	.....	17	18
Engraving and die sinking.....	7	3	.....	4	7	8
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	3	24	.....	18	42	72
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	9	94	55	2	151	176
Felt goods.....	1	76	7	.....	83	75
Fertilisers.....	5	303	.....	.....	303	218
Files.....	6	60	.....	1	61	82
Firearms.....	1	15	.....	.....	15	20
Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Fireworks.....	3	38	97	10	145	22
Fish, canning and preserving.....	3	10	.....	.....	10	7
Flags and banners.....	2	10	2	.....	12	12
Flavoring extracts.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	35	.....	.....	35	139
Food preparations.....	30	214	81	.....	295	347
Foundry and machine shop products.....	189	8,099	179	12	8,290	8,597
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	3	51	96	.....	147	387
Fur goods.....	30	111	109	.....	220	346
Fur hats.....	4	884	412	4	1,300	1,367
Furnishing goods, men's.....	11	16	412	30	468	474
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	230	394	32	6	432	467
Furniture, factory product.....	37	1,168	27	4	1,199	1,352
Furs, dressed.....	21	318	.....	1	319	228
Galvanizing.....	2	39	.....	.....	39	32
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	20	350	6	.....	356	444
Gas machines and meters.....	2	28	.....	.....	28	28
Gas and oil stoves.....	1	12	.....	.....	12	9
Glass.....	7	840	20	221	1,081	1,094
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	28	246	17	6	269	318
Gloves and mittens.....	2	17	25	.....	42	46
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	19	55	100	1	156	165
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	5
Grease and tallow.....	4	59	1	.....	60	60
Hairwork.....	15	3	26	.....	29	28
Hand knit goods.....	5	5	5	.....	10	13
Hand stamps.....	4	59	21	.....	80	80
Hardware.....	14	262	47	1	310	313
Hat and cap materials.....	7	195	271	24	490	500
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	19	61	39	.....	103	136
Hosiery and knit goods.....	35	275	1,111	22	1,408	1,418
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere spe- cified.....	11	210	107	1	318	457
Ice, manufactured.....	10	102	.....	.....	102	58
Ink, printing.....	7	62	1	.....	63	63
Ink, writing.....	1	4	10	.....	14	14
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	24	262	9	1	272	276
Iron and steel.....	2	165	.....	.....	165	182
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....	1	37	.....	.....	37	30

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

KINGS COUNTY—Continued.

Brooklyn—Continued.						
Iron and steel forgings.....	1	158			158	175
Iron and steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	4	58	1		59	59
Iron work, architectural and ornamental....	53	1,515	2		1,517	1,687
Ivory and bone work.....	8	67	27		94	114
Japanning.....	2	1			1	6
Jewelry.....	7	65	18	1	84	98
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	3	5	6		11	8
Jute and jute goods.....	2	514	740	211	1,465	1,550
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	2	26			26	28
Kindling wood.....	2	32		3	35	45
Lamps and reflectors.....	3	21			21	18
Lapidary work.....	5	133			133	137
Lard, refined.....	1					
Lasts.....	1	35			35	35
Lead, bar, pipe and sheet.....	1	5			5	5
Leather goods.....	13	92	12	15	119	122
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	7	492	112		604	447
Lime and cement.....	5	47			47	36
Liquors, malt.....	35	1,513	6		1,519	1,495
Lithographing and engraving.....	5	1,076	489	116	1,681	1,644
Lock and gunsmithing.....	96	42		1	43	45
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	60	74	2	1	77	108
Lumber and timber products.....	1	2			2	
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	50	2,068		8	2,076	2,032
Malt.....	1	4			4	2
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleised.....	3	60			60	75
Marble and stone work.....	48	908			908	572
Masonry, brick and stone.....	100	1,336	1	4	1,341	950
Mats and matting.....	2	165	3		168	168
Mattresses and spring beds.....	22	71	5		76	67
Millinery and lace goods.....	21	54	495		549	607
Millinery, custom work.....	140	15	514	4	533	461
Mineral and soda waters.....	72	384	2	10	376	318
Models and patterns.....	19	68	2	1	71	71
Monuments and tombstones.....	40	417			417	315
Mucilage and paste.....	3	2			2	2
Musical instruments and materials.....	9	32		8	40	51
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	2	22			22	19
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	7	316		7	323	326
Oil, essential.....	1	16			16	16
Oil, lard.....	1	13			13	13
Oil, linseed.....	1					
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	5	40			40	36
Optical goods.....	8	160			160	180
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	1	160			160	180
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	598	3,010	30	12	3,052	1,828
Paints.....	26	600	138	6	744	765
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	84			84	84
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	11	184	226	30	450	500
Paper hanging.....	11	37			37	18
Paper hangings.....	5	433		2	506	735
Paper patterns.....	1	60	530		590	580
Patent medicines and compounds.....	42	401	293	1	695	705
Paving and paving materials.....	14	489			489	163
Pencils, lead.....	1	107	245	11	363	408
Pens, gold.....	1	14	4		18	5
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	5	5	7		12	11
Petroleum refining.....	1	1,740			1,740	1,671
Photographic apparatus.....	1	7			7	3
Photographic materials.....	4	2	7	1	10	10

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
KINGS COUNTY—Continued.						
Brooklyn—Continued.						
Photography	125	152	34	2	188	153
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pickles, preserves and sauces	16	37	17	5	59	41
Pipes, tobacco	4	17	1	2	19	12
Plastering and stucco work	16	59	1	1	59	18
Plated and britannia ware	3	106	14	1	120	155
Plumbers' supplies	11	178	1	1	178	178
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	501	1,909	29	1,938	2,103	2,103
Pocketbooks	14	29	31	6	66	77
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products	11	375	122	1	497	507
Printing and publishing, book and job	139	605	192	21	818	911
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	20	667	61	23	751	767
Pulp goods	1	1	1	1	1	1
Refrigerators	3	145	1	6	151	111
Regalia and society banners and emblems	7	3	25	1	28	30
Rice, cleaning and polishing	2	12	1	1	12	26
Roofing and roofing materials	65	294	1	2	297	356
Rubber and elastic goods	4	35	60	1	95	128
Saddlery and harness	116	131	4	4	135	118
Sand and emery paper and cloth	2	61	1	6	67	67
Sausage	7	9	1	1	9	13
Saws	2	6	1	1	6	6
Scales and balances	1	1	1	1	2	2
Screws, machine	1	15	1	1	15	15
Sewing machine repairing	31	15	1	1	16	16
Sewing machines and attachments	1	3	1	1	3	3
Ship building, iron and steel	2	326	1	1	326	324
Ship and boat building, wood	45	1,140	2	1,140	780	780
Shirts	33	108	258	2	368	371
Show cases	5	110	3	1	113	115
Silk and silk goods	10	265	266	24	555	695
Silver-smithing	2	29	25	1	54	144
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	8	189	1	1	189	193
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	2	42	1	1	42	42
Smelting and refining, not from the ore	2	8	1	1	8	5
Soap and candles	17	143	16	1	159	164
Soda water apparatus	1	10	3	1	13	8
Sporting goods	13	63	46	1	109	94
Stamped ware	14	628	287	36	951	1,007
Starch	1	10	1	1	10	14
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	5	34	76	1	111	132
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	7	282	58	1	340	422
Steam packing	10	59	2	1	61	50
Stencils and brands	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar and molasses refining	4	2,719	57	2	2,776	2,166
Surgical appliances	9	16	17	2	35	21
Turpentine and resin	1	25	1	1	25	25
Taxidermy	4	1	1	1	1	2
Tin andterne plate	3	50	1	1	50	45
Tinfol	4	17	27	1	45	45
Tin-smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working	293	2,311	452	32	2,795	2,863
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	4	2	1	1	2	394
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	556	890	223	11	1,124	1,133
Tools, not elsewhere specified	16	119	10	1	129	118
Toys and games	11	67	37	7	111	183
Trunks and valises	4	10	1	1	10	8
Typewriters and supplies	2	2	1	1	2	2
Umbrellas and canes	9	24	5	1	29	70
Upholstering materials	3	14	12	1	26	34

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

KINGS COUNTY—Concluded.

<i>Brooklyn—Continued.</i>						
Varnish	14	173	3		176	187
Vault lights and ventilators	2	22			22	22
Vinegar and cider	4	37			37	39
Watch and clock materials	1					
Watch cases	8	350	21		371	400
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	223	119	1	2	122	128
Window shades	13	102	21	1	124	114
Wire work, including wire rope and cable	16	209	7	2	218	198
Wood, turned and carved	24	141	1	5	147	139
Woolen goods	1	40	414	25	479	424

LEWIS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL	336	1,103	60	13	1,176	1,067
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	1	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	43	16			16	18
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	5	1			1	3
Bottling	1				1	1
Boxes, wooden packing	3	82		4	86	94
Bread and other bakery products	1	1			1	1
Carpentering	3	5			5	1
Carpets, rag	3		3		3	3
Carriages and wagons	8	19			19	18
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	94	83	6		89	16
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	5	6	10		16	17
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	2		3		3	5
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods	1	36	5		41	41
Cooperage	1	1			1	
Mourning and grist mill products	19	11			11	14
Foundry and machine shop products	1	11			11	10
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving	1	9	1		10	9
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	2					
Furniture, factory product	3	90		6	96	103
Kindling wood	1	13	6		19	40
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	1	54			54	52
Lime and cement	1					1
Liquors, malt	1	1			1	
Lumber and timber products	55	227			227	187
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	5	19			19	9
Mattresses and spring beds	1	4	2		6	6
Millinery, custom work	16		11		11	11
Monuments and tombstones	2	3			3	2
Paper and wood pulp	9	351	9		360	344
Photography	3	2			2	4
Printing and publishing, book and job	2		2	1	3	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	5	11		2	13	14
Saddlery and harness	14	10			10	10
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working	11	6			6	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2	8			8	11
Upholstering materials	2	8			8	8
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	7	1			1	1
Wood, turned and carved	1	12	2		14	
Woolen goods	2					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	349	1,109	414	70	1,593	997
Dansville.....	77	176	88	1	265	276
Agricultural implements.....	1	10			10	11
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	9			9	10
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	6	3			3	3
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	2	19	39		58	61
Bottling.....	1	2			2	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	1	1		2	2
Carpentering.....	4	10			10	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	3	4		7	15
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1		3		3	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		4		4	3
Cooperage.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	8			8	10
Food preparations.....	2	1	1		2	3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	10			10	7
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	2			2	2
Liquors, malt.....	1	6			6	5
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	5			5	4
Masonry, brick and stone.....	3	16			16	8
Millinery, custom work.....	7		10		10	7
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	22			22	26
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	5	3			3	1
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	2			2	2
Photography.....	1		1		1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	4			4	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	25	25		50	67
Saddlery and harness.....	1	3			3	4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	4			4	5
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	4		1	5	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	3			3	2
Mt. Morris.....	51	254	219	51	524	112
Agricultural implements.....	1	25			25	25
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3	4			4	2
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2					1
Bottling.....	1	6			6	4
Bread and other bakery products.....	2		1		1	
Brooms and brushes.....	2	8	2		10	19
Carpentering.....	1	15			15	5
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	5	2		7	6
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		8		8	4
Cooperage.....	1					4
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	6			6	7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	2			2	2
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1	150	200	50	400	
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	2			2	2
Millinery, custom work.....	2		4		4	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	2		1	3	
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	1	2		3	6
Paving and paving materials.....	1	4			4	
Photography.....	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Concluded.						
Mt. Morris—Continued.						
Printing and publishing, newspapers, etc.	3	7			7	8
Saddlery and harness.	3					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	4	9			9	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	3	6			6	4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	2	1			1	1
Other places	221	679	107	18	804	609
Agricultural implements.	2	11			11	15
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	5	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	59	28			28	27
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	5					1
Bread and other bakery products.	1		5		5	1
Carpentering.	6	39			39	12
Carriages and wagons.	4	10			10	8
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	6	9			9	4
China decorating.	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	2	2		4	4
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	4		6		6	4
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	1	8	4		12	23
Cooperage.	5	15			15	15
Cutlery and edge tools.	1	14	1		15	15
Flouring and grist mill products.	24	10			10	21
Foundry and machine shop products.	8	5			5	5
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre-serving.	7	172	65	18	255	54
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	2	1			1	
Gloves and mittens.	2	1	5		6	6
Lumber and timber products.	17	59			59	58
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	2	4			4	4
Masonry, brick and stone.	2	6			6	11
Millinery, custom work.	5		9		9	9
Mineral and soda waters.	1	2			2	2
Monuments and tombstones.	1	3			3	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.	2	1			1	
Photography.	2		1		1	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	2	2			2	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	10	21	3		24	23
Pumps, not including steam pumps.	1					
Saddlery and harness.	9	7			7	6
Salt.	2	223	5		228	245
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	7	7			7	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	9	16	1		17	17
Vinegar and cider.	2					
Washing machines and clothes wringers.	1					8
Watch, clock, and jewelry repairing.	3					
Wood, turned and carved.	1	2			2	2

MADISON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL	455	1,763	542	37	2,342	1,936
Canastota	52	445	34	7	486	467
Agricultural implements	1	60			60	50
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	1	2			2	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	4	9			9	7

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
MADISON COUNTY—Continued.						
Canastota—Continued.						
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	1					2
Bread and other bakery products	3	2			2	13
Carpentering	4	28			28	18
Carriages and wagons	1	18			18	6
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing,	2	4	3		7	1
Cooperage	1	2			2	7
Electrical apparatus and supplies	1	1			1	3
Flouring and grist mill products	1	3			3	31
Foundry and machine shop products	3	36			36	25
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre-	1	25	25		50	176
serving	3	165	5	5	175	55
Furniture, factory product	1	12			12	1
Glass	1					1
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere spe-	1	2			2	1
cified	1	1			1	6
Looking-glass and picture frames	2	16			16	1
Masonry, brick and stone	3		1		1	4
Millinery, custom work	5	12			12	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.	2	5		2	7	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and	1	1			1	15
periodicals	1					10
Saddlery and harness	2	13			13	3
Ship and boat building, wood	2	3			3	5
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron	1	5			5	20
working	1	20			20	
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2					
Tools, not elsewhere specified	2					
Vinegar and cider	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	1					
Onelda.						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	103	684	231	5	920	676
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	3	3			3	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	4	5			5	4
Bread and other bakery products	5	4			4	14
Carpentering	3	11	3		14	23
Carriage and wagon materials	5	28			28	3
Carriages and wagons	1	2	1		3	46
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing,	8	71			71	14
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	3	9	3		12	9
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods,	6		13		13	205
Corsets	1	157	79		236	5
Electroplating	1	2	5		7	2
Fertilisers	1					11
Flouring and grist mill products	1	2			2	67
Foundry and machine shop products	1	10			10	6
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre-	5	80			80	
serving	1	90	80		170	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and						
upholstering	2					10
Hardware	1					2
Hosiery and knit goods	1	1	1		2	10
Lock and gunsmithing	1					3
Malt	2	4			4	4
Masonry, brick and stone	1	12			12	14
Mattresses and spring beds	1	2	2		4	2
Millinery, custom work	8		14		14	3
Mineral and soda waters	2	5			5	7
Monuments and tombstones	2	4			4	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.	4	11			11	8
Photography	3	1	2		3	27
Plated and britannia ware	1	23	5		28	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
MADISON COUNTY—Concluded.						
<i>Oneida—Continued.</i>						
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	7			7	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	4			4	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	19	1	1	21	23
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	11			11	16
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	101	22	4	127	125
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	3			3	3
Wood, turned and carved.....	1					1
<i>Other places.....</i>	300	634	277	25	936	793
Agricultural implements.....	1	21			21	24
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	8	3			3	3
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	57	20			20	25
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing, Boxes, wooden packing.....	5	2			2	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	2	1	1	4	
Brick and tile.....	1	7			7	
Carpentering.....	6	59			59	85
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	2			2	2
Carriages and wagons.....	6	17			17	16
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	58	70	1		71	30
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4	4	8		12	10
Coopersage.....	1	6			6	
Felt goods.....	1					16
Flavoring extracts.....	1	2	3		5	4
Flouring and grist mill products.....	28	13			13	15
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2					
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3	108	85	9	202	84
Furniture, factory product.....	2	25			25	23
Lime and cement.....	3	7			7	7
Lumber and timber products.....	32	46			46	56
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	60			60	70
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	3			3	1
Millinery, custom work.....	11		14		14	12
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	10			10	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	9			9	2
Paving and paving materials.....	1	11			11	7
Photography.....	3	1			1	1
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	1	3			3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	9		1	10	7
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	24	12	12	48	39
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	16	8		24	25
Saddlery and harness.....	8	3			3	4
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	6			6	
Silk and silk goods.....	1	18	126	2	146	159
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	11	6			6	5
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					1
Vinegar and cider.....	7	21			21	66
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	1			1	1
Wood, turned and carved.....	1					
Woolen goods.....	1	18	12		30	30

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
MONROE COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	2,984	25,327	10,515	1,049	36,891	34,248
Brockport	38	306	95		401	410
Agricultural implements.....	1					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3					
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	132	80		212	212
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	5	2		7	7
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	81			81	69
Carriages and wagons.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	5	5		10	14
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	1	4	1		5	5
Cooperage.....	1	5	1		5	5
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	9			9	12
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	2			2	1
Millinery, custom work.....	3		5		5	5
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	1
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1	47			47	60
Photography.....	2	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	5	2		7	7
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3			3	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	3			3	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	2			2	2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1					1
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	1					
Fairport	33	152	178		330	123
Baking and yeast powders.....	2	14	7		21	21
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4					
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	3			3	2
Chemicals.....	1	53	13		66	59
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2		1		1	2
Confectionery.....	1					
Flavoring extracts.....	1	2	2		4	4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	13			13	12
Fruits and vegetables canning and pre- serving.....	1	50	150		200	
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	6			6	4
Millinery, custom work.....	2		4		4	4
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	5	1		6	7
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1			1	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	3			3	4
Rochester	2,615	23,744	9,815	1,026	34,585	32,282
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	1					5
Artificial limbs.....	2	12		1	13	12
Awnings, tents and sails.....	3	54	17		71	41
Babbitt metal and solder.....	1	6			6	6
Bags, paper.....	2		10		10	23
Baking and yeast powders.....	4	1	1		2	2
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	13	17	20	30	67	66

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- dren under 16.	Total.	
MONROE COUNTY—Continued.						
Rochester—Continued.						
Belting and hose, leather.....	2	42			42	42
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	60	84		5	91	36
Bicycles and tricycles.....	8	102	15		117	194
Billiard tables and materials.....	1				3	4
Blacking.....	1	13	13		26	26
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	73	95		3	98	90
Bluing.....	2					
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	7	70	51	2	123	123
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	5	98	34	11	143	151
Boot and shoe findings.....	4	26	24	1	51	35
Boot and shoe uppers.....	2	4	1		5	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	128	62		4	66	63
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	60	2,348	1,711	274	4,333	4,502
Boxes, cigar.....	3	11	6	1	18	18
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	12	165	494	52	711	863
Boxes, wooden packing.....	4	117		16	133	126
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	4	37			37	52
Brassware.....	2		4		8	8
Bread and other bakery products.....	98	225	41	3	269	271
Bridges.....	2	51			51	58
Brooms and brushes.....	4	18			18	20
Buttons.....	4	150	183	30	363	355
Carpentering.....	132	1,076			1,076	630
Carpets, rag.....	4	3			7	7
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	3	7	3		10	2
Carriages and wagons.....	16	539			539	485
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	4	519			519	493
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	36			36	36
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1					
China decorating.....	4			1	1	4
Cleansing and polishing preparations.....	2	2	10	3	15	9
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	184	245	163	19	427	492
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	307	1,963	2,645	138	4,746	4,635
Clothing, men's, factory product, button- holes.....	5	28	33	3	64	14
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	219	40	709	2	751	735
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	4	6	263		269	247
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	3	13	5		18	26
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	2	143	10		153	160
Confectionery.....	42	180	317	18	515	620
Cooperage.....	14	103			103	141
Cordials and syrups.....	1	14	20		34	11
Corsets.....	6	6	31		37	39
Cotton goods.....	1	38	90	8	136	130
Cotton, small wares.....	2	21	204		225	250
Cutlery and edge tools.....	6	45			45	59
Druggists' preparations, not including pre- scriptions.....	1	2	3		5	5
Dyeing and cleaning.....	8	29	37		66	77
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2	8			8	8
Electrical apparatus and repairs.....	9	51			51	62
Electroplating.....	7	57		3	60	61
Enameling and enameled goods.....	2	4		1	5	2
Engraving and die sinking.....	6	5	6		11	10
Engraving, wood.....	3	1		1	2	2
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	4		2		2	2
Fertilizers.....	1	13			13	11
Fireworks.....	1	47	20		67	55

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
MONROE COUNTY—Continued.						
Rochester—Continued.						
Flavoring extracts.....	3	1			1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	14	130			130	138
Food preparations.....	3	1			1	2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	73	1,992		10	2,002	1,828
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	1	99	245	16	360	688
Fur goods.....	5	18	25		43	99
Furnishing goods, men's.....	5	31	187	7	225	256
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	24	44		1	45	55
Furniture, factory product.....	22	1,358	7	55	1,420	1,418
Gas machines and meters.....	1	1			1	
Glass.....	2	114		11	125	115
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	3	11			11	13
Gloves and mittens.....	2	1	2		3	3
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	1	12			12	12
Grease and tallow.....	2	1			1	6
Hair work.....	1		6		6	6
Hand stamps.....	3	7	1		8	9
Hardware.....	4	128		1	129	136
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	6	2	9	1	12	11
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	8	131	10	149	161
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2	6	1		7	4
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	5	89	56	3	148	159
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	1	7			7	7
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	5	71			71	55
Jewelry.....	3	5			5	7
Kindling wood.....	2	1			1	
Lamps and reflectors.....	3	299		12	311	282
Lasts.....	4	44			44	49
Leather goods.....	2	13	4	4	21	25
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	2	3			3	3
Lime and cement.....	1	1			1	1
Liquors, malt.....	13	398			398	404
Lithographing and engraving.....	5	278	72	3	353	368
Lock and gunsmithing.....	8	6	1	1	8	8
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	13	205	10	2	217	242
Lumber and timber products.....	2	49			49	24
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	17	321		28	349	379
Marble and stone work.....	7	294			294	43
Masonry, brick and stone.....	51	936			936	563
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	5	5		10	9
Millinery and lace goods.....	1	1			2	3
Millinery, custom work.....	55	5	207	3	215	231
Mineral and soda waters.....	10	37	2		39	37
Models and patterns.....	10	31	3	1	35	41
Monuments and tombstones.....	6	9			9	4
Mucilage and paste.....	2	11			11	9
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1					
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	3	243			243	271
Needles and pins.....	1	25	40		65	65
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	2	2	1		3	3
Optical goods.....	3	716	236	61	1,013	977
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	126	594		3	597	257
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	46	5		51	45
Paper hanging.....	4	56			56	30
Patent medicines and compounds.....	29	39	33	2	74	65
Paving and paving materials.....	19	695		2	697	47

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
MONROE COUNTY—Continued.						
Rochester—Continued.						
Pencils, lead.....	1	3	4	.....	7	7
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	8	10	71	1	82	128
Petroleum, refining.....	1	222	12	.....	234	258
Photographic apparatus.....	7	1,488	218	82	1,788	866
Photographic materials.....	7	64	14	.....	78	74
Photography.....	34	74	23	2	99	91
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	2	35	18	2	55	62
Plated and britanna ware.....	1	86	14	.....	100	100
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	55	449	.....	1	450	483
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	2	51	.....	.....	51	49
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	52	245	86	27	358	379
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	20	608	149	.....	757	792
Printing materials.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Refrigerators.....	3	26	2	.....	28	26
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	25
Roofing and roofing materials.....	7	67	.....	.....	67	64
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1	1	10	.....	11	20
Saddlery and harness.....	25	80	1	1	82	147
Sausage.....	10	28	.....	.....	28	26
Saws.....	1	14	.....	.....	14	14
Screws, machine.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	55
Sewing machine repairing.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	4
Ship and boat building, wood.....	7	9	.....	.....	9	5
Shirts.....	3	.....	9	1	10	5
Show cases.....	2	67	.....	1	68	65
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	7	.....	.....	7	7
Soap and candles.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	4
Sporting goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5
Stamped ware.....	1	197	.....	.....	197	257
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	3	296	13	.....	309	267
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	10
Stencils and brands.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	2	11	.....	.....	11	11
Surgical appliances.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxidermy.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	5
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	57	213	.....	1	214	208
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	2	23	54	.....	77	85
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	87	328	388	28	744	724
Toys and games.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Trunks and valises.....	2	133	22	8	168	108
Typewriters and supplies.....	2	21	.....	.....	21	18
Typewriter repairing.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	3
Umbrellas and canes.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	4
Upholstering materials.....	4	26	27	5	58	62
Varnish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar and cider.....	1	35	.....	.....	35	35
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	48	37	.....	2	39	42
Whine.....	2	36	46	2	84	84
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	6	49	.....	.....	49	36
Wood, turned and carved.....	9	29	1	.....	30	28
Woolen goods.....	1	35	155	.....	160	160
Other places.....	296	1,125	427	23	1,575	1,433
Agricultural implements.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	8	9	17	4	30	16
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	66	21	.....	.....	21	23
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
MONROE COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Brassware.....	1					2
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	2	1		3	2
Brick and tile.....	2	95		9	104	20
Brooms and brushes.....	2					1
Carpentering.....	2	2			2	1
Carpets, rag.....	2		2		2	1
Carriages and wagons.....	12	71			71	70
Cars, steam railroads, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1	207			207	177
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	7			7	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	1	2		3	4
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		1		1	1
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	2	21	6		27	35
Cooperage.....	11	17			17	32
Explosives.....	1	8			8	20
Fertilisers.....	1	3			3	3
Flavoring extracts.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	24	26			26	56
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	11			11	6
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	47	71	250	6	327	407
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	1	40			40	31
Grease and tallow.....	2	9			9	9
Iron and steel.....	1					
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	2	17			17	17
Lime and cement.....	2	14			14	14
Liquors, distilled.....	1	1			1	
Lumber and timber products.....	6	6		2	8	10
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	12			12	4
Malt.....	1	6			6	6
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	3			3	
Millinery, custom work.....	3		7		7	7
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	2			2	
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1					1
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	1	8			8	8
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	4			4	3
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	22			22	22
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	15			15	
Photographic materials.....	1	215	127		342	298
Photography.....	2					
Pipes, tobacco.....	1	7	8		15	15
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	19			19	4
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	2	125			125	50
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	4	2	2	8	8
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	13	11			11	11
Soap and candles.....	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	4			4	7
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	5					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	2			2	3
Vinegar and cider.....	11					20
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	1					
Woolen goods.....	1	3	4		7	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	454	5,171	3,647	240	9,058	8,246
Amsterdam.....	212	3,926	2,718	181	6,825	6,438
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	2			2	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	18	12			12	18
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1					
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	7					
Boxes, cigar.....	1	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	31	10		41	24
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1	12			12	19
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	18			18	19
Brick and tile.....	2	44			44	
Brooms and brushes.....	7	290		2	292	280
Buttons.....	2	145	55	29	229	281
Carpentering.....	13	75			75	33
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	3	1,305	820	77	2,202	1,843
Carriages and wagons.....	3	6			6	6
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	13	20	2		22	19
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	6		20		20	16
Confectionery.....	3	1		1	2	7
Corsets.....	1					2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	11			11	20
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	4			4	4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	280	7		287	288
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	1
Hand stamps.....	1					
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	1					
Hosiery and knit goods.....	19	1,034	1,768	61	2,863	2,861
Liquors, malt.....	1	15			15	15
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1	2			2	2
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	36			36	32
Marble and stone work.....	1	30			30	8
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	25			25	8
Millinery, custom work.....	3		10		10	10
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	5			5	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	8			8	6
Needles and pins.....	1	10		4	14	14
Oil, linseed.....	1	72			72	69
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	6	18			18	4
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	18			18	17
Paper hanging.....	2	7			7	3
Photography.....	3	2	1	1	4	4
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	6	31			31	35
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	6		3	9	9
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	29		1	30	28
Saddlery and harness.....	4	3			3	3
Shoddy.....	2	50	20		70	70
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	15			15	20
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	180			180	200
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	29			29	36
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	14	32			32	36
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	5			5	5
Woolen goods.....	1	6	5	2	13	57
Fort Plain.....	43	211	187	14	412	268
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	2			2	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2	2			2	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Continued.						
Fort Plain—Continued.						
Bottling	1	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper	1	1	6		7	4
Bread and other bakery products	2	5			5	5
Carriages and wagons	3	8			8	6
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	1	3			3	3
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	1	3			3	3
Confectionery	1					1
Flouring and grist mill products	1					
Gloves and mittens	1	3	25		28	26
Hardware	1					
Hosiery and knit goods	3	84	115	12	211	88
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	1	3			3	2
Liquors, malt	1	2			2	2
Lumber and timber products	1	12			12	12
Marble and stone work	1	4			4	2
Masonry, brick and stone	1	2			2	
Millinery, custom work	2		6		6	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.	1	2			2	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	1	4			4	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	3	11			11	11
Saddlery and harness	2	3			3	3
Silk and silk goods	1	20	35	2	57	57
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	4	32			32	29
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1	2			2	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	2	2			2	2
Other places.	199	1,034	742	45	1,821	1,540
Agricultural implements	2	37			37	34
Bags, paper	1	42	72		114	123
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	2					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	33	5			5	6
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	2					2
Boots and shoes, factory product	1	10	12		22	32
Boxes, fancy and paper	1	13		3	16	14
Bridges	1	6			6	
Brooms and brushes	4	88			88	95
Carpentering	2	4			4	1
Carpets, rag	1					
Carriage and wagon materials	1	2			2	3
Carriages and wagons	7	6			6	5
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	35	62	26		88	55
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	3	4			8	8
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	6		17		17	15
Confectionery	1	2	4		6	9
Flouring and grist mill products	21	13			13	18
Foundry and machine shop products	3	66			66	61
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	1	3			3	3
Hardware	1	1			1	
Hosiery and knit goods	10	378	563	38	979	773
Liquors, malt	1	2			2	2
Lumber and timber products	11	16			16	12
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	2	45			45	32
Marble and stone work	4	80			80	80
Millinery, custom work	1		10	2	12	13
Mineral and soda waters	1	4			4	3
Monuments and tombstones	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Musical instruments, pianos and materials..	1	53			53	58
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	21			21	3
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	4			4	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	15		1	16	17
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	4	5			5	5
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1					
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	29	34		63	35
Tinmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	4			4	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	9		1	10	10
Upholstering materials.....	1	1			1	1
Vinegar and cider.....	3	3			3	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Wire work including wire rope and cable.....	1					

NASSAU COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	319	1,481	253	23	1,756	1,537
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	14	13			13	4
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	55	76			76	67
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	18	7			7	6
Boots and shoes, factory products.....	1	1	8		9	11
Bottling.....	4	7		2	9	9
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1	3			3	3
Bread and other bakery products.....	8	25	2		27	24
Brick and tile.....	4	166	2	1	169	62
Carpentering.....	22	318	2		318	212
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	10	47			47	39
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1			1	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	2			2	2
Confectionery.....	1	1	1		2	1
Fertilizers.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	7	3			3	3
Food preparations.....	5	31			31	28
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	1	5	20		25	3
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1		32		32	32
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	8	14	2		16	10
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	14	43	76	9	128	129
Hardware.....	1	12			12	12
Ice, manufactured.....	2	10			10	3
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1	2			2	
Lime and cement.....	1	38			38	28
Liquors, malt.....	1	1			1	1
Lithographing and engraving.....	1					
Looking-glass and pictures frames.....	2	28			28	32
Lumber and timber products.....	1	5			5	4
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	16			16	8
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	43			43	18
Millinery, custom work.....	1					
Mineral and soda waters.....	7	24			24	19
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	3			3	3

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

NASSAU COUNTY—Concluded.

Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	1	5			5	7
Painting, house, sign, etc.	8	19			19	44
Paper hanging.	1	1			1	
Patent medicines and compounds.	1					
Photography.	3					
Pickles, preserves and sauces.	3	20			20	22
Plastering and stucco work.	1	4			4	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	17	50			50	48
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	7	30	13	1	44	68
Printing materials.	1	6			6	6
Roofing and roofing materials.	2	3			3	1
Saddlery and harness.	12	15			15	10
Ship and boat building, wood.	7	3			3	3
Sporting goods.	3		53		53	42
Starch.	1	337	34	9	380	427
Taxidermy.	1	7			7	24
Tin foil.	4	9	9		18	18
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	11	16			16	15
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	8	5	1		6	6
Toys and games.	1	1			1	1
Vinegar and cider.	4	3			3	10
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	4					
Wood, turned and carved.	2	2			2	2

NEW YORK COUNTY.

New York (Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx).	27,162	223,502	97,360	3,468	324,330	340,819
Agricultural implements.	2	2			2	2
Artificial feathers and flowers.	142	305	1,978	54	2,337	4,575
Artificial limbs.	5	53	7		60	60
Artists' materials.	4	6			6	4
Awnings, tents and sails.	103	585	220	2	757	477
Axle grease.	4	8			8	8
Babbitt metal and solder.	7	191			191	196
Bags, other than paper.	15	144	314		458	456
Bags, paper.	13	180	125	6	311	763
Baking and yeast powders.	8	35	21	2	58	67
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.	18	106		1	107	107
Bells.	1	2			2	2
Belting and hose, leather.	8	364		4	368	368
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	235	282			282	176
Bicycles and tricycles.	15	49			49	32
Billiard tables and materials.	12	156	3	1	160	209
Blacking.	14	84	111		195	156
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	469	1,294		10	1,304	1,295
Bluing.	7	26	34		60	59
Bookbinding and blank book making.	219	2,661	2,742	89	5,492	6,818
Boot and shoe cut stock.	11	81			81	79
Boot and shoe findings.	10	48	31		79	97
Boot and shoe uppers.	36	65	10		75	73
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	1,888	1,328	27	8	1,363	1,470
Boots and shoes, factory product.	55	1,382	510	36	1,928	1,988
Bottling.	137	795	15	10	820	781
Boxes, cigar.	27	500	284	24	808	859
Boxes, fancy and paper.	139	1,483	2,969	117	4,569	4,874
Boxes, wooden packing.	55	908	9	2	919	1,094
Brass castings and brass finishing.	33	234	2	2	238	219
Brassware.	54	853	181	13	1,047	1,129
Bread and other bakery products.	1,011	6,000	1,661	227	7,888	7,626

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 14.	Total.	
NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.						
New York (Manhattan and The Bronx)						
—Continued.						
Bridges.....	5	425			425	219
Bronze castings.....	5	280			284	313
Brooms and brushes.....	52	390	226	62	678	927
Buttons.....	30	565	563	1	1,129	1,073
Calcium lights.....	3	11			11	36
Cardboard.....	1	14			14	18
Card cutting and designing.....	3	20	21		41	49
Carpentering.....	835	5,607	1	4	5,616	4,904
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	3	551	745	188	1,484	1,595
Carpets, rag.....	10	17	1		18	16
Carpets, wood.....	9	264			264	282
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	1			1	1
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	5	29	3		32	30
Carriages and wagons.....	128	1,809	1	3	1,813	1,627
Cars and general shop construction by steam railroad companies.....	6	412	25		437	432
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	4	1,135			1,135	1,133
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	5	19			19	4
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1			1	1
Chemicals.....	16	182	44		196	192
China decorating.....	20	31	22	3	56	72
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	6	216	269	30	515	574
Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	19	99	43		142	187
Clocks.....	4	13			13	13
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	20	329	1		330	329
Clothing, horse.....	5	17	31		48	51
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2,265	5,971	501	34	6,506	6,797
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1,398	16,029	6,364	82	22,506	22,911
Clothing, men's, factory product, button-holes.....	40	118	85		203	300
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1,113	1,583	4,762	58	6,403	7,736
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1,479	14,147	19,941	240	34,528	39,391
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	41	328	173	22	523	540
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	11	258	142	1	401	418
Combs.....	5	97	5		102	209
Confectionery.....	321	2,114	1,813	64	3,991	4,234
Cooperage.....	52	372	14		386	396
Cordage and twine.....	4	670	933	112	1,715	2,126
Cordials and syrups.....	7	17	6		23	23
Cork, cutting.....	15	56	19		75	67
Corsets.....	49	106	957	42	1,104	1,111
Cotton, cleaning and handling.....	1	2	1		3	5
Cotton goods.....	3	91	229		320	300
Cotton, small wares.....	9	49	81	1	131	137
Cutlery and edge tools.....	13	118			118	121
Dentists' materials.....	4	52	45		97	95
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	28	187	217	1	405	437
Drug grinding.....	6	46			46	46
Dyeing and cleaning.....	147	325	227	8	560	507
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	21	602	159		761	808
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	6	54			54	48
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	90	4,008	402	25	4,435	4,780
Electrical construction and repairs.....	148	944	1	6	951	941
Electroplating.....	69	316	10	10	336	373
Enameling and enameled goods.....	15	36	1	1	38	23
Engravers' materials.....	4	30			30	30
Engraving and die sinking.....	93	235	7	8	250	256
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	81	1,006	600	25	1,631	1,621

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.

New York (Manhattan and The Bronx)						
<i>—Continued.</i>						
Engraving, wood.....	31	46	2	2	50	50
Envelopes.....	9	115	352		467	569
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	126	648	659	44	1,351	1,650
Fertilisers.....	1	300			300	400
Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	4	15			15	15
Fireworks.....	2	71	20		91	91
Fish, canning and preserving.....	4	15			15	16
Flags and banners.....	8	100	96	36	232	126
Flavoring extracts.....	42	99	80		179	139
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	257	128		385	299
Food preparations.....	55	533	187	5	725	765
Foundry and machine shop products.....	384	10,243	96	37	10,376	10,875
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1	8	30		38	10
Fur goods.....	482	2,120	1,219	11	3,350	4,527
Fur hats.....	3	93	67		160	162
Furnishing goods, men's.....	211	1,375	5,285	10	6,670	7,165
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	543	1,764	328	13	2,105	2,288
Furniture, factory product.....	150	5,036	115	3	5,154	5,733
Furs, dressed.....	14	142	3		145	171
Galvanising.....	2	5			5	6
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	47	1,667	14	10	1,691	1,739
Gas machines and meters.....	7	169	15		184	243
Gas and oil stoves.....	6	178			178	166
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	77	861	103	14	978	1,037
Gloves and mittens.....	32	71	281	1	353	396
Glass.....	5	35	5		40	41
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	17	158	119	2	279	306
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from ore.....	13	49			49	56
Grease and tallow.....	7	209	5		214	226
Hair work.....	53	77	236		313	350
Hand knit goods.....	9	6	141		147	143
Hand stamps.....	29	125	8	1	134	132
Hardware.....	18	290	22	13	325	365
Hardware, saddlery.....	7	45	1		46	49
Hat and cap materials.....	21	71	37	4	112	113
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	237	2,462	1,313	7	3,782	3,948
Hones and whetstones.....	1	1			1	1
Hosiery and kn't goods.....	23	137	709	14	860	955
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere speci- fied.....	40	248	506	13	767	837
Ice, manufactured.....	8	143			143	103
Ink, printing.....	14	115	4		119	120
Ink, writing.....	5	50	30		80	75
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	55	285	14	6	305	306
Iron and steel.....	3	490			490	550
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....	2	63			63	63
Iron and steel, doors and shutters.....	5	36			36	26
Iron and steel, forgings.....	3	6			6	6
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	4	45		1	46	43
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	119	2,553	1	1	2,555	2,610
Ivory and bone work.....	15	152	9	1	162	202
Japanning.....	4	10			10	11
Jewelry.....	221	2,150	384	121	2,655	2,891
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	28	194	109	10	313	337
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	3	9			9	12

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.

New York (Manhattan and The Bronx) —Continued.						
Kindling wood.....	8	119			119	132
Labels and tags.....	13	78	69	15	162	175
Lamps and reflectors.....	25	533	69	1	603	603
Lapidary work.....	32	288	15	8	291	285
Lard, refined.....	1	103			103	110
Lasts.....	7	53			53	71
Lead, bar, pipe and sheet.....	4	71	2		73	73
Leather board.....	1	10	25		35	35
Leather goods.....	97	1,564	920	36	2,520	2,806
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	10	210			210	235
Lime and cement.....	3	324	1		325	325
Liquors, malt.....	42	2,979		2	2,981	2,895
Liquors, vinous.....	1	1			1	1
Lithographing and engraving.....	89	3,337	308	124	3,769	3,932
Lock and gunsmithing.....	212	197	6	4	207	207
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	152	943	42	17	1,022	1,307
Lumber and timber products.....	6	186			186	201
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	62	1,312		1	1,313	1,373
Malt.....	2	217			217	268
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized.....	2	202		1	203	288
Marble and stone work.....	101	2,862			2,862	2,489
Masonry, brick and stone.....	240	10,147	19	5	10,171	7,404
Mattresses and spring beds.....	73	692	163		855	777
Millinery and lace goods.....	261	1,445	6,683	84	8,212	9,698
Millinery, custom work.....	266	60	1,928	22	2,010	2,176
Millstones.....	1	25			25	25
Mineral and soda waters.....	186	1,512	3	6	1,721	1,238
Mirrors.....	30	781	47	13	841	895
Models and patterns.....	50	223	47	3	273	289
Monuments and tombstones.....	23	189			189	109
Mucilage and paste.....	5	30	2		32	83
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	32	245	80		275	309
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	7	55		2	57	65
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	86	4,518	6	150	4,674	5,281
Oil, essential.....	5	3	1		4	4
Oil, lard.....	1	22	1		23	29
Oil, linseed.....	2	103			103	87
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	29	92	7	1	100	102
Oilcloth, floor.....	1	200	1		201	201
Optical goods.....	45	200	53	10	263	273
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	946	5,760	19	14	5,793	4,583
Paints.....	28	1,024	13		1,037	947
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	44	350	543	2	895	974
Paper hanging.....	8	226			226	26
Paper hangings.....	6	771	71	22	864	1,191
Paper patterns.....	4	13	31		44	45
Patent medicines and compounds.....	133	358	415	5	778	859
Paving and paving materials.....	21	1,146		2	1,148	842
Pencils, lead.....	1	383	495	124	1,002	975
Pens, fountain and stylographic.....	9	94	9	1	104	103
Pens, gold.....	13	266	27		293	292
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	58	153	374	6	533	604
Phonographs and graphophones.....	3	56	10		66	66
Photographic apparatus.....	7	77	7		84	78
Photographic materials.....	9	39	14		53	57
Photography.....	254	529	153	13	695	714
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	46	618	12	11	641	606
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	54	334	357	1	692	631
Pipes, tobacco.....	28	638	131	7	776	769

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women	Children under 16.	Total.	

NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.

New York (Manhattan and The Bronx) —Continued.						
Plastering and stucco work.....	92	913	28	7	948	873
Plated and britannia ware.....	4	53	11	1	65	93
Plumbers' supplies.....	20	350		2	352	324
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1,008	5,538	1	63	5,602	5,731
Pocketbooks.....	33	337	94	7	438	469
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	2	30			30	30
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	844	9,665	1,664	87	11,406	12,500
Printing and publishing, music.....	22	183	23	2	208	218
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	371	7,253	1,685	52	8,990	9,161
Printing materials.....	16	111	8		119	122
Pulp goods.....	1	12			12	12
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	2	2			2	2
Refrigerators.....	10	294			294	293
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	25	20	47		67	74
Registers, car fare.....	1	9			9	10
Roofing and roofing materials.....	121	447			447	518
Rubber and elastic goods.....	45	384	710	13	1,107	1,242
Rules, ivory and wood.....	2	10			10	9
Saddlery and harness.....	211	575	26	3	614	600
Safes and vaults.....	3	35			35	35
Sausage.....	21	73			73	73
Saws.....	4	3			3	3
Scales and balances.....	6	134			134	133
Screws, machine.....	1	15			15	15
Sewing machine repairing.....	62	65	1		66	71
Sewing machines and attachments.....	10	68			68	71
Ship building iron and steel.....	3	580	4	5	589	569
Ship and boat building, wood.....	24	1,209	9	35	1,253	719
Shirts.....	182	1,747	2,217	16	3,980	4,089
Show cases.....	6	99	6		106	121
Silk and silk goods.....	50	1,416	2,303	132	3,751	3,709
Silver-smithing.....	20	350	27	6	383	468
Silverware.....	18	982	49	25	1,056	1,304
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	14	297	5	3	305	347
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	28	1,283			1,283	1,326
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	4	103			103	103
Soap and candles.....	31	581	154	57	792	796
Soda water apparatus.....	7	273	8	1	282	272
Sporting goods.....	22	45	43	9	97	107
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	3	55			55	53
Stamped ware.....	21	252	54	2	308	373
Starch.....	1	10			10	7
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	29	202	324	7	533	557
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	19	796	1		797	1,064
Steam packing.....	11	29		1	30	37
Stencils and brands.....	16	101	25		126	124
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	26	453	5	5	463	473
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	3			3	3
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	7	40	4		44	51
Surgical appliances.....	32	50	33		83	91
Taxidermy.....	7	20	6		26	51
Tin foil.....	3	169	145	31	345	356
Tin-smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	494	2,931	42	13	2,986	3,020
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	8	139	204		343	457
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1,212	10,526	8,830	45	19,401	19,819
Tobacco, stemming and rehanding.....	1	9	20		29	29
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	33	75	24		99	117
Toys and games.....	26	190	129	4	323	311

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNY.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women	Children under 16.	Total.	

NEW YORK COUNTY—Concluded.

New York (Manhattan and The Bronx)
—Continued.

Trunks and valises.....	71	933	21	3	957	967
Type founding.....	5	189	71		260	282
Typewriters and supplies.....	11	407	39	12	458	478
Typewriter repairing.....	6	27			27	28
Umbrellas and canes.....	96	597	843	9	1,449	1,521
Upholstering materials.....	24	128	234	4	366	478
Varnish.....	12	156	7		163	167
Vault lights and ventilators.....	6	85	1		86	67
Vinegar and cider.....	4	24			24	24
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	2			2	2
Watch and clock materials.....	2	1			1	2
Watch cases.....	4	99	2		101	101
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	642	523	24	49	596	631
Watches.....	1	1			1	1
Whalebone and rattan.....	3	12	1		13	16
Whips.....	4	8			8	8
Windmills.....	1	40			40	37
Window shades.....	39	145	84	12	241	206
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	49	308	49		357	360
Wood, preserving.....	1	10			10	8
Wood, turned and carved.....	77	346	3	1	350	376
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	3	22			22	22
Woolen goods.....	8	80	271		351	358
Wool pulling.....	2	51			51	41

NIAGARA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	770	7,677	1,300	75	9,052	8,274
Lockport.....	242	2,389	525	22	2,936	2,509
Awings, tents and sails.....	2	3	3		6	
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1	14	12		26	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	2			2	
Bicycles and tricycles.....	3	11		1	12	4
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	16	18			18	15
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	9					1
Bottling.....	1	2			2	1
Boxes, cigar.....	1		1		1	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	10			10	18
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1	2			2	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	8	32	18	3	53	50
Brick and tile.....	1	10			10	
Brooms and brushes.....	2	40	26		66	67
Carpentering.....	5	103			103	106
Carriages and wagons.....	3	16			16	7
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	16	32	20	1	53	49
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		10		10	9
Confectionery.....	3	6	5		11	10
Cooperage.....	4	61		15	76	79
Cotton goods.....	2	35	32		67	93
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	2			2	1
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	2	9	20		29	50
Files.....	1	4			4	4
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	39	8		47	46
Foundry and machine shop products.....	18	777	20		797	535
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3	30	40		70	35
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	4	7			7	7

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
NIAGARA COUNTY—Continued.						
Lockport—Continued.						
Furniture, factory product.....	1	13	2		15	19
Glass.....	1	142	13		155	
Grease and tallow.....	1					2
Hand stamps.....	1	1	1		2	
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	4	14	4		18	18
Iron and steel.....	1	64			64	117
Liquors, malt.....	3	17			17	17
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	2	1			1	3
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	9			9	5
Marble and stone work.....	2	16			16	10
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	12			12	10
Millinery, custom work.....	11		23	1	34	29
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	5			5	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	10	30			30	11
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	230	11		241	253
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	2	4		6	6
Photography.....	4	2	4		6	7
Plastering and stucco work.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	22			22	18
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	6	5	3	1	9	9
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	64	35		99	101
Pulp goods.....	1	240			240	240
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1					
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	9			9	8
Saddlery and harness.....	4	7			7	5
Saws.....	1	4			4	6
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	16			16	4
Shirts.....	3	15	170		185	185
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	1	1			1	1
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	1	6			6	3
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	1	45			45	69
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	7	10			10	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	12	21			21	22
Upholstering materials.....	2		30		30	30
Vinegar and cider.....	2	3			3	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	4			4	4
Wood, turned and carved.....	3	93			93	91
Woolen goods.....	1					
Niagara Falls.....	264	3,133	465	8	3,606	3,496
Agricultural implements.....	1	36			36	16
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	6	10			10	6
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	9	8			8	5
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	88	126		214	265
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	13	5			5	9
Bottling.....	2	3			3	3
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	3	25		28	46
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	22	2		24	23
Buttons.....	1					45
Carpentering.....	19	140		1	141	87
Carriages and wagons.....	3	20			20	14
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	72			72	67
Chemicals.....	9	612	12		624	633
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	27	24		51	39
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	16		30		30	26
Confectionery.....	4	9			9	6

[N. R.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Chil dren under 16.	Total.	
NIAGARA COUNTY—Continued.						
Niagara Falls—Continued.						
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Electrical construction and repairs.....	4	28			28	10
Electroplating.....	2	148	54		202	168
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	2	3	1		4	
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	131			131	155
Foundry and machine shop products.....	8	119	1	1	121	127
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1	4	19		23	22
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	6	5			5	4
Gas machines and meters.....	1	5			5	11
Hooks and eyes.....	1					130
Ice, manufactured.....	1	14			14	4
Jewelry.....	3	2	1		3	2
Lime and cement.....	2	8			8	8
Liquors, malt.....	1	20			20	20
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	7	154		1	155	116
Malt.....	1	5			5	10
Masonry, brick and stone.....	16	265			265	160
Millinery and lace goods.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	8		30		30	30
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	3			3	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	3			3	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	19	110			110	35
Paints.....	1	3	2		5	3
Paper and wood pulp.....	4	622	17		639	639
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	16	2		18	18
Paper hanging.....	1	4			4	1
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2	2	4		6	7
Paving and paving materials.....	3	33			33	10
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	2	3	1		4	4
Photography.....	12	4	12		16	15
Plated and britannia ware.....	1	210	75	2	287	314
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	10	67			67	78
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	10		1	11	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	31	3	2	36	32
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	2
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	1	6			6	6
Stamped ware.....	1	4			4	1
Surgical appliances.....	1					2
Taxidermy.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	3			3	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	10	1		11	6
Upholstering materials.....	2	18	23		41	36
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	3			3	6
North Tonawanda.....	75	1,731	108	10	1,849	1,621
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	2	2		4	2
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	6			6	3
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	7	4			4	4
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5	4			4	2
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1	40		6	46	54
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	2			2	2
Carpen tering.....	4	37			37	12
Carriages and wagons.....	1	8			8	5
Chemicals.....	1	14			14	18
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	6	6		12	11
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1					
Confectionery.....	2	1			1	8

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
NIAGARA COUNTY—Concluded.						
North Tonawanda—Continued.						
Cooperage.....	1	1			1	4
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	2			2	1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	320			320	255
Iron and steel.....	1	376			376	311
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....	1	390	69		459	474
Lime and cement.....	1	6			6	4
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	10	423		1	424	357
Millinery, custom work.....	2	2	2		2	2
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	2			2	
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	5			5	6
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	1	45	5		50	35
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	1			1	
Paving and paving materials.....	1	4			4	
Photography.....	2	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	5			5	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	12	11	1	24	24
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	6	12	2	20	19
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	1					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	3	1		4	
Varnish.....	1	3			3	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Other places.....	189	424	202	35	661	648
Agricultural implements.....	3	9			9	3
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1	14	20		34	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	39	13			13	11
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2					
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	20	21	7	48	
Bread and other bakery products.....	1					
Brick and tile.....	3	53	1	4	58	17
Brooms and brushes.....	1					
Carpentering.....	6	4			4	
Carriages and wagons.....	6	1			1	1
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5					
Cooperage.....	20	19			19	5
Felt goods.....	1	16	10		26	25
Flouring and grist mill products.....	16	11			11	14
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	3			3	1
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	39	65	125	10	200	340
Furniture, factory product.....	1	15	2		17	12
Lumber and timber products.....	7	41	20	5	66	55
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	98		6	102	109
Marble and stone work.....	1	4			4	
Millinery, custom work.....	4					
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	24		2	26	26
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	1	3	1	5	6
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	2			2	2
Saddlery and harness.....	6	4			4	5
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	5			5	
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	4			4	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Vinegar and cider.....	4					12
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1					

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ONEIDA COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	1,518	12,351	5,440	856	18,647	17,423
Rome.....	195	1,898	595	45	2,538	2,303
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1					
Bags, other than paper.....	1	2	2		4	2
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	7	17			17	8
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	10	10			10	10
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	6	3			3	3
Bottling.....	2	2			2	2
Boxes, cigar.....	1	3	2		5	5
Brass and copper, rolled.....	1	531	25		556	540
Brass castings and brass finishings.....	1	9			9	9
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	11	1	1	13	13
Brick and tile.....	1	20			20	
Buttons.....	1					
Carpentering.....	14	126			126	73
Carriage and wagon materials.....	3	14	2		16	17
Carriages and wagons.....	5	4			4	5
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	2	3			3	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	24	16		40	46
Confectionery.....	1	3			3	3
Fertilisers.....	2	5			5	7
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	2			2	2
Food preparations.....	1	1	1		2	3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	192			192	270
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	2	175	135		310	16
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	4	6			6	7
Hair work.....			1		1	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	44	345	30	419	415
Iron and steel.....	2	162		3	165	165
Liquors, malt.....	3	9			9	8
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1					
Lumber and timber products.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	17			17	18
Marble and stone work.....	1	4			4	
Masonry, brick and stone.....	5	76			76	54
Millinery, custom work.....	12		28		28	23
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	6			6	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	8	48			48	19
Paints.....	1	1			1	1
Paper hanging.....	1	4			4	1
Photography.....	3	2	4		6	7
Plastering and stucco work.....	1	1			1	
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	80	10		90	60
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	33			33	25
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1			2	2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	51	2	2	55	57
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	7	42	5		47	67
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	1			1	
Soap and candles.....	2	16			16	16
Sporting goods.....	2	9	9		18	29
Sugar and molasses beet.....	1					110
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	60	7	1	68	87
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	1					7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarette.....	18	50		2	52	53

[N. R.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

ONEIDA COUNTY—Continued.						
Rome—Continued.						
Upholstering materials.....	1					8
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	3		1	4	4
Wheelbarrows.....	1	2			2	2
Wire.....	2	8		3	11	11
Wood, turned and carved.....	1	4			4	7
Utica.....	732	6,945	3,277	594	10,816	10,086
Agricultural implements.....	3	98			98	199
Awnings, tents and sails.....	2	4	7		11	2
Baking and yeast powders.....	1	1			1	1
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	20	15		2	17	11
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1	9			9	5
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	26	50			50	42
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	2	3	4		7	6
Boot and shoe findings.....	1	4	21		25	35
Boot and shoe uppers.....	2	1			1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	40	17			17	11
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	26	23	3	52	41
Bottling.....	7	20			20	17
Boxes, cigar.....	3	3	11		14	11
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	20	20	3	43	50
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1	2			2	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	36	92	32	3	127	119
Brick and tile.....	2	86			86	16
Brooms and brushes.....	1	2			2	2
Carpentering.....	33	327			327	223
Carriages and wagons.....	6	106			106	55
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	2	78			78	67
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	2					
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	54	106	52	2	160	174
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	58	428	618	18	1,064	1,049
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	34	7	100	1	108	101
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	1	49	13		62	50
Confectionery.....	6	9			9	10
Cooperage.....	1	3			3	3
Cordage and twine.....	1	2			2	2
Cordials and syrups.....	1	4			4	1
Cotton goods.....	2	1,071	742	296	2,109	2,183
Cotton waste.....	1	14	25		39	39
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	7	6	1	14	16
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1					
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2	54	2	1	57	58
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	9			9	21
Electroplating.....	2	1			1	5
Engraving and die sinking.....	1					
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	1	3			3	3
Engraving, wood.....	1					
Firearms.....	1	92			92	100
Fire extinguishers, chemicals.....	1	3			3	
Flavoring extracts.....	2	5	5	1	11	11
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	13			13	13
Food preparations.....	2	10	30		40	15
Foundry and machine shop products.....	16	478	8		486	482
Fur goods.....	3	4	9	2	15	19
Fur hats.....	1	1	2		3	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	9	14	5		19	21
Furniture, factory product.....	1	10			10	4
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	2	32			32	31
Glass cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1	12			12	17
Hair work.....	6		4		4	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ONEIDA COUNTY—Continued.						
Utica—Continued.						
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	3	4	4		8	7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	12	438	1,115	167	1,720	1,687
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	2	5			5	3
Lead, bar, pipe and sheet.....	1	7			7	7
Lime and cement.....	1	12			12	12
Liquors, malt.....	8	131			131	114
Lock and gunsmithing.....	3	3			3	2
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	6	6			6	9
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	192			192	177
Marble and stone work.....	6	45			45	17
Masonry, brick and stone.....	16	303			303	140
Matches.....	1	1			1	
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	31	8		39	29
Millinery, custom work.....	21		116	2	118	99
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	7		1	8	6
Monuments and tombstones.....	11	29			29	23
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	1	5		1	6	8
Optical goods.....	1	3			3	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	23	140		1	141	51
Paper hanging.....	10	34	1		35	12
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2	3	1		4	4
Paving and paving materials.....	7	512			512	112
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1					
Photographic materials.....	1		1		1	1
Photography.....	10	5	8		13	14
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	1	2			2	2
Plastering and stucco work.....	1	6			6	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	17	136			136	113
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1					58
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	16	91	11	12	114	119
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9	192	2	4	198	188
Roofing and roofing materials.....	5	12			12	12
Saddlery and harness.....	9	43			43	39
Sewing machine repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Shirts.....	4		15	1	16	18
Show cases.....	1	4			4	4
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	2	14	2		16	20
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	1	2			2	2
Soap and candles.....	1					
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	3	541			541	652
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	1					4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	17	34		1	34	28
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	4	23	7	1	31	36
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	36	130	2	6	138	136
Trunks and valises.....	2	18			18	18
Upholstering materials.....	1	26			26	8
Varnish.....	1	3			3	2
Vinegar and cider.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	22	20			20	17
Worsted goods.....	1	325	245	65	635	724
Other places.....	591	3,508	1,568	217	5,293	5,024
Agricultural implements.....	1	85			85	85
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	2			2	2
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1	3			3	9
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	87	27		1	28	25

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ONEIDA COUNTY—Continued.						
Other places—Continued.						
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	11	3			3	3
Boots and shoes, factory product	1	60	26		86	86
Boxes, fancy and paper	9	4	14		18	18
Boxes, wooden packing	7	10	1		11	9
Bread and other bakery products	2	2			2	7
Brick and tile	3	50			50	3
Brooms and brushes	1					3
Carpentering	7	27			27	22
Carriages and wagons	22	63			63	48
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	141	125	5	2	132	25
Cleaning and polishing preparations	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	8	10	24		34	32
Clothing, men's, factory product	1					6
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	5		12		12	10
Confectionery	1		1		1	1
Cooperage	2	5			5	3
Cotton goods	5	1,014	599	115	1,728	1,675
Cutlery and edge tools	1	3			3	5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1	77	107		184	199
Felt goods	1	71	50	19	140	150
Flouring and grist mill products	40	22			22	34
Foundry and machine shop products	7	234	2	2	238	245
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving	21	114	65	5	184	82
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	3	5			5	5
Furniture, factory product	11	312	4	2	318	351
Glass	1	5			5	42
Grease and tallow	2	5			5	6
Hardware	2	62		12	74	89
Hosiery and knit goods	9	174	478	37	689	660
Iron and steel	1	20			20	105
Kindling wood	1	10	6		16	
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	1					
Liquors, malt	1	8			8	8
Looking-glass and picture frames	1					
Lumber and timber products	49	131			131	63
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	6	45			45	47
Marble and stone work	4	21			21	8
Masonry, brick and stone	2	5			5	
Millinery, custom work	15		31		31	28
Mineral and soda waters	5	9	1		10	7
Monuments and tombstones	4	8			8	4
Optical goods	1					
Painting, house, sign, etc.	1					
Paints	1	12			12	11
Paper and wood pulp	3	139	2		141	142
Patent medicines and compounds	1	2			2	
Photography	5		1		1	2
Pipes, tobacco	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	3	8			8	5
Printing and publishing, book and job	1			1	1	
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	9	18	4		19	22
Saddlery and harness	11	6			6	6
Shoddy	1			1	1	1
Silk and silk goods	1	179	36	15	230	280
Soap and candles	1					
Sporting goods	1	20	8	1	29	29

{N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.}

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ONEIDA COUNTY—Concluded.

<i>Other places—Continued.</i>						
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	16	50			50	20
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	3			3	4
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	2	77	18		95	62
Vinegar and cider.....	7					4
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	8			8	8
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	11	2			2	2
Wheelbarrows.....	1					
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	2	57			57	58
Woolen goods.....	3	103	73	4	180	158

OTSEGO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	1,862	17,069	3,296	254	20,619	19,607
Baldwinsville.						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	55	334	124	1	459	316
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	3			3	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Boxes, cigar.....	2		1		1	
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	4			4	4
Carpets, rag.....	2	2			2	2
Carriages and wagons.....	2					
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1			1	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	1	2		3	
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4		5		5	7
Cooperage.....	1					5
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	20			20	30
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	163			163	123
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	2	2			2	30
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	35	100		135	
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	24			24	25
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	2		6		6	6
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	3			3	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	5			5	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	10			10	2
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	9	4		13	13
Photography.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	8			8	9
Saddlery and harness.....	1	1			1	1
Soap and candles.....	1	10	6	1	17	18
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	18			18	21
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	7			7	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	7			7	2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					
Solvay.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	8	84	14		98	101
Bread and other bakery products.....	1					1
Carpentering.....	2	6			6	4
Coke.....	1	23			23	3
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	41	14		55	25
Salt.....	1	6			6	65
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	2			2	3

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women	Children under 16.	Total.	
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Continued.						
Syracuse.....	1,382	11,961	2,820	232	15,013	14,508
Agricultural implements.....	2	285			285	412
Awnings, tents and sails.....	3	17	8		25	8
Axle grease.....	1	5			5	8
Babbitt metal and solder.....	2	9			9	9
Baking and yeast powders.....	1		1		1	
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	3	7			7	8
Belting and hose, leather.....	1	3			3	3
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	28	42			42	15
Bicycles and tricycles.....	8	426	11		437	637
Billiard tables and materials.....	2	5			5	6
Blacking.....	1	5	1		6	6
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	54	86			86	85
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	4	12	22	2	36	38
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	69	25	1		24	27
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	4	262	103	10	375	490
Bottling.....	5	8			8	8
Boxes, cigar.....	1	4		4	15	5
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	21	56	14	91	77
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	32		3	35	38
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	5	37			37	84
Bread and other bakery products.....	61	182	43	1	226	218
Brick and tile.....	2	75			75	8
Brooms and brushes.....	3	14	5	11	30	43
Carpentering.....	89	496			496	325
Carpets, rag.....	2					
Carriage and wagon materials.....	2	75	5		80	47
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	20	873	15		888	292
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	114			114	111
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	2	2			2	2
Chemicals.....	2	44			44	45
China decorating.....	1					
Cleansing and polishing preparations.....	2					
Clocks.....	2	43			43	50
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	91	150	78	5	233	262
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	98	489	626	17	1,132	1,065
Clothing, men's, factory product, button-holes.....	2	1	5		6	5
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	44	31	502	14	547	538
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	8	15	171	17	203	187
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	4	15	6		21	21
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	1	40	8		48	48
Confectionery.....	9	42	22		64	67
Cooperage.....	6	45			45	41
Cordials and syrups.....	1	1	2		3	3
Corsets.....	1					2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1	1			1	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	9	18	6		24	18
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	4	62	2		64	67
Electrical construction and repairs.....	10	32			32	32
Electroplating.....	5	19	2		21	20
Enameling and enameled goods.....	1	2			2	2
Engraving and die sinking.....	1		1		3	4
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	1	2			2	2
Engraving, wood.....	1	2			2	2
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	1		2		2	2
Fertilisers.....	2	22			22	34
Firearms.....	2	174	6		180	197
Flavoring extracts.....	3	3	2		5	5
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	24			24	24

N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Continued.						
Syracuse—Continued.						
Food preparations	4	36	30		66	91
Foundry and machine shop products	40	1,275	3	2	1,280	1,492
Foundry supplies	1	5			5	7
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving	1	5			5	15
Fur goods	5	5	6		11	47
Furnishing goods, men's	2	1	13	2	16	15
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	27	60	1		61	57
Furniture, factory product	8	301	9	2	312	290
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting	1	1			1	1
Gloves and mittens	5	11	23		34	30
Hair work	5		6		6	9
Hand stamps	3	3		1	4	4
Hardware	1	8			8	8
Hardware, saddlery	1	290	26	35	351	394
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats	2	3	4		7	7
Hosiery and knit goods	5	53	280	14	347	241
Instruments, professional and scientific	2	2			2	1
Iron and steel	3	604		12	616	799
Iron and steel pipe, wrought	1	313			313	330
Iron work, architectural and ornamental	3	22	3		25	17
Jewelry	1	3			3	3
Lamps and reflectors	1	50	4		54	82
Lead, bar, pipe and sheet	1	3			3	3
Leather goods	1	4			4	4
Lime and cement	5	55		1	56	44
Liquors, malt	10	256			256	245
Lithographing and engraving	1	10			10	10
Lock and gunsmithing	12	6			6	8
Looking-glass and picture frames	12	61	7	1	69	85
Lumber and timber products	1	4			4	4
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	9	192	3		195	204
Malt	2	29			29	32
Marble and stone work	5	31			31	11
Masonry, brick and stone	34	466			466	588
Mattresses and spring beds	4	31	10		41	32
Millinery, custom work	20	1	190		191	166
Mineral and soda waters	7	27	6		33	29
Mirrors	1					
Models and patterns	3	7			7	7
Monuments and tombstones	7	16			16	8
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	1	2			2	4
Optical goods	4	4	2		6	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.	33	191	2	1	194	74
Paper hanging	1	18			18	15
Paper hangings	1					
Patent medicines and compounds	10	3	2		5	7
Paving and paving material	8	838			838	47
Photographic apparatus	1					
Photography	16	16	19		35	40
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving	1	5	1		6	6
Plastering and stucco work	2	14			14	16
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	43	263		2	265	224
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products	4	303	155		458	400
Printing and publishing, book and job	29	133	30	29	192	230
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	16	389	24	6	419	417
Pulp goods	2	12			12	10

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Continued.						
Syracuse—Continued.						
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	3			3	3
Refrigerators.....	1	4			4	
Roofing and roofing materials.....	5	42			42	56
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1		2		2	
Saddlery and harness.....	19	37	2		39	41
Salt.....	18	276		8	284	30
Sausage.....	3	7			7	11
Sewing machine repairing.....	2	1	1		2	2
Sewing machines and attachments.....	1					
Shirts.....	11	4	46		50	41
Show cases.....	2	1			1	1
Silverware.....	1					
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale..	1	10			10	12
Soap and candles.....	5	123	51	6	185	203
Sporting goods.....	2	1			1	1
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	40			40	40
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	3	73	12		85	88
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	1	2			2	4
Surgical appliances.....	1	15	30		45	74
Taxidermy.....	2					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	54	132		2	134	110
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	2		3		3	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	72	282	76	9	367	389
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	2	48	2	1	51	53
Toys and games.....	1		15		15	20
Trunks and valises.....	1	3			3	3
Typewriters and supplies.....	1	432			432	559
Umbrellas and canes.....	1		1		1	1
Vinegar and cider.....	2	10	1		11	11
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	4			4	4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	33	32			32	38
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	1	6			6	6
Wood, carved and turned.....	2	26			26	35
Other places.....						
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	417	4,690	338	21	5,049	4,682
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	59	40	2		42	69
Bicycles and tricycles.....	3	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	9			9	10
Boots and shoes, custom work and repair- ing.....	93	42			42	37
Boxes, cigar.....	6					
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	2	2	1	5	8
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	3			3	6
Brick and tile.....	2	3			3	4
Brooms and brushes.....	4	64			64	8
Carpentering.....	1	4			4	15
Carriages and wagons.....	1	1			1	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	5	7			7	5
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	37			37	32
Chemicals.....	24	31			31	12
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1	2,586			2,586	2,064
Cooperage.....	6		3		3	3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3	31			31	23
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1	18	1	1	20	19
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	10	1		11	14
Food preparations.....	45	13			13	36
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2					3
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	3	501		1	502	515
	1	20	25		45	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Furniture, factory product.....	7	182	10		192	238
Gloves and mittens.....	1	3	6		9	10
Grease and tallow.....	2	16			16	13
Hardware.....	1	12			12	12
Hones and whetstones.....	2	41			41	39
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	21	41	2	64	57
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....	1	33	1		34	41
Lime and cement.....	10	246			246	365
Lumber and timber products.....	16	23			23	19
Malt.....	1	5			5	5
Marble and stone work.....	2	6			6	3
Millinery, custom work.....	5		6		6	6
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	9			9	5
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	4			4	7
Paper and wood pulp.....	8	117	24		141	163
Paving and paving materials.....	1	8			8	
Photography.....	2					1
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	1	8			8	15
Plated and britannia ware.....	1	98	14	2	114	126
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	5			5	3
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	3	3	1	7	7
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	19	16	2	37	53
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	8					1
Salt.....	4	74			74	10
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	5			5	4
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	2	3			3	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	7			7	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	25	13	1	1	15	21
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	2			2	3
Vinegar and cider.....	14	3			3	25
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1					
Wheelbarrows.....	2	14			14	14
Woolen goods.....	31	286	182	10	478	522

ONTARIO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	471	2,929	509	34	3,472	2,203
Canandaigua.....	85	602	52	1	655	507
Agricultural implements.....	1	8			8	12
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	8	13			13	12
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5	4			4	3
Bottling.....	1	5			5	3
Bread and other bakery products.....	5	14	1		15	18
Brick and tile.....	2	109			109	84
Carpentering.....	6	88			88	46
Carriages and wagons.....	1	5			5	5
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	9	14		23	20
Confectionery.....	1	5			5	5
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	15			15	15
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	3			3	5
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	2			2	2

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

ONTARIO COUNTY—Continued.						
Canandaigua—Continued.						
Gas machines and meters	1	2			2	2
Liquors, malt	1	39			39	41
Lock and gunsmithing	1					
Lumber and timber products	1	14			14	10
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	1	12			12	10
Masonry, brick and stone	2	28			28	18
Millinery, custom work	4		14		14	14
Monuments and tombstones	1	3			3	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.	2	12			12	3
Paving and paving materials	1	25			25	
Photography	1	1			1	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	7	25			25	34
Printing and publishing, book and job	1	1		1	2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	3	15	3		18	21
Saddlery and harness	2	2			2	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	3	134	20		154	103
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2	3			3	3
Tools, not elsewhere specified	1					3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	5	4			4	4
Geneva						
Awnings, tents and sails	160	1,677	409	31	2,117	1,085
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	2	1	2		3	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	12	10			10	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	8	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products	5	12	6	1	19	17
Brick and tile	2	18			18	1
Carpentering	15	102			102	50
Carriage and wagon materials	1	21			21	14
Carriages and wagons	2	63	2		65	51
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	7	13	12		25	24
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	10		43		43	39
Confectionery	2	2			2	4
Cooperage	1					
Electrical construction and repairs	1	2			2	1
Flouring and grist mill products	3	38			38	29
Foundry and machine shop products	6	382			382	175
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving	3	234	235	25	494	50
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	4	8			8	5
Iron work, architectural and ornamental	1	1			1	
Lime and cement	1	2			2	2
Looking-glass and picture frames	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	2	7			7	7
Malt	1	50			50	54
Masonry, brick and stone	6	54			54	27
Millinery, custom work	8		27		27	26
Mineral and soda waters	2	2		1	3	3
Monuments and tombstones	2	5			5	4
Musical instruments, organs and materials	1	2			2	2
Optical goods	3	142	24		166	185
Painting, house, sign, etc.	8	69	1	2	72	24
Paper hangings	1	10	6	2	18	27
Paving and paving materials	5	174			174	8
Photography	4	3	2		5	10
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	4	40			40	31
Printing and publishing, book and job	1	20	14		34	38

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ONTARIO COUNTY—Concluded.						
Geneva—Continued.						
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	16	21		37	39
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3			3	3
Soap and candles.....	1	2			2	2
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	1	94			94	88
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	55	10		65	13
Tobacco, cigars and cigarette.....	5	13	3		16	15
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	3			3	4
Other places.....	228	650	48	2	700	611
Agricultural implements.....	4	180			180	170
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1	9	17		26	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	4					1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	48	23			23	20
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	2			2	2
Brick and tile.....	4	12			12	1
Carpentering.....	4	11			11	6
Carriage and wagon materials.....	2	58			58	52
Carrriages and wagons.....	2	41			41	23
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	4			4	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	5	7		12	19
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1					1
Cooperage.....	5	19			19	33
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1	30			30	9
Flouring and grist mill products.....	28	20			20	23
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	4			4	
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	26	1			1	23
Ice, manufactured.....	1	2			2	2
Liquors, distilled.....	2					4
Liquors, vinous.....	2	6	5		11	6
Lumber and timber products.....	15	59	6		65	43
Lumber, planing mill products, including doors, sash and blinds.....	4	12			12	22
Millinery, custom work.....	9		7		7	7
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	1			1	
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	18			18	18
Photography.....	4		1		1	1
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	1	3			3	6
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	8	4		12	14
Saddlery and harness.....	10	4			4	4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	102			102	82
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	10	1	1	12	12
Vinegar and cider.....	3					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6	2		1	3	1
Windmills.....	1	2			2	2

ORANGE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	886	7,743	2,306	229	10,278	9,528
Middletown.....	107	1,178	365	5	1,548	1,657
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	10			10	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	5			5	5

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
ORANGE COUNTY—Continued.						
Middletown—Continued.						
Bottling.....	2	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	3	7		10	11
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	18	3		21	21
Carpentering.....	1	2			2	3
Carriages and wagons.....	1	6			6	5
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	284			284	294
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	8	31	9		40	41
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1		4		4	2
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1	2	2		4	4
Files.....	3	57			57	60
Flavoring extracts.....	1	3	4		7	7
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	1			1	2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	28			28	28
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Glass.....	1					110
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1					3
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	1	108	187		295	310
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	105			105	90
Liquors, malt.....	1	10			10	10
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1	4			4	3
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	15			15	10
Millinery, custom work.....	2		11		11	6
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	8			8	4
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	7			7	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	5	44			44	18
Photography.....	2	1	2		3	4
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	21			21	23
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	6	2	1	9	13
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	48	1		49	48
Printing materials.....	1	7			7	9
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3			3	2
Saws.....	2	165	14		179	176
Shirts.....	1	10	53		63	97
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	17			17	18
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	8	15			15	15
Trunks and valises.....	1	10	3	1	14	14
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	8			8	8
Wool hats.....	1	114	63	3	180	170
Newburgh.....						
Awnings, tents and sails.....	252	2,840	1,224	87	4,151	3,925
Baking and yeast powders.....	2	9	1		10	5
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1		1		1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3	4			4	3
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	16	18			18	23
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					1
Bottling.....	21	6			6	6
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2	2			2	2
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1		15		15	16
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	4			4	2
Brick and tile.....	17	48	1	1	50	48
Brooms and brushes.....	2	600			600	330
Carpentering.....	1	4	3		13	19
	8	66			66	45

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ORANGE COUNTY—Continued.						
Newburgh—Continued.						
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1	55	24	2	81	85
Carpets, rag	2	1			1	
Carriages and wagons	12	16			16	10
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	16	19	12		31	30
Clothing, men's, factory product	3	147	642	4	793	830
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	1	1	1		2	3
Coffee and spices, roasting and grinding	1	2			2	1
Confectionery	3	8			9	6
Cotton goods	1	75	170	40	285	290
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions	1	2			2	2
Dyeing and cleaning	1					
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1	85	26	4	115	123
Electrical construction and repairs	4	30			30	30
Engraving, including plate printing	1					
Explosives	1					26
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	1		5		5	8
Flouring and grist mill products	2	1			1	1
Foundry and machine shop products	7	294			294	323
Fur hats	1	300	100		400	400
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	9	4			4	6
Furniture factory product	4	59			59	54
Grease and tallow	1					
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats	1	1			1	1
Ice, manufactured	1	4			4	
Lime and cement	2	123			123	128
Liquors, malt	1	9			9	9
Looking-glass and picture frames	1	1			1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	1	38			38	41
Marble and stone work	2	3			3	3
Masonry, brick and stone	4	46			46	23
Millinery, custom work	15		48	1	49	56
Mineral and soda waters	4	11			11	9
Monuments and tombstones	3	12			12	12
Oilcloth, floor	1	18			18	21
Painting, house, sign, etc.	10	83			83	72
Patent medicines and compounds	4	5	3		8	8
Photography	4	3	3		6	6
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	12	69			69	72
Printing and publishing, book and job	2	1			1	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	6	71	8		79	79
Roofing and roofing materials	3	14			14	14
Saddlery and harness	4	6			6	6
Ship building, iron and steel	1	240			240	204
Shirts	1	6	40	2	48	58
Soap and candles	2	34	10		44	44
Silk and silk goods	1	49	29	3	81	79
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	1	3			3	2
Sporting goods	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	5	18			18	24
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	1	6			6	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	3	4			4	4
Tools, not elsewhere specified	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	11	10			10	10
Wire work, including wire rope and cable	1	8			8	10
Woolen goods	1	83	77	29	189	189

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
ORANGE COUNTY—Continued.						
Port Jervis.....	82	751	235	9	995	968
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	2			2	3
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1					1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	13	1		14	14
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	44			44	49
Carpentering.....	2		1		1	1
Carpets, rag.....	2	13			13	8
Carriages and wagons.....	1	320			320	319
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	4			4	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	1	32	2	35	2
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	3		3		3	2
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		1		1	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2					5
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	2	76			76	68
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	2			2	2
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	75		7	82	84
Glass.....	1	12			12	12
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1	12	85		97	97
Gloves and mittens.....	1	2			2	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	2			2	1
Marble and stone work.....	5		21		21	19
Millinery and custom work.....	1	1			1	
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	6			6	6
Models and patterns.....	1	2			2	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	3			3	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2		1		1	1
Photography.....	1	60			60	60
Plated and britannia ware.....	4	10			10	10
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1					
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	15	6		21	20
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	1	38	5		43	39
Saws.....	1	1	33		34	51
Shirts.....	2	34	45		79	81
Silk and silk goods.....	2					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	1	1		2	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....						
Other places.....	445	2,974	482	128	3,584	2,978
Belting and hose, rubber.....	1	12	13		25	25
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	6	4		1	5	4
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	116	73			73	80
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	14	1			1	
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	3	4		7	
Bottling.....	2	3			3	3
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1					
Bread and other bakery products.....	15	17	2		19	19
Brick and tile.....	8	411		2	413	61
Brooms and brushes.....	1					
Carpentering.....	20	695			695	572
Carpets and rugs, other than rags.....	1	170	90	43	303	303
Carpets, rag.....	2					
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	11	37			37	23
Car and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	2	43			43	45
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	24	229	126		355	271

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ORANGE COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	13	13			13	17
Clothing, men's, factory product.	1	4	20		24	15
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	2					2
Confectionery.	2	2	1		3	3
Cooperage.	2					
Cutlery and edge tools.	3	293	40	25	358	358
Dyeing and cleaning.	1	25	3		28	10
Felt goods.	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.	27	12			12	19
Foundry and machine shop products.	4	271			271	228
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	2					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	3	2			2	2
Gloves and mittens.	2	9	14		23	13
Kaolin and other earth grinding.	1					10
Leather goods.	2	4	6	1	11	4
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	3	99	1	1	101	107
Lime and cement.	2	1			1	3
Liquors, distilled.	6					11
Liquors, vinous.	1	24			24	21
Lumber and timber products.	14	17			17	24
Marble and stone work.	1	15			15	
Masonry, brick and stone.	2	15			15	4
Millinery, custom work.	7	1	2		3	4
Mineral and soda waters.	4	5			5	4
Monuments and tombstones.	3	5			5	4
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	1	3			3	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.	13	35	1		36	10
Paper and wood pulp.	5	98	31		129	163
Photography.	3			1	1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	5	22			22	40
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	14	39	2	2	43	44
Roofing and roofing materials.	3	1			1	
Saddlery and harness.	15	8			8	8
Silk and silk goods.	1	73	27	6	106	131
Soap and candles.	1					
Sporting goods.	2	7	3		10	9
Stencils and brands.	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	22	30			30	30
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	5	9			9	8
Vinegar and cider.	8	2			2	20
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	10	2			2	2
Wood, carved and turned.	2	2			2	2
Woolen goods.	3	62	38	5	105	105
Worsted goods.	1	65	58	41	164	162

ORLEANS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.	315	1,093	67	30	1,190	1,099
Albion.	57	243	22	3	268	165
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	5	3		1	4	4
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	1					
Bottling.	1					1
Bread and other bakery products.	2	1	1		2	2
Carriages and wagons.	1					1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ORLEANS COUNTY—Continued.						
Albion—Continued.						
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	4	4	4		8	7
Confectionery.	1					1
Cooperage.	2	11			11	1
Fertilisers.	1	3			3	4
Flouring and grist mill products.	2	3			3	
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1					60
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	2	1			1	1
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	1	4			4	5
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	1	1			1	
Marble and stone work.	5	158		1	159	10
Millinery, custom work.	5		12		12	12
Mineral and soda waters.	1					
Monuments and tombstones.	1	3			3	3
Paving and paving materials.	2	29			29	
Photography.	2					2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	1	3			3	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	4	7	5	1	13	15
Saddlery and harness.	3	5			5	5
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	3	6			6	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1					
Vinegar and cider.	1					22
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	2					
Medina.	53	339	33	21	393	510
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	2	3			3	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	7	15			15	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	4	1			1	2
Bread and other bakery products.	2	4	2		6	6
Carriages and wagons.	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	3	6		9	9
Cooperage.	1					2
Flouring and grist mill products.	2	2			2	2
Foundry and machine shop products.	3	152			152	256
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1					
Furniture, factory product.	3	123	6	21	150	172
Instruments, professional and scientific.	1	1			1	1
Liquors, malt.	1	2			2	2
Marble and stone work.	1	12			12	
Millinery, custom work.	6		14		14	14
Mineral and soda waters.	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.	1					1
Photography.	2		3		3	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	2	6	2		8	13
Saddlery and harness.	2	4			4	4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	2	5			5	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	2	3			3	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	3	1			1	1
Other places.	205	511	12	6	529	424
Agricultural implements.	2	8			8	8
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	37	7		1	8	6
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	3					
Carriages and wagons.	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ORLEANS COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	7	4			4	3
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	3	4		7	11
Cooperage.....	31	8		2	10	22
Flouring and grist mill products.....	12	7			7	224
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	44					6
Lime and cement.....	3	7			7	23
Lumber and timber products.....	18	46			46	94
Marble and stone work.....	16	408		2	410	6
Millinery, custom work.....	3		7		7	1
Mineral and soda waters.....	1			1	1	
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	2	1		3	3
Saddlery and harness.....	6	4			4	4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	6	6			6	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	1			1	1
Vinegar and cider.....	5					8
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					

OSWEGO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	658	5,039	1,476	205	6,720	6,89
Fulton	68	642	54		696	710
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	8			8	8
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	7			7	7
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	1	12			12	12
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	1	4		5	5
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		7		7	7
Cooperage.....	2	22			22	20
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3	56			56	58
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1	47	4		51	26
Firearms.....	1	240			240	240
Flags and banners.....	1	2			2	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	10			10	12
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	40			40	31
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	6			6	6
Millinery, custom work.....	4		10		10	10
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	27			27	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	13			13	8
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	70	12		82	145
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	20			20	10
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	17	16		33	37
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	4	1		5	5
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	8			8	8

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
OSWEGO COUNTY—Continued.						
Fulton—Continued.						
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	2			2	
Upholstering materials.....	1	11			11	9
Vinegar and cider.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					
Wood, carved and turned.....	1	16			16	87
Woolen goods.....	1					
Oswego.....	206	3,072	936	128	4,136	3,917
Awnings, tents and sails.....	4	8	8		11	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	3			3	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	12	11			11	10
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	11	2			2	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	490		88	523	417
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	19	4	1	24	24
Carpentering.....	13	97			97	97
Carriages and wagons.....	4	16			16	12
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	461	1		462	459
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	17	27	1	45	46
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		19		19	15
Confectionery.....	2					2
Cooperage.....	3	1			1	
Cotton goods.....	1	33	36	18	87	93
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1	1	1		2	3
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	1			1	1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	663	1	5	669	628
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	5			5	5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	123	559	36	728	737
Liquors, malt.....	5	83			33	33
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					1
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	69			69	59
Malt.....	5	27			27	38
Marble and stone work.....	1	4			4	
Masonry, brick and stone.....	7	78			78	29
Matches.....	1	135	116	32	283	340
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	1			1	
Millinery, custom work.....	9		62	1	63	65
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	5			5	5
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	3			3	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	92			92	18
Paving and paving materials.....	1	3			3	
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1	1	1		2	2
Photography.....	4	2			2	4
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	18			18	15
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	6	30			30	34
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	5	25	8	1	34	36
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	40	19		59	59
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	16			16	
Saddlery and harness.....	4	4			4	3
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	8			8	5
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	2			2	2
Soap and candles.....	2	1			1	1
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	90			90	110
Starch.....	1	239	64		303	263
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	24			24	24
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	13			13	9

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

OSWEGO COUNTY—Continued.

<i>Oswego—Continued.</i>						
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	39			39	30
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6	12			12	12
Window shades.....	1	14	2		16	42
Wood, carved and turned.....	3	14			14	9
Woolen goods.....	1	74	13		87	82
Other places.....	384	1,325	486	77	1,888	2,267
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	1			2	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	71	15	1		15	22
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Boxes, cigar.....	1	2	2		4	4
Boxes, wooden packing.....	4	88	55		143	106
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	2			2	1
Brick and tile.....	2	19			19	
Carpentering.....	1					1
Carriages and wagons.....	6	12			12	12
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	66	76	1		77	12
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	1	5		6	6
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		3		3	3
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1					
Cooperage.....	3	2			2	12
Fertilizers.....	1	2			2	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	25			25	20
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	22			22	23
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	29	19			19	186
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	3	43	5		48	64
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1					
Hardware.....	1	80	4		34	35
Leather goods.....	1					
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	2	25			25	15
Lumber and timber products.....	46	107			107	114
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	8	37	1		38	42
Millinery, custom work.....	11		12		12	11
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	2			2	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	7			7	3
Paper and wood pulp.....	7	131	22		153	151
Photography.....	4		1		1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	5			5	5
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1			2	2	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	12	13	7	4	24	28
Pulp goods.....	1	56	24		80	80
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	12	15			15	10
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2					
Soap and candles.....	1					4
Surgical instruments.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	6	5			5	5
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	16			16	18
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1					
Vinegar and cider.....	4					4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5			2	2	2
Window shades.....	1	201	54		255	201
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	3	7			7	8
Woolen goods.....	2					2
Worsted goods.....	1	337	289	69	695	941

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

OTSEGO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	569	1,753	536	36	2,325	1,990
Oneonta	110	772	175	18	965	883
Awnings, tents and sails	1	1	1		2	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	4	3			3	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	11	4			4	3
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	5					1
Bottling	1	1			1	
Boxes, cigar	1	1	2		3	3
Bread and other bakery products	5	8	3	1	12	12
Carpentering	3	70			70	43
Carriages and wagons	1					
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1	464			464	489
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	3					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	7	5	10		15	15
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	9		28		28	20
Confectionery	2	1			1	1
Dyeing and cleaning	2	1	3		4	
Fertilisers	1	1			1	
Flouring and grist mill products	1	16			16	16
Foundry and machine shop products	2	4			4	2
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets	1					
Looking-glass and picture frames	1					
Lumber and timber products	3	7			7	6
Marble and stone work	1	3			3	
Masonry, brick and stone	1					11
Millinery, custom work	7		20		20	13
Mineral and soda waters	2	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones	1	5			5	5
Painting, house, sign, etc.	3	21			21	2
Patent medicines and compounds	1					
Photographic apparatus	1	5			5	2
Photography	4		2		2	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	5	22			22	12
Printing and publishing, book and job	2	2			2	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	4	27	1	8	36	31
Saddlery and harness	2	3			3	3
Shirts	1		47		47	47
Silk and silk goods	1	10	35		45	23
Tinsmithing, coppermithing and sheet iron working	2	4		1	5	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	3	81	23	8	112	112
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	4	1			1	1
Other places	459	981	361	18	1,360	1,107
Agricultural implements	1	26			26	46
Awnings, tents and sails	1	7	5		12	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	4	3			3	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	88	22			22	29
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	2	1			1	1
Bottling	2	4			4	2
Boxes, fancy and paper	1	4	7	4	15	15
Boxes, wooden packing	3	8			8	5
Carpentering	7	69			69	36
Carpets, rag	1					
Carriages and wagons	7	30			30	27
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1	7			7	8

• [N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

OTSEGO COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	93	208	61	269	147	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	9	15	24	24	
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	5		13	13	9	
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.	1	22	3	25	25	
Confectionery	4	2		3	3	
Dentists' materials	1					
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions	1				1	
Flouring and grist mill products	32	9		9	13	
Foundry and machine shop products	5	7	3	10	7	
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	5				1	
Furniture, factory product	2	31		31	36	
Gloves and mittens	1	4	8	12	12	
Hosiery and knit goods	3	216	201	417	356	
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	1	1	1	2		
Looking-glass and picture frames	2				1	
Lumber and timber products	65	120		120	76	
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	5	13		13	14	
Marble and stone work	1	3		3		
Masonry, brick and stone	3	24		24	18	
Mattresses and spring beds	1	4	4	8	9	
Millinery, custom work	14		12	12	11	
Mineral and soda waters	2	2		2	1	
Monuments and tombstones	5	8		8	6	
Painting, house, sign, etc.	3	1		1		
Paper hanging	1	1		1		
Patent medicines and compounds	1					
Photography	4					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	5	8		8	7	
Printing and publishing, book and job	1				8	
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	17	40	8	53	57	
Saddlery and harness	16	6		6	9	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	14	15		15	17	
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	6	31	12	43	42	
Vinegar and cider	7	2		2	5	
Washing machines and clothes wringers	1		4	4	1	
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	6	2		2	3	
Wire rope, including wire rope and cable	1	6	12	18	18	
Wood, carved and turned	2	5		5	5	

PUTNAM COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL	81	795	62	5	862	820
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	11	6			6	7
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	3	3			3	3
Bread and other bakery products	3	22	3		25	20
Carpentering	9	66			66	37
Carriages and wagons	3	10			10	8
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	1	70	57		127	110
Chemicals	2	92			92	86
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	3	5	1		6	3

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

PUTNAM COUNTY—Concluded.					
Confectionery.....	1				1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	9				1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	434		5	439
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	5			5
Lumber and timber products.....	4	2			2
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	4			4
Marble and stone work.....	1	40			40
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	3			3
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	2			2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	4			4
Photography.....	1				
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	7			7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1				
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	11	1		12
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1			1
Tinsmithing, coppermithing and sheet iron working.....	3	8			8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2				
Vinegar and cider.....	4				
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1				

QUEENS COUNTY.

Queens Borough of New York City	1,288	10,223	1,484	272	11,929	11,001
Awnings, tents and sails.....	2					
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	4	10			10	10
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	29	16			16	11
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	115	140			140	120
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	7			7	8
Books and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	162	50			50	75
Bottling.....	22	38		1	39	20
Bread and other bakery products.....	105	293	2		295	280
Brooms and brushes.....	2	31	4		35	35
Carpentering.....	118	592		4	596	410
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	1	60	45		105	116
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	13			13	6
Carrriages and wagons.....	14	78			78	61
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	495			495	446
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	30			30	30
Chemicals.....	4	296			296	295
Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	2	24			24	19
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	65	58	8		67	78
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	9	16			16	62
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	26	6	35		41	49
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	2		27		27	14
Confectionery.....	12	21	8		29	26
Cooperage.....	1	12			12	12
Copper, smelting and refining.....	1	710			710	710
Cordage and twine.....	2	24		1	25	35
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2	50	11		61	68
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	2	276			276	278
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2	7	60		67	84
Electrical construction and repairs.....	2					6
Enameling and enameled goods.....	2	569	109	15	693	816
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	1	4			4	6

[N. R.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

QUEENS COUNTY—Continued.						
Fertilizers.....	4	51			51	57
Fireworks.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	5			5	6
Food preparations.....	1	10	19		29	34
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	314		2	316	295
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1	18	78	7	103	20
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	23	35	4		39	27
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	1	2			2	2
Glass.....	2	34			34	54
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	2	1			1	3
Grease and tallow.....	1	65			65	60
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1		5	2	7	7
Ice, manufactured.....	7	63			63	9
Ink, printing.....	1	9			9	9
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1	1			1	1
Iron and steel.....	1					
Iron and steel, forgings.....	2					
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	2	25			25	30
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	1		8		8	12
Kindling wood.....	2	12			12	12
Leather goods.....	2	12	5		17	17
Lime and cement.....	2	148			148	98
Liquors, malt.....	7	213			213	202
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	13	224			224	254
Marble and stone work.....	13	208			208	194
Masonry, brick and stone.....	26	160			160	61
Millinery, custom work.....	6		11		11	11
Mineral and soda waters.....	9	26			26	17
Models and patterns.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	46	237			237	150
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	1			1	1
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	1	4			4	4
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	2	515			515	484
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	2	101			101	60
Oilcloth, enameled.....	1	88			88	100
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	92	321		1	322	158
Paints.....	5	186	6		186	181
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	4	13		17	35
Paperhangings.....	1	44	4		48	66
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	19	6		25	25
Paving and paving materials.....	3	54			54	45
Photography.....	9	4			4	3
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	2	5			5	7
Pipes, tobacco.....	2	14	5		19	19
Plastering and stucco work.....	6	21			21	14
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	67	301		3	304	301
Pocketbooks.....	1	1	1		2	2
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	2	181	5		186	193
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	5			5	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	14	94	6	11	111	101
Roofing and roofing materials.....	8	51			51	52
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1	395	141	26	562	613
Saddlery and harness.....	26	22			22	20
Sewing machine repairing.....	1					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	3	56		1	57	50
Silk and silk goods.....	6	298	291	15	604	782

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

QUEENS COUNTY—Concluded.

Soap and candles.....	2	9	11	.....	20	20
Stamped ware.....	1	800	350	160	1,310	1,600
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	1	1	.....	2	3	3
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	1	439	.....	.....	439	351
Taxidermy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin andterne plate.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	9
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	19	185	26	18	229	230
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	1	21	88	3	112	104
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	56	77	1	.....	78	77
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1
Varnish.....	6	71	.....	.....	71	66
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	16	8	.....	.....	8	10
Wood, carved and turned.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	1,103	11,516	16,462	876	28,354	28,176
Hoosick Falls.....	56	1,215	438	1	1,654	1,550
Agricultural implements.....	1	1,013	.....	.....	1,013	1,049
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	5	.....	.....	5	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	3	3	.....	6	6
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	4	2	.....	6	5
Brick and tile.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	2
Brooms and brushes.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Carpentering.....	2	45	.....	.....	45	9
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	3	4	.....	7	6
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	.....	7	.....	7	7
Confectionery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	17	.....	.....	17	34
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1	6	250	.....	256	226
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	70	159	.....	229	153
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Millinery, custom work.....	4	.....	13	.....	13	13
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	11	.....	.....	11	1
Paper hanging.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Photography.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	7	.....	.....	7	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	7	.....	.....	7	6
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
Lansingburg.....	127	925	1,829	52	2,806	2,861
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	10	13	.....	1	14	16
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	21	15	.....	36	33
Bread and other bakery products.....	11	15	.....	.....	15	15
Brick and tile.....	1	28	.....	.....	28	7
Brooms and brushes.....	16	257	182	12	451	493

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
RENSSELAER COUNTY—Continued.						
Lansingburg—Continued.						
Carpentering.....	9	30			30	12
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	3	20			20	16
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	5			5	4
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		7		7	7
Confectionery.....	4	14		1	15	15
Cotton goods.....	1	13	2	7	22	21
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	10			10	8
Furnishing goods, men's.....	2	181	1,425	30	1,636	1,756
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	1			1	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	40	190		230	220
Liquors, malt.....	1	46			46	46
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	35			35	35
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	15			15	8
Mats and matting.....	1	1			1	1
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	20	4		24	24
Millinery and lace goods.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	2		3		3	3
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	9			9	9
Oilcloth, floor.....	2	71			71	67
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	8	31			31	9
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	8	26			26	16
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2					1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	3		1	4	4
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	1
Sausage.....	1	1			1	1
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	2			2	
Shirts.....	1					
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	8			8	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	8	1		9	8
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					
Rensselaer.						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	53	405	73	13	491	501
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	2			2	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	4			4	4
Bottling.....	8	2			2	4
Bread and other bakery products.....	1					
Carpentering.....	4	7			7	7
Carriages and wagons.....	3	16			16	12
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	5			5	5
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	223			223	237
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2	4			4	4
Felt goods.....	2		1		1	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	76	66	18	155	164
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	2			2	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	1			1	1
Millinery, custom work.....	1	4			4	9
Monuments and tombstones.....	1					
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	1			1	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	25			25	10
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	14			14	17
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1					
	3	11	4		15	15

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
RENSSELAER COUNTY—Continued.						
Rensselaer—Continued.						
Saddlery and harness.....	2					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1	3			3	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	4	2		6	4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1					
Wire work, including wire rope and cable...	1	1			1	3
Troy.....	661	8,237	13,491	283	22,011	21,668
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	4	2		6	3
Bells.....	1	17			17	17
Belting and hose, leather.....	2	10			10	11
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	9	20			20	7
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	30	44			44	44
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	2	6	6	1	13	13
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	50	15			15	15
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	2			2	2
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	87	80	45	212	197
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1	3			3	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	25	130	4	2	136	123
Brick and tile.....	5	100			100	18
Bronze castings.....	1	30			30	30
Carpentering.....	41	246			246	252
Carriages and wagons.....	8	62			62	44
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	30			30	30
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	45	124	5		129	142
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1		20		20	30
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	19	38	49	1	88	108
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	2	9	115		124	80
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	3	4			4	6
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.	1	1			1	1
Confectionery.....	6	25	15	2	42	43
Cooperage.....	1	5			5	6
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1	3			3	3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	7			7	4
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1	26			26	30
Electrical construction and repairs.....	4	17			17	14
Electroplating.....	2	13			13	7
Enameling and enameled goods.....	1	1			1	1
Engraving, wood.....	2			1	1	3
Files.....	1	15			15	14
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	28			28	23
Foundry and machine shop products.....	24	977			977	975
Fur goods.....	3	3	6		9	23
Fur hats.....	1	2	3		5	5
Furnishing goods, men's.....	21	1,166	8,753	109	10,028	10,215
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	8	44	6		50	39
Furniture, factory product.....	1	15			15	15
Grease and tallow.....	1	1			1	1
Hair work.....	1		4		4	4
Hand stamps.....	3	4	1		5	4
Hardware.....	1					4
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	2	5	5		10	10
Hosiery and knit goods.....	6	383	415	25	823	690
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1	89			89	84
Iron and steel.....	2	1,221			1,221	1,528
Iron and steel, forgings.....	1	22			22	22
Iron work, architectural and ornamental...	1	58			58	58
Leather goods.....	1	2			2	2
Liquors, malt.....	8	248	4		252	272

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
RENSSELAER COUNTY—Continued.						
Troy—Continued.						
Lithographing and engraving.....	1	5			5	5
Lock and gunsmithing.....	5		1		1	1
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	2	5			5	6
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	94			94	28
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized.....	1	1			1	1
Marble and stone work.....	3	12			12	20
Masonry, brick and stone.....	12	252			252	70
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	5			5	3
Millinery, custom work.....	37	1	173	4	178	173
Mineral and soda waters.....	6	44			44	34
Models and patterns.....	3	53			53	40
Monuments and tombstones.....	5	15			15	11
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	28	227		2	229	81
Paints.....	2	44		4	48	33
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	172	1		173	177
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2					1
Paving and paving materials.....	1	10			10	25
Photography.....	11	20		1	21	22
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	1	6			6	8
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	14			14	14
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	25	148			148	134
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	2	63			63	71
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	14	70	3	7	80	95
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	12	254	6		260	276
Roofing and roofing materials.....	4	49			49	31
Saddlery and harness.....	11	41			41	35
Sausage.....	1					4
Scales and balances.....	2					14
Sewing machine repairing.....	1	2			2	2
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1					
Shirts.....	8	805	3,813	57	4,675	4,607
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1					11
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	9			9	4
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	1	3			3	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	21	76			76	78
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	41	231	1	22	254	236
Varnish.....	1					2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	18	10			10	10
Wire.....	1	20			20	24
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	2	9			9	5
Wood, carved and turned.....	1	5			5	
Other places.....						
Agricultural implements.....	206	734	631	27	1,392	1,596
Babbitt metal and solder.....	1	10			10	10
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	AR	14			14	17
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5					
Bottling.....	1	6			6	3
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	2			2	2
Carpentering.....	2	1			1	4
Carriages and wagons.....	3	2			2	
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	6	7			7	3
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2					
Cooperage.....	3	2			2	6
Cordage and twine.....	2	99	70	18	187	216
Cotton goods.....	1	45	27		72	97
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	2	22			22	22

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

RENSSELAER COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Explosives.....	1	31			31	27
Flouring and grist mill products.....	20	10			10	18
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	4			4	
Furnishing goods, men's.....	3	11	52	1	64	56
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	72	88	7	167	143
Iron and steel, forgings.....	1	4			4	2
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	1	4			4	4
Lumber and timber products.....	23	14			14	16
Malt.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	3		2		2	2
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	3			3	4
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	2	78	8		86	99
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Paints.....	1	4			4	
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	170	9	1	180	192
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	3			3	3
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	7	1			1	1
Sausage.....	2	3			3	18
Shirts.....	10	48	873		421	413
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	1					15
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	6	2			2	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	11			11	10
Vinegar and cider.....	8	11			11	15
Wood, carved and turned.....	2	12			12	24
Woolen goods.....	1	27	2		29	152

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond Borough of New York City:	602	5,464	881	55	6,400	5,736
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	2	17			17	17
Awnings, tents and sails.....	5	11	37		48	39
Bicycle and trieyole repairing.....	17	19			19	12
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	48	58			58	58
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	62	14			14	19
Bottling.....	11	16			16	13
Bread and other bakery products.....	45	94	4		98	97
Brick and tile.....	1	38			38	
Bridges.....	1	12			12	12
Carpentering.....	66	428			428	307
Carriages and wagons.....	11	73			73	69
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	100			100	85
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	29	30			30	23
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1		80		80	15
Confectionery.....	2	4	4		8	8
Cooperage.....	1	3			3	8
Dyeing and cleaning.....	5	177	184		361	302
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	8	3		11	13
Electrical construction and repairs.....	8	13			13	12
Engraving and die sinking.....	1	6			6	6
Engraving, wood.....	1					
Fireworks.....	2	236	68	34	338	333
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	68			68	69
Food preparations.....	1	6			6	2

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
RICHMOND COUNTY—Concluded.						
Foundry and machine shop products	6	83			83	108
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving	1	100			100	3
Furnishing goods, men's	1	4	335	6	345	387
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	14	22			22	18
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting . .	1	5			5	5
Ice, manufactured	1	17			17	5
Instruments, professional and scientific . .	1	2			2	3
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets	1			2	2	2
Iron work, architectural and ornamental . .	1					16
Japanning	1					2
Jewelry	1	2			2	4
Jewelry and instrument cases	1	15	40	1	56	61
Leather goods	1	2			2	2
Lime and cement	1	295	4	2	301	206
Liquors, malt	5	200			210	199
Lock and gunsmithing	1	1			1	1
Looking-glass and picture frames	2	1			1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	1	50			50	50
Marble and stone work	2	12			12	14
Masonry, brick and stone	17	159			159	144
Millinery and lace goods	1	4			4	4
Millinery, custom work	5		8		8	5
Mineral and soda waters	12	34			34	29
Mirrors	1	40	20		60	60
Models and patterns	2	30			30	30
Monuments and tombstones	2	6			6	3
Needles and pins	1	1			1	1
Oil, lard	1	10			10	10
Oilcloth, floor	1	475	38		513	513
Optical goods	1					1
Painting, house, sign, etc.	52	200	1		201	123
Paints	2	34	24		58	30
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified . . .	1	219	50	8	277	304
Paper hanging	2	2			2	3
Patent medicines and compounds	2	3	3		6	6
Paving and paving materials	2	153			153	153
Photography	5	8			8	3
Pickles, preserves and sauces	1					1
Plastering and stucco work	1	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	32	158		2	160	118
Pocketbooks	1					
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products .	2	229			229	231
Printing and publishing, book and job . . .	9	24	2		26	25
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	8	42			42	56
Roofing and roofing materials	3	5			5	5
Saddlery and harness	11	9			9	7
Scales and balances	1	3			3	3
Shipbuilding, iron and steel	2	574			574	505
Ship and boat building, wood	11	493			493	404
Silk and silk goods	2	37	20		57	64
Smelting and refining, not from the ore . .	1	40			40	40
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working	15	54			54	38
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	17	12	2		14	11
Toys and games	1	3			3	3
Typewriters and supplies	1	20			20	20
Umbrellas and canes	1	12			12	12
Varnish	1	98	9		107	112
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	8	3			3	3
Wood, carved and turned	2	17			17	18

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
ROCKLAND COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	313	5,237	393	97	5,727	3,282
Haverstraw.....	109	1,812	33	24	1,869	253
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	8	7			7	6
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3	2			2	2
Bottling.....	2	4			4	4
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	19			19	14
Brick and tile.....	22	1,538		24	1,562	
Carpentering.....	7	23			23	11
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	20	11		31	13
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		3		3	3
Confectionery.....	1	2			2	
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	1			1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	11			11	8
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	3			3	2
Look and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	5			5	1
Marble and stone work.....	1	80			80	100
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	9			9	21
Millinery, custom work.....	5		3		3	3
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	13			13	8
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	1			1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	7	16			16	4
Paperhanging.....	1	4			4	
Photography.....	1	1			1	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	10			10	2
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	8			8	8
Saddlery and harness.....	5	1			1	1
Silk and silk goods.....	1	10	16		26	20
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	15			15	14
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	6			6	4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	2			2	2
Nyack.....	87	664	135	10	809	642
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	53			53	59
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	6			6	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	10	2			2	2
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	3	79	41	7	127	80
Bottling.....	1	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	3	16		19	19
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	18			18	15
Carpentering.....	6	175			175	114
Carriages and wagons.....	2	6			6	7
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	1	1		2	2
Clothing, women's, factory products.....	1	2	20		22	42
Confectionery.....	2	4	1		5	3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	40	12		52	52
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	1					
Food preparations.....	1	1	2		3	2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	6			6	5
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	4	1			1	2
Furniture, factory product.....	1	80			80	80
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	5	25	3	33	33
Look and gunsmithing.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	2			2	1

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ROCKLAND COUNTY—Concluded.						
Nyack—Continued.						
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	32			32	23
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1					3
Millinery, custom work.....	3	2	6		7	2
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	2			2	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	1			1	1
Musical instruments, organs and materials..	1	1			1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	37			37	9
Photography.....	1	1			1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	41			41	29
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	22	11		33	33
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	1					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	33			33	12
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	1	3			3	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	2			2	2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	1			1	1
Other places.....						
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	117	2,761	225	63	3,049	2,397
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	4	2		6	12
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	25	5			5	5
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1					
Bottling.....	5	55	24	4	83	106
Brick and tile.....	1					
Carpentering.....	11	679		6	685	101
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4	21			21	32
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1					4
Files.....	1	599	136	37	772	775
Flavoring extracts.....	1	1			1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	1	8		9	16
Foundry and machine shop products.....	9	8			8	8
Gloves and mittens.....	7	564			564	680
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1					6
Liquors, distilled.....	1	4			4	2
Lumber and timber products.....	1					
Marble and stone work.....	6	11			11	7
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	83			83	68
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	2			2	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	1			1	
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1		1		1	1
Paving and paving materials.....	1					
Pipes, tobacco.....	5	564			564	337
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	2			2	1
Pulp goods.....	2	1			1	1
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	20			20	5
Saddlery and harness.....	3	19		1	20	17
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2					
Shoddy.....	1	21			21	16
Silk and silk goods.....	1		2	1	3	4
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	3	75	52	13	140	154
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	2	5			5	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	4	12		1	13	14
Umbrellas and canes.....	1	2			2	3
Vinegar and cider.....	1	1			1	1
	5	1			1	5

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- dren under 16.	Total.	
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	880	3,791	489	28	4,308	3,059
Ogdensburg	198	919	303	14	1,236	977
Awnings, tents and sails	1					1
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1		1	2	9
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	14	7			7	1
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1		1		1	3
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	9	3			3	7
Bottling.....	5	8			8	1
Brassware.....	1	2			2	37
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	29	14	1	44	6
Brick and tile.....	1	16			16	5
Brooms and brushes.....	1	5			5	16
Carpentering.....	9	52			52	
Carpets, rag.....	1					4
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	3			3	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	17			17	13
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	2			2	10
Chemicals.....	1	10			10	17
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	6	16		22	29
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	15		32		32	135
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	2	7	127		134	6
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	1	5			5	2
Confectionery.....	3	1	1		2	21
Cooperage.....	1	22			22	2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1	1	1		2	18
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	17			17	27
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	33			33	1
Fur goods.....	1		1		1	
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3					1
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1	1			1	56
Gloves and mittens.....	1	9	30	8	47	43
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	20			20	
Lime and cement.....	2	1			1	11
Liquors, malt.....	1	11			11	2
Lumber and timber products.....	2	2			2	
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	249		3	252	181
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	117			117	55
Matches.....	1	12	25		37	37
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	8		81		81	32
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	2			2	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	2			2	8
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	11	22			22	
Paints.....	1	5			5	3
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1		3		3	
Paving and paving materials.....	2	4			4	6
Photography.....	2	2	4		6	14
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	6	22			22	1
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1					
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	1			1	
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	28	12		40	52
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	2			2	2
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	
Ship and boat building, wood.....	5	101			101	43
Silverware.....	1	7			7	
Sporting goods.....	1	1			1	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	12		1	13	12

(N. B. The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—Concluded.						
Ogdensburg—Continued.						
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	10	28			28	28
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	6			6	5
Woolen goods.....	1	3	5		8	8
Other places.....	664	2,872	186	14	3,072	2,082
Agricultural implements.....	2	13			13	14
Baking and yeast powders.....	1	4	10		14	12
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	128	45			45	48
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	10	1			1	1
Bottling.....	2	3			3	2
Boxes, wooden packing.....	3	32			32	9
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	3			3	1
Brick and tile.....	3	33			33	2
Carpentering.....	3					1
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	16	27			27	39
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	158	241	3	3	247	65
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	12	24	32		56	57
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	2	12	33		45	86
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	8		13		13	13
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	1					
Confectionery.....	1	1			1	6
Cooperage.....	6	74			74	57
Flouring and grist mill products.....	38	20			20	33
Food preparations.....	1		1		1	8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	30			30	40
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	2			2	1
Furniture, factory product.....	4	49			49	51
Gloves and mittens.....	1					
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	6	77			77	117
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	32			32	36
Lime and cement.....	5	23			23	15
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber and timber products.....	78	965		5	970	235
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	10	85			85	36
Marble and stone work.....	8	223			223	105
Millinery, custom work.....	18		16		16	14
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	8	79			79	69
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2					
Paper and wood pulp.....	10	706	30	3	739	756
Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	8	23		31	36
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1	1			1	1
Photography.....	6	2	2		4	4
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	11	28	11	3	42	45
Pulp goods.....	1	10	3		13	13
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1	2			2	2
Saddlery and harness.....	24	9			9	7
Sewing machine repairing.....	1					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	15			15	9
Starch.....	1					
Taxidermy.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	28	27			27	26
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	2			2	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	9	5			5	6
Wood, carved and turned.....	1					
Woolen goods.....	3	8	9		17	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
SARATOGA COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	548	5,470	2,156	107	7,733	7,167
Ballston Spa.....	61	998	22	4	1,024	984
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1		1	2	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	7	8			8	6
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3					
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	6			6	5
Carpentering.....	6	74			74	56
Carriages and wagons.....	1	4			4	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	12			12	9
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1	190			190	210
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	11			11	12
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	393		2	395	392
Lumber and timber products.....	2	3	1		4	4
Millinery, custom work.....	3		14		14	7
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1		1	2	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	5	19			19	1
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	253	2		255	247
Photography.....	2	1			1	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	3			3	3
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	1			1	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	13	5		18	18
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	4			4	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3					1
Corinth.....	23	16	2		18	72
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	2			2	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3	1			1	2
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Bread and other bakery products.....	1					4
Carpentering.....	2	4			4	3
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1		1		1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					1
Lumber and timber products.....	5	4			4	8
Millinery, custom work.....	1		1		1	
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1					1
Photography.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	2			2	2
Shirts.....	1					47
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	2			2	2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1					
Hadley.....	6	83			83	84
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	1			1	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	3			3	3
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	9			9	9
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	1	70			70	70
Mechanicville.....	66	958	257	7	1,222	1,010
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	6			6	7
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	7			7	5
Brick and tile.....	1	110		6	116	84
Carpentering.....	8	39			39	16
Carriages and wagons.....	1	3			3	2
Cars and general shop construction and re- pairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	53			53	49

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
SARATOGA COUNTY—Continued.						
Mechanicville—Continued.						
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	1	2			2	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	2	6			6	5
Dyeing and finishing textiles.	1	12	9		21	16
Flouring and grist mill products.	2					
Hosiery and knit goods.	2	117	131		248	160
Lime and cement.	2	3			3	4
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	2	95			95	81
Masonry, brick and stone.	3	62			62	9
Mattresses and spring beds.	1	1			1	1
Millinery, custom work.	4		6		6	4
Mineral and soda waters.	1	3			3	2
Monuments and tombstones.	1	2			2	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.	1	2			2	2
Paper and wood pulp.	1	397	37		434	434
Photography.	3	6			6	6
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	5	20			20	17
Printing and publishing, book and job	1			1	1	
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	4	1	1		2	2
Roofing and roofing materials.	1	1			1	2
Saddlery and harness.	2	4			4	3
Shirts.	2	2			2	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1	2	73		75	92
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	3					
Saratoga Springs	169	668	382	3	1,053	870
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	6	12			12	2
Blacking.	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	17	24			24	17
Bookbinding and blank book making.	1		1		1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	10	7			7	6
Bottling.	2	7			7	5
Boxes, wooden packing.	1	9			9	9
Bread and other bakery products.	6	42	19		61	57
Carpentering.	8	63			63	80
Carriages and wagons.	2					3
Chemicals.	1	2			2	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	15	37	1		38	21
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	12		52		52	39
Clothing, women's, factory product.	1	15	209		224	224
Confectionery.	1	1			1	1
Electrical construction and repairs.	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.	2	2			2	2
Foundry and machine shop products.	3	64	4		68	57
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	7	15	2		17	6
Furniture, factory product.	1	9	2		11	11
Glass.	1					
Hand knit goods.	1					
Lumber and timber products.	2	6			6	10
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	2	17			17	15
Marble and stone work.	1					
Masonry, brick and stone.	1	5			5	
Millinery, custom work.	6		19		19	14
Mineral and soda waters.	1	14		1	15	13
Monuments and tombstones.	2	2			2	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.	12	73	1		74	23
Patent medicines and compounds.	2	51	52		103	116
Paving and paving materials.	1	5			5	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
SARATOGA COUNTY—Continued.						
Saratoga Springs—Continued.						
Photography.....	5	6	1		7	5
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	11	84			84	55
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	6		1	7	6
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	49		1	50	23
Saddlery and harness.....	2	9			9	3
Shirts.....	1		3		3	3
Soap and candles.....	1					
Surgical instruments.....	1	2	15		17	14
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	23	1		24	16
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	7			7	7
South Glens Falls.						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	7	175			175	169
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1			1	
Bread and other bakery products.....	2					
Lumber and timber products.....	2	9			9	9
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	165			165	160
Waterford.						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	58	699	994	63	1,956	1,878
Blacking.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1					
Bone, ivory and lampblack.....	3	2			2	4
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1	2			2	2
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	15	6	7	28	28
Carpentering.....	2	1		1	2	2
Carriages and wagons.....	2	5			5	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	2			2	1
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1	4			4	2
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	4		6		6	4
Confectionery.....	1	5	15		20	30
Cooperage.....	2	2			2	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	8			8	12
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	12	4		16	8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	5	216	1		217	184
Lumber and timber products.....	9	490	955	53	1,498	1,466
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	39			39	50
Millinery, custom work.....	1	3			3	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1		1		1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	1			1	
Paper and wood pulp.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	43	6		49	49
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	15			15	11
Saddlery and harness.....	1	2			2	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	3			3	3
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	3			3	2
Vinegar and cider.....	1	23		2	25	21
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1	2			2	2
Other places						
Agricultural implements.....	158	1,673	499	30	2,202	2,100
Baking and yeast powders.....	2	9			9	12
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	12	20		32	26
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	31	8			8	10
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3					
Brick and tile.....	1	9	4	2	15	15
	4	140			140	88

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
SARATOGA COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Carpentering.....	1	5			5	
Carriages and wagons.....	2	3			3	1
Charcoal.....	1	1			1	
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	2	3			3	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Cotton goods.....	1	191	311	13	515	556
Flavoring extracts.....	2				8	9
Flouring and grist mill products.....	20	8			8	9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	39			39	47
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	1
Grease and tallow.....	2	2			2	2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	91	150	4	245	193
Lime and cement.....	1	3			3	3
Lumber and timber products.....	35	151			151	110
Marble and stone work.....	1	1			1	
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	100			100	28
Millinery, custom work.....	1					
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	12	1		13	9
Monuments and tombstones.....	1					
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1					
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	1			1	
Paper and wood pulp.....	12	773	10		783	784
Paperhangings.....	1	100	3	10	113	194
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Photography.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	4		1	5	5
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coopersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	3			3	3
Vinegar and cider.....	4					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	1			1	1
Woolen goods.....	1					

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	443	8,498	1,006	72	9,576	9,676
Schenectady.....	387	8,320	561	37	4,418	4,736
Agricultural implements.....	1	109			109	96
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	6	2		8	1
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	6	11			11	3
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	16	28			28	24
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	28	12			12	12
Bottling.....	7	19			19	17
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	5	9		14	13
Bread and other bakery products.....	17	40	2		42	48
Brooms and brushes.....	4	37		1	38	45
Carpentering.....	39	285			285	165
Carriages and wagons.....	2	4			4	2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	4			4	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	31	79	15		94	93
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	38	1	94	2	97	92
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1	14	263	6	283	297

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Continued.						
Schenectady—Continued.						
Confectionery.....	7	2	1	1	4	6
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1	29	61	13	103	138
Electrical construction and repairs.....	3	11			11	9
Electroplating.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	6			6	6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	2,233			2,233	2,502
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	7	8			8	8
Gloves and mittens.....	1	3	7		10	10
Hammocks.....	1					
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	1					
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1					160
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere speci- fied.....	1	1			1	1
Liquors, malt.....	2	11			11	9
Lock and gunsmithing.....	2					1
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3	1			1	2
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	62		2	64	64
Marble and stone work.....	1	25			25	5
Masonry, brick and stone.....	20	189			189	124
Millinery, custom work.....	12		60	2	62	57
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	14	2		16	11
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	9			9	9
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1					
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	40	201		2	203	92
Paints.....	1		1		1	1
Paperhanging.....	2					
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	1	18		19	20
Paving and paving materials.....	5	65			65	300
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1					
Photography.....	7	5		1	6	7
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	9	159		2	161	122
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	10			10	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	41	19	2	62	62
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	18			18	21
Saddlery and harness.....	4	5			5	4
Sausage.....	1	1			1	2
Sewing machine repairing.....	1					
Shirts.....	2	1	6		7	6
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	7			7	7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	11	41	1	3	45	44
Varnish.....	1	1			1	1
Vinegar and cider.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8	6			6	6
Other places.....	56	4,678	445	35	5,158	4,940
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	14	7			7	5
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	2			2	2
Brick and tile.....	1	25			25	4
Brooms and brushes.....	2	8			8	4
Carpentering.....	11	83			83	39
Carriages and wagons.....	1	2			2	2
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	1			1	1
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2	4,431	430	27	4,888	4,732
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	6			6	8
Grease and tallow.....	1	10			10	4

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Concluded.

<i>Other places—Continued.</i>						
Lumber and timber products.....	5	2			2	...
Marble and stone work.....	1	30			30	30
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	23			23	42
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	4			4	1
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products..	2	42	15	8	65	64
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	2			2	2
Saddlery and harness.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1					
Vinegar and cider.....	1					

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	251	438	178	4	620	530
Agricultural implements.....	3	23			23	21
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	58	14			14	12
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	10	1			1	
Bottling.....	1	2			2	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1	1			1	
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	1	1		2	2
Brooms and brushes.....	1					1
Carpentering.....	4	29			29	13
Carriages and wagons.....	3				2	1
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	12	21			21	10
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	2	5	6		11	11
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1	1	4		5	2
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		14		14	14
Cooperage.....	3	1			1	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	27	10			10	23
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	6			6	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstery.....	3	3			3	3
Furniture, factory product.....	2	10			10	10
Lime and cement.....	1	148			148	100
Lumber and timber products.....	34	50			50	30
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	18			18	19
Marble and stone work.....	4	26			26	48
Millinery, custom work.....	11		17	1	18	9
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	4			4	4
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	6			6	5
Photography.....	4					1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	5			5	5
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	1	1	1	3	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9	15	4	1	20	21
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	5			5	2
Saddlery and harness.....	9	5			5	3
Shirts.....	1	1	108		109	119
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	12	11			11	10
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	5			5	5
Vinegar and cider.....	4					1
Umbrellas and canes.....	1	7	23	1	31	15
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	1			1	1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
SCHUYLER COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	158	326	90	2	418	407
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	6	46	20		66	16
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	2			2	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	43	7			7	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5	3			3	3
Bottling.....	1	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	1			1	1
Bridges.....	1	24			24	30
Carpentering.....	1	1			1	
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	2	4			4	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	7	9		16	16
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4		21		21	12
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1		4		4	2
Confectionery.....	1					
Cooperage.....	3					3
Flavoring extracts.....	1	1	1		2	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	18	7			7	8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	2			2	2
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Hardware.....	1	59	2		61	67
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	10			10	10
Liquors, vinous.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	15	28			28	12
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	1			1	1
Malt.....	2	5			5	9
Millinery, custom work.....	9		10		10	9
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	8			8	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Photography.....	2					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	8	6	2	16	16
Saddlery and harness.....	4	6			6	2
Salt.....	2	65	18		73	146
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	18			18	9
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	6	4		10	7
Vinegar and cider.....	2					2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	2			2	2

SENECA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	180	1,781	348	26	2,155	2,247
Seneca Falls.....	64	1,153	124	10	1,287	1,430
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	4			4	4
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	7	5			5	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3					
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1					18
Bottling.....	1	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	16			16	16
Carpentering.....	1	5			5	
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	8			8	7
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	1	7		8	8
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	1	10	11	4	25	31
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	3			3	6

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
SENECA COUNTY—Continued.						
Seneca Falls—Continued.						
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	897	31		928	1,014
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	1			1	
Leather goods.....	1	4	3		7	7
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	25			25	28
Millinery, custom work.....	4		5		5	5
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	6			6	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	4			4	2
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	10			10	10
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	35	3		38	48
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	10	7		17	19
Rules, ivory and wood.....	1	20	33	6	59	61
Saddlery and harness.....	2	4			4	4
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	4	4		8	8
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	4			4	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	2			2	2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	1			1	2
Woolen goods.....	1	69	20		89	120
Waterloo.....						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	36	523	213	16	752	726
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1			1	
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	3			3	3
Brick and tile.....	2	1			1	1
Brooms and brushes.....	1	5			5	
Carpentering.....	1					2
Carriage and wagon materials.....	2	7			7	
Carriages and wagons.....	1	33			33	38
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	118	4		122	123
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	2	2		4	3
Malt.....	2	6			6	6
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	16			16	19
Millinery, custom work.....	1	15			15	
Monuments and tombstones.....	3		3		3	3
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1	2			2	2
Photography.....	1	90			90	90
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1		2		2	
Saddlery and harness.....	2	1	3	4	8	9
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	3			3	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	14			14	13
Woolen goods.....	1	1			1	1
Other places.....	1	204	199	12	415	415
Other places.....						
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	80	105	11		116	91
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	2	3		5	3
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1					
Boxes, wooden packing.....	18	5			5	5
Carpentering.....	3	13			13	5
Carpets, rag.....	3	16			16	
Cheese, butter and condensed milk.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		1		1	2
Fertilisers.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
SENECA COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Foundry and machine shop products.	1	4			4	2
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.	1					
Hardware, saddlery.	1	20			20	25
Liquors, distilled.	1	11			11	12
Lumber and timber products.	8	7			7	
Marble and stone work.	1	3			3	3
Masonry, brick and stone.	1	3			3	
Millinery, custom work.	6		4		4	2
Patent medicines and compounds.	1					
Photography.	1					1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	1					
Printing and publishing, book and job.	1					1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	3	5	1		6	8
Saddlery and harness.	4	3	1		4	5
Soap and candles.	1					1
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.	1	2			2	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	2	3	1		4	4
Vinegar and cider.	3					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	2					

STEUBEN COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL	781	4,397	792	50	5,239	5,167
Corning	137	1,636	147	22	1,805	2,100
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	4	6			6	4
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	9	3			3	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	3	1			1	1
Bottling	4	9	1		10	10
Bread and other bakery products	5	7	3		10	10
Carpentering	6	96			96	26
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street, urban dairy products	1	240	2		242	264
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	8	14	13		27	26
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	9		12		12	16
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1	1	2		3	1
Confectionery	4	10			10	10
Copperage	1	4			4	7
Dyeing and cleaning	1		1		1	1
Flavoring extracts	1					
Flouring and grist mill products	2	8			8	8
Foundry and machine shop products	6	129			129	141
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	2	1			1	2
Gas machines and meters	1					1
Glass	1	378	30		338	447
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting	5	505	43	18	566	582
Looking-glass and picture frames	1		1		1	1
Lumber and timber products	2	41			41	39
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	1	12			12	12
Masonry, brick and stone	3	23			23	30
Millinery, custom work	8		23		23	28
Monuments and tombstones	2	3			3	2
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	1					
Painting, house, sign, etc.	5	32			32	11

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
STEUBEN COUNTY—Continued.						
Corning—Continued.						
Photography.....	2			2		2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	3			3	2
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products..	1	125			125	85
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	2			2	6
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	11	6		17	18
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	2
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	1					2
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, etc.....	5	17			17	14
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	8	8	8		16	19
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling.....	4	10		4	14	265
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	4			4	4
Hornellsville.....						
Awnings, tents and sails.....	154	1,365	467	13	1,845	1,653
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1	2		3	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	3			3	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	9	4			4	6
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	8	2			2	3
Bottling.....	1	80	40		120	
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	5			5	3
Brick and tile.....	6	9	3		12	12
Carpentering.....	1	21			21	21
Carriages and wagons.....	12	62			62	19
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	2	12			12	9
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	604			604	583
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	2			2	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	4			4	3
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	11	17	17		34	29
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		1		1	1
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	9		26		26	17
Confectionery.....	1	2	67		69	64
Dyeing and cleaning.....	3	2			2	5
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	1	1		2	2
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1	1			1	1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	6			6	6
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	18	1		19	14
Furniture, factory product.....	4	6	1		7	7
Gloves and mittens.....	1	32			32	43
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	1					3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1					
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	30	100		130	150
Liquors, malt.....	1	26			26	26
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1	15			15	12
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1					
Marble and stone work.....	3	207			207	194
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	3			3	1
Millinery, custom work.....	4	13			13	9
Models and patterns.....	5		28		28	26
Monuments and tombstones.....	1					
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2	1			1	1
Paving and paving materials.....	9	27			27	15
Photography.....	1	7			7	
Plastering and stucco work.....	3	2	1		3	2
	1	1			1	

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. In Dec.
		Men.	Women	Chil- dren under 16.	Total.	
STEUBEN COUNTY—Continued.						
Hornellsville—Continued.						
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	24			24	24
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	1		1	2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	18	7		25	23
Saddlery and harness.....	4	4			4	3
Silk and silk goods.....	3	65	170	10	245	270
Smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	8			8	9
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	12	2	1	15	16
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	5		1	6	6
Wire rope, including wire rope and cable....	3	2			2	10
Other places.....	490	1,396	178	15	1,589	1,414
Agricultural implements.....	1	7			7	4
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1	3	3		6	4
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	2	44	17	2	63	42
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	5			5	
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1					15
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	95	26		1	27	29
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	11	1			1	1
Bottling.....	3	7			7	7
Boxes, wooden packing.....	5	20	2		22	32
Bread and other bakery products.....	5	2	1	1	4	4
Brooms and brushes.....	1	5	1		6	8
Buttons.....	2	20	79	8	107	118
Carpentering.....	8	26			26	120
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	38			38	33
Carriages and wagons.....	7	13			13	9
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	3			3	3
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	43	49	1		50	9
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing,	9	4			4	8
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		3		3	3
Confectionery.....	1					1
Cooperage.....	4	8			8	4
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	1	2			2	2
Flavoring extracts.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	43	31			31	71
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	102			102	74
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	7					19
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	1			1	1
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	1	18			18	18
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	4	111			111	106
Lime and cement.....	2	133			133	145
Liquors, vinous.....	16	122	18		140	125
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3	2			2	1
Lumber and timber products.....	76	185			185	184
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	9	233			233	43
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	3			3	5
Millinery, custom work.....	14		20		20	12
Mineral and soda waters.....	1			1	1	
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	8			8	5
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	4	6			6	3
Photography.....	7					
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	2	2	7		9	9
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	8	33			33	22
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	15	38	5	2	45	47

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

STEUBEN COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	2			2	2
Saddlery and harness.....	13	37	2		39	39
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	12	12			12	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	18	24	7		31	38
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1					1
Vinegar and cider.....	3					10
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	11	1			1	1
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	2	1	4		5	11
Wood, carved and turned.....	1	8			8	8

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	547	2,739	567	72	3,378	2,556
Agricultural implements.....	1	1			1	
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	1					14
Awnings, tents and sails.....	7	22	2	1	25	14
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	23	18		1	19	4
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	98	71		3	74	58
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	22	20		42	44
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	21	4			4	3
Bottling.....	10	24			24	16
Boxes, cigar.....	1	5	8		8	6
Bread and other bakery products.....	12	26	1		27	18
Brick and tile.....	7	297			297	57
Carpentering.....	38	491			491	304
Carpets, rag.....	2					
Carriages and wagons.....	16	45			45	21
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	3	3			3	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	16	31			31	24
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	5		5		5	5
Confectionery.....	3	6			6	3
Cotton goods.....	1	98	145	42	285	301
Fertilizers.....	1	8			8	8
Fish canning and preserving.....	1	18	50		68	
Flouring and grist mill products.....	22	10			10	13
Food preparations.....	1	2			2	3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	13			12	7
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	2	22	40		62	4
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	6	13			12	7
Hardware.....	1					4
Ice, manufactured.....	3	15			15	1
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1					
Kindling wood.....	1	3			3	2
Liquors, malt.....	1	2			2	2
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber and timber products.....	4	121			121	119
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	9	95			95	47
Marble and stone work.....	1	24			24	10
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	21			21	3
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	1			1	
Millinery and lace goods.....	2	14	36		50	50
Millinery, custom work.....	15		11		11	5
Mineral and soda waters.....	10	16			16	8
Monuments and tombstones.....	9	6			6	5

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
SUFFOLK COUNTY—Concluded.						
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	3			3	3
Needles and pins.....	1	46	52	8	106	95
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	12	48		1	49	19
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	8			8	
Photographic apparatus.....	1	10			10	3
Photography.....	9	4	1		5	4
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	2	8			8	10
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	12	29			29	27
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1					
Pocketbooks.....	1	1	1		2	1
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	21	105	71	2	178	182
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1					
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1	18	3		21	43
Saddlery and harness.....	19	17			17	15
Ship and boat building, wood.....	28	227			227	123
Smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	26	84		2	86	79
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	16	58	29		87	88
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	5	1		6	4
Toys and games.....	2	5	1		6	20
Umbrellas and canes.....	2	10	5		15	15
Vinegar and cider.....	1					2
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1					
Watch cases.....	1	480	89	10	579	625
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	18	3	1	2	6	5
Wood, carved and turned.....	3	4			4	4

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	302	597	31	7	635	619
Agricultural implements.....	1	2			2	1
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	73	30		2	32	27
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	1			1	
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	4	1		5	3
Carpentering.....	5	9			9	13
Carriages and wagons.....	8	9			9	6
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory products.....	19	25	1		26	14
Chemicals.....	4	44			44	55
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	4			4	3
Confectionery.....	1	5			5	3
Cooperage.....	2	2			2	1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	6			6	18
Food preparations.....	1	1	1		2	2
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	1					20
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	4			4	2
Furniture, factory product.....	1	4			4	4
Furs, dressed.....	1					
Gloves and mittens.....	1		14		14	12
Grease and tallow.....	1	1			1	1
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	34			34	44
Liquors, distilled.....	1					
Lock and gun smithing.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	46	133			132	145

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
SULLIVAN COUNTY—Concluded.						
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	11			11	14
Marble and stone work.....	23	166			166	115
Millinery, custom work.....	9		10		10	8
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	5		1	6	4
Monuments and tombstones.....	2					3
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	4			4	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					2
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	25			25	25
Photography.....	2		1		1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	9	2	2	13	13
Saddlery and harness.....	10	4		1	5	3
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	17			17	18
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	19	1	1	21	19
Upholstering materials.....	1	4			4	
Vinegar and cider.....	1					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8					
Wood, carved and turned.....	2	12			12	12

TIOGA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	277	839	154	11	1,004	927
Owego.....	81	392	28	6	426	382
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	4			4	3
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	9	5			5	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	5					
Bottling.....	1	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	3	2	2	7	7
Bridges.....	1	85			85	52
Carriages and wagons.....	3	120			120	116
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory products.....	3	20	1		21	21
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	3	5	9		14	14
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1	1	2		3	2
Confectionery.....	1	2			2	1
Cordage and twine.....	1		1		1	1
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Files.....	1					1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	3			3	4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	10			10	10
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	1			1	6
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	7	15	1	4	20	20
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	10			10	10
Lumber and timber products.....	2	5			5	5
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	4			4	4
Millinery, custom work.....	4		11		11	8
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	9			9	2
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1	4			4	2
Photography.....	3	1	1		2	2
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	6			6	7
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	22			22	22

* [N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
TIoga COUNTY—Continued.						
Owego—Continued.						
Saddlery and harness.....	2	19			19	19
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	4			4	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	22			22	23
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1					3
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	3			3	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	6			6	6
Waverly.....	89	247	53	4	304	277
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	4	2			2	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	11	6			6	8
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	5					
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	7			7	8
Carpentering.....	4	6			6	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	5			5	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	8	15		23	20
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1		11		11	9
Confectionery.....	3	1			1	1
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	2	1		3	7
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	7			7	13
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					
Furniture, factory product.....	1	73		2	75	81
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1		1		1	3
Lumber and timber products.....	1	6			6	2
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	2			2	7
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	5			5	2
Millinery, custom work.....	9		19		19	18
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	9		1	10	6
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	8			8	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	3	6			6	
Paints.....	1	4			4	6
Paperhanging.....	2	6			6	2
Paving and paving materials.....	2	7			7	
Photography.....	2		1		1	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	4			4	6
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	6	4	1	11	11
Saddlery and harness.....	2	2			2	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	32			32	17
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	28	1		29	28
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	5			5	8
Other places.....	107	200	73	1	274	268
Agricultural implements.....	1					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	37	7			7	12
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Brick and tile.....	1	30			30	3
Carpentering.....	2	14			14	19
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	7	16	3		19	10
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		4		4	5
Cooperage.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	15	7			7	9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	1			1	1
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1					

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

TIOGA COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Gloves and mittens.....	2	46	54		100	109
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	31			31	30
Lumber and timber products.....	12	28			28	35
Millinery, custom work.....	7		3		3	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	5			5	6
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	4		1	5	7
Saddlery and harness.....	4					1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	2	1			1	
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1		1		1	1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Woolen goods.....	1	8	8		16	16

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	382	1,640	204		1,844	1,770
Ithaca.....	193	1,075	174		1,249	1,258
Awnings, tents and sails.....	2	2	3		5	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	16			16	5
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	14	16			16	17
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	3	3	3		6	7
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	15	5			5	6
Bottling.....	2	6			6	4
Boxes, cigar.....	1	1	2		3	3
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	21	1		22	22
Carpentering.....	15	76	2		78	64
Carriages and wagons.....	1	5			5	5
Clocks.....	1	10			10	14
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	15	39	33		72	74
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1	2	3		5	
Confectionery.....	6	8	1		9	8
Cooperage.....	1	8			8	10
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	6	2		8	7
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	1	27	22		49	37
Firearms.....	1	115			115	105
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	5			5	7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	46			46	55
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	7	19			19	13
Furniture, factory product.....	1					35
Glass.....	3	20			20	142
Grease and tallow.....	1	2			2	1
Hand stamps.....	1					
Jewelry.....	1	2			2	3
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1	4			4	3
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	2	2			2	2
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	122			122	53
Marble and stone work.....	2	6			6	4
Masonry, brick and stone.....	5	105			105	37
Millinery, custom work.....	5		30		30	35
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	3			3	2
Models and patterns.....	1	3			3	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	1
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	30	3		33	44
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	9	41			41	15

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Continued.

<i>Ithaca—Continued.</i>						
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	15	2		17	17
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	2	11		13	15
Photography.....	5	4			4	7
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	1					1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	6	57			57	55
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	22	8		30	31
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	30	26		56	61
Saddlery and harness.....	6	5			5	2
Salt.....	1	52	2		54	62
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	5			5	5
Shirts.....	2	4	17		21	20
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	22			22	21
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	12	76	3		79	83
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	4			4	5
Other places.....	189	565	30		595	512
Agricultural implements.....	1	3			3	2
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1			1	
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1	27			27	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	45	9			9	9
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1					
Brick and tile.....	1	47			47	30
Bridges.....	1	150	1		151	150
Rooms and brushes.....	2					3
Carpentering.....	4	2			3	6
Carriages and wagons.....	2	71	1		71	70
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	13	36			36	24
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	1	4		5	9
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3		4		4	1
Cooperage.....	3	7			7	2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1					
Emery wheels.....	1	4			4	
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	15			15	17
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	1			1	2
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	
Gloves and mittens.....	1					
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	28	48			48	34
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	4			4	1
Marble and stone work.....	1	2			2	1
Millinery, custom work.....	4		3		3	2
Mineral and soda waters.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	6			6	6
Photography.....	2					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	8			8	7
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	9	2		11	11
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1					
Saddlery and harness.....	4	2			2	1
Salt.....	1	98	15		113	112
Shirts.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	4	4			4	5
Tools, not elsewhere specified.	1					
Typewriters and supplies.	1	8			8	6
Vinegar and cider.	1					
Washing machines and clothes wringers.	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	2					

ULSTER COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.	815	6,300	956	150	7,406	5,800
Ellenville.	59	188	54	11	253	263
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	2					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	7	2			2	4
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	1					
Bottling.	2	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.	2	2			2	2
Carpentering.	2	2			2	4
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	2		9		9	3
Clothing, men's, factory product.	1	3	23		26	25
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	1		1		1	1
Confectionery.	2	2	2	1	5	5
Cutlery and edge tools.	1	110	10	8	128	146
Flouring and grist mill products.	2	2			2	2
Foundry and machine shop products.	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.	1	1			1	1
Kaolin and other earth grinding.	1					
Leather goods.	1					6
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	1	32			32	22
Liquors, malt.	1	6			6	2
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	1	3			3	2
Marble and stone work.	1	3			3	
Masonry, brick and stone.	1					
Millinery, custom work.	5		6		6	6
Mineral and soda waters.	2		1		1	1
Monuments and tombstones.	1	5			5	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.	2	2			2	2
Photography.	1		1	1	2	2
Printing and publishing, book and job.	1					1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	2	7		1	8	9
Saddlery and harness.	3	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.	1	1			1	1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	4	3	1		4	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	3					
Kingston.	343	2,487	541	27	3,055	2,536
Awnings, tents and sails.	1	1	2		3	1
Baking and yeast powders.	1					
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.	1					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	4	2			2	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	16	23			23	25
Bookbinding and blank book making.	1			1	1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	19	6			6	7
Bottling.	4	11			11	8
Boxes, fancy and paper.	1	1	2		3	2
Bread and other bakery products.	17	38			38	37
Brick and tile.	3	421		12	433	86

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ULSTER COUNTY—Continued.						
Kingston—Continued.						
Bridges.....	3	17			17	100
Brooms and brushes.....	1	100			100	100
Carpentering.....	20	134			134	102
Carpets, rag.....	1					
Carriages and wagons.....	6	23			23	17
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	56			56	59
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1	225			225	236
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	24	18	11		29	30
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	32		70		70	63
Confectionery.....	8	17			17	14
Cooperage.....	2	9			9	7
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Electroplating.....	1	35	1		36	46
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	7			7	7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	73			73	102
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	5	21			21	14
Furniture, factory product.....	1					
Gloves and mittens.....	2	1	35		36	18
Grease and tallow.....	1	3			3	3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	13	78		91	9
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	1	1			1	
Kindling wood.....	3	5			5	5
Lime and cement.....	2	270		3	273	253
Liquors, malt.....	2	31			31	24
Lock and gunsmithing.....	2					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	7	76			76	73
Marble and stone work.....	6	137			137	135
Masonry, brick and stone.....	13	193			193	126
Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	8	2		10	5
Millinery, custom work.....	17		44		44	35
Mineral and soda waters.....	5	12			12	8
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	16	76			76	32
Patent medicines and compounds.....	6	7	16	1	24	24
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	1	1			1	1
Photography.....	8	6			6	5
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	10	90			90	101
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	4		1	5	13
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	65	2	1	68	74
Roofing and roofing materials.....	5	11			11	8
Saddlery and harness.....	6	8			8	7
Sewing machine repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Ship and boat building, wood.....	4	132			132	179
Shirts.....	2	8	252		260	293
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	1	4			4	4
Soap and candles.....	1	3			3	3
Tin foil.....	1	26	25	3	54	57
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1					
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	1	5			5	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	11	33	1	5	39	40
Vinegar and cider.....	1	6			6	15
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8	12			12	13
Saugerties.....	116	544	143	3	690	542
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	16	11			11	10
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1	78	128		206	206

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- dren under 16.	Total.	
ULSTER COUNTY—Continued.						
Saugerties—Continued.						
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	3	1			1	1
Bottling	3	5			5	5
Bread and other bakery products	4	12	1		13	9
Brick and tile	3	116			116	3
Carpentering	4	12			12	7
Carriages and wagons	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	3	3			3	3
Clothing, women's, dressmaking	3		1		1	1
Confectionery	3	4	1		5	1
Flouring and grist mill products	4					
Foundry and machine shop products	1	4			4	7
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	1	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products	1	1			1	1
Marble and stone work	16	89			89	80
Masonry, brick and stone	3	27			27	17
Millinery, custom work	5		7		7	7
Mineral and soda waters	3	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones	1	1			1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.	10	41			41	15
Paper and wood pulp	1					
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	1	32	3		35	51
Paving and paving materials	1	51			51	60
Photography	2	1			1	1
Plastering and stucco work	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	1	4			4	5
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	3	9		3	12	14
Saddlery and harness	3	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working	4	8			8	5
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	6	30	1		31	30
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	4	1	1		2	1
Other places	297	3,081	218	109	3,408	2,459
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	2		10	20	30	22
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	59	28			28	26
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	3					
Bottling	1					
Boxes, wooden packing	8	72	16	7	95	18
Brick and tile	12	1,114		26	1,140	94
Buttons	1					70
Carpentering	3	23			23	7
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1	172	58	41	271	308
Carriage and wagon materials	2	5			5	4
Carriages and wagons	7	7			7	6
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	3	3			3	1
Cooperage	4	2			2	1
Cutlery and edge tools	1	9			9	9
Explosives	2	28			28	59
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	1	1			1	1
Flouring and grist mill products	26	5			5	11
Foundry and machine shop products	3	9			9	14
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving	1		6		6	1
Furniture, factory product	3	122			122	132
Gas machines and meters	1					1
Hosiery and knit goods	1	48	120		168	78
Lime and cement	7	1,093		9	1,102	1,046
Liquors, distilled	1					1
Lumber and timber products	41	101		4	105	197

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

ULSTER COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	2			2	1
Malt.....	1	4			4	18
Marble and stone work.....	55	104			104	76
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	1		2	3	
Millinery, custom work.....	1					
Mineral and soda waters.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	2					
Paper and wood pulp.....	3	59	4		63	69
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	1			1	
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	3			3	3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	16	1		17	17
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	1			1	1
Saddlery and harness.....	5	2			2	2
Ship and boat building, wooden.....	2					111
Smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	2	8			8	4
Upholstering materials.....	3	19			19	22
Vinegar and cider.....	6					2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					
Wood, carved and turned.....	4	7			7	6
Woolen goods.....	1	11	3		14	20

WARREN COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	284	2,440	1,762	23	4,225	4,446
Glens Falls.....						
Awnings, tents and sails.....	161	1,960	1,436	23	3,439	3,500
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	5	4		5	2
Bicycles and tricycles.....	1					10
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	11	11			11	11
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	1					1
Books and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	9	3			3	3
Bottling.....	2	6			6	6
Boxes, cigar.....	1	2		1	3	3
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	20	21	9	50	49
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	3	2		5	6
Carpentering.....	9	83			83	72
Carriages and wagons.....	3	47			47	40
Chemicals.....	1					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	8	20	6		26	26
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1	4	2		6	11
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4		7		7	10
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	3	209	563		772	1,223
Confectionery.....	5	2			2	2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	3	2		5	7
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	4	1		5	3
Electroplating.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2					2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	27			27	17
Furnishing goods, men's.....	4	98	556	9	663	607
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	4	6	2		8	6
Hand stamps.....	1					
Hones and whetstones.....	1					1
Lamps and reflectors.....	1	4			4	10
Lime and cement.....	4	727			727	349

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 513

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
WARREN COUNTY—Concluded.						
Glens Falls—Continued.						
Liquors, malt.....	1	10			10	10
Look and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber and timber products.....	1	60	2		62	70
Lumber, planing mill products including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	59			59	64
Marble and stone work.....	1	18			18	10
Masonry, brick and stone.....	3	18			18	20
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1					
Millinery and lace goods.....	1		2		2	2
Millinery, custom work.....	10		23		23	27
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	5			5	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	1			1	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	7	41			41	16
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	314	9		323	323
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Photography.....	2	2	1		3	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	43	1		44	36
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	41	6	2	49	47
Saddlery and harness.....	4	6			6	7
Saws.....	1					
Shirts.....	2	46	225		271	321
Starch.....	1	6			6	30
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	10	22	1	2	25	29
Umbrellas and canes.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6	4			4	5
Other places.....						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	123	460	326		786	946
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4	1			1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	26	10			10	13
Bottling.....	1					
Breeding, men's, factory product.....	1	5			5	1
Brick and tile.....	1	38			38	10
Carpentering.....	2					
Carriages and wagons.....	3	8			8	8
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1					13
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1	50	117		167	335
Flouring and grist mill products.....	9					5
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2					
Furniture, factory product.....	1	1			1	2
Furs, dressed.....	1	1			1	1
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	41			41	39
Lumber and timber products.....	30	113			113	151
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	15			15	4
Millinery, custom work.....	5		2		2	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1					
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	32			32	31
Photography.....	2	1			1	
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	20			20	20
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	7	4		11	5
Saddlery and harness.....	7					2
Shirts.....	1	90	180		270	270
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	6	6			6	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Vinegar and cider.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					
Wood, carved and turned.....	2	2			2	10
Woolen goods.....	3	19	23		42	19

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
WASHINGTON COUNTY.						
COUNTY TOTAL.....	397	2,733	648	38	3,419	3,317
Sandy Hill.....	50	996	28	7	1,031	945
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	7	3			3	3
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	3			3	3
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	1	1		2	2
Carpentering.....	3	30			30	9
Carriages and wagons.....	1	5			5	5
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2	4	5		9	9
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	164			164	164
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	1	85			85	20
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	40			40	35
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	110			110	110
Millinery, custom work.....	4		0		6	6
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1	10			10	2
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	337	4		341	352
Paperhanging.....	1	191	8	6	205	201
Photography.....	1					1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1	2			2	2
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	1		1	2	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	3	4		7	7
Saddlery and harness.....	1					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1	3			3	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	2			2	2
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1					3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Whitehall.....	47	279	135	24	438	411
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	1			1	1
Bottling.....	2	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	3			3	3
Brass and copper, rolled.....	1	60			60	48
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	2					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	4	6		10	10
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	2
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	55			55	54
Marble and stone work.....	1	5			5	1
Millinery, custom work.....	3	1	5		6	6
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1		1		1	1
Photography.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	7			7	9
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	9	2		11	11
Saddlery and harness.....	1					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	5	41			41	21
Silk and silk goods.....	1	86	121	24	231	240
Sporting goods.....	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	1	1			1	
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	1			1	1

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places	300	1,458	485	7	1,950	1,961
Agricultural implements.....	2	29			29	42
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	68	24			24	18
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	8	2			2	4
Bottling.....	2	4			4	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	2	1		3	4
Brick and tile.....	2	14		1	15	
Carpentering.....	5	22			22	6
Carriages and wagons.....	2	10			10	6
Cheese, butter and condensed milk.....	21	26	1		27	10
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	5	3		8	10
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		1		1	1
Cooperage.....	2					4
Flouring and grist mill products.....	18	1			1	15
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	4			4	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2					
Furniture, factory product.....	1	5	2		7	2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	4	60	106		166	207
Lime and cement.....	3	42	1		43	42
Linen goods.....	1	72	103	2	177	155
Liquors, malt.....	1	14			14	14
Lumber and timber products.....	31	38			38	43
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	3			3	
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	8			8	4
Millinery, custom work.....	19		12		12	10
Mineral and soda waters.....	6	9	1		10	8
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	11			11	7
Needles and pins.....	1	1	1		2	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Paper and wood pulp.....	9	898	10		908	906
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Photography.....	5					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	5	2			2	1
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	6			6	6
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	1		1	2	6
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	22	3	3	28	30
Roofing and roofing materials.....	6	47			47	40
Saddlery and harness.....	12	2			2	2
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	3			3	2
Shirts.....	4	41	237		278	317
Soap and candles.....	1	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	6	6			6	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	6			6	6
Vinegar and cider.....	4					1
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	9	3			3	3
Woolen goods.....	2	14	3		17	17

WAYNE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	657	1,384	227	56	1,667	1,522
Clyde.....	45	178	18	22	218	185
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	4			4	3
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1					
Bottling.....	1	2			2	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	2			2	3
Carpentering.....	2					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

WAYNE COUNTY—Continued.						
Clyde—Continued.						
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	1	3			3	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	1	1			1	6
Cooperage	2					
Flouring and grist mill products.	2	5			5	5
Foundry and machine shop products.	1	2			2	
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving	3	2			2	7
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	1	1			1	2
Glass	1	98		18	122	80
Looking-glass and picture frames.	1					1
Malt	2	3			3	11
Millinery, custom work	3		4		4	1
Monuments and tombstones	2	2			2	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.	1	2			2	
Photography	1					1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	4	3			3	2
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	2	2	2	4	8	8
Saddlery and harness.	2	43	6		49	43
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working	1	1			1	2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1	2			2	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing	1					
Lyons	79	271	39	1	311	301
Agricultural implements	3			1	1	13
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.	1	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	3	2			2	2
Bookbinding and blank book making.	1					
Boot and shoe cut stock	1	1	7		8	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	4	2			2	2
Bottling	1	1			1	1
Boxes, cigar	1		1		1	1
Bread and other bakery products.	2	2	2		4	3
Carpentering	2	8			8	
Carriages and wagons.	3	17			17	14
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1	25			25	21
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	1	2			2	
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	4	5	12		17	17
Cooperage	2	4			4	4
Flouring and grist mill products.	3	5			5	6
Foundry and machine shop products.	2	3			3	3
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	2	3			3	3
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	1	3			3	3
Lumber and timber products.	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	1	24			24	24
Malt	1					13
Marble and stone work.	1	3			3	
Masonry, brick and stone	1	4			4	2
Millinery, custom work	6		3		3	3
Mineral and soda waters	2	7			7	5
Monuments and tombstones	1	1			1	1
Oil, essential	2	12			12	14
Painting, house, sign, etc.	1	3			3	
Photography	1					
Plated and britannia ware	1	79	5		84	88

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

WAYNE COUNTY—Continued.

Lyons—Continued.						
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	5			5	3
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.	1	17			17	15
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	7	6		13	13
Saddlery and harness.....	4	1			1	1
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	4			4	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	18	3		21	21
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	2			2	2
Newark						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	77	251	84	10	345	364
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	1			1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	2	3			3	3
Bottling.....	4	1			1	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	1			1	1
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	22	23		45	55
Bread and other bakery products.....	1	2	5		7	2
Carpentering.....	2	2			2	
Carriages and wagons.....	3	17			17	3
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	3	7			7	5
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	1					
Electroplating.....	3	2	18		20	21
Flavoring extracts.....	1					1
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	6			6	6
Food preparations.....	3					2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	2			2	1
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	2	2			2	
Furniture, cabinet making.....	2	30	20	10	60	60
Lumber and timber products.....	1	5			5	5
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	5			5	8
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1	30			30	6
Millinery, custom work.....	1	10			10	12
Mineral and soda waters.....	3		3		3	3
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	1
Paints.....	1	2			2	2
Photography.....	1	2			2	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	6			6	5
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	8	7		15	26
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2			2	2
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	55			55	45
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	9	23	7		30	34
Vinegar and cider.....	1	3			3	20
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	2			2	2
Other places						
Agricultural implements.....	456	684	86	23	793	672
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	2	151			151	105
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	42	22	8	72	18
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3	1			1	1
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	5	20			20	24
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	1			1	6
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	4			4	5
Brick and tile.....	2	2	1		3	5
Carpentering.....	5	34			34	8
Carpets, rag.....	1					

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

WAYNE COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.						
Carriages and wagons.....	5	6			6	4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	1	11			11	10
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	11	17			17	8
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2	7		9	7
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	6		14		14	12
Cooperage.....	11	8			8	7
Flouring and grist mill products.....	23	25			25	26
Foundry and machine shop products.....	9	123			123	110
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	182	30	16	12	58	134
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	1			1	1
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	1	1			1	1
Lime and cement.....	3	10			10	11
Liquors, distilled.....	1					2
Lumber and timber products.....	27	87			87	38
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	4			4	4
Malt.....	1	4			4	1
Marble and stone work.....	1					
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	13		15		15	16
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	8			8	3
Oil, essential.....	3	3			3	1
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2		2		2	3
Photography.....	7					
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1	1			1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	15	4	3	22	20
Saddlery and harness.....	10	4			4	4
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1					
Steam packing.....	2	42			42	42
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	10			10	11
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	15	5		20	16
Vinegar and cider.....	5					
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1	1			1	
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	5	1			1	1
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	1					

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	1,405	13,187	4,341	358	17,886	16,437
New Rochelle.....	130	600	39	4	643	573
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	3			3	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	10			10	10
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	19	4			4	4
Bottling.....	4	8			8	8
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	35	2	1	38	38
Carpentering.....	7	163			163	145
Carriages and wagons.....	2	22			22	14
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	5			5	5
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	7	4	15		19	19
Confectionery.....	3	9	1	1	11	11
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	5	4			4	4
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1	3			3	3

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 519

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Continued.

<i>New Rochelle—Continued.</i>						
Lumber, planing mill products, including	2	a				
sash, doors and blinds.....	2	47			47	48
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	76			76	55
Millinery, custom work.....	2		6		6	6
Mineral and soda waters.....	1	1			1	1
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	1
Musical instruments, pianos and materials..	1	9			9	..
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	5	37			37	21
Paperhanging.....	1	10			10	10
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	1	3		4	2
Paving and paving materials.....	1					
Photographic materials.....	1	10	10		20	15
Photography.....	3					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	5	40			40	40
Printing and publishing, newspapers and						
periodicals.....	4	13	2	2	17	13
Saddlery and harness.....	2	5			5	5
Scales and balances.....	2	31			31	31
Sewing machine repairing.....	1					
Ship and boat building, wood.....	2	10			10	23
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron						
working.....	8	29			29	29
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	5			5	5
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	5			5	5
Ossining.....	136	712	157		869	938
Awnings, tents and sail.....	1					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1	4			4	2
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	11	14			14	18
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	7	4			4	4
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	1	202	44		246	249
Bottling.....	2	1			1	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	8			8	7
Carpentering.....	15	56			56	49
Carriages and wagons.....	3	7			7	7
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	6	9	9		18	16
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	18		12		12	10
Confectionery.....	3	4			4	2
Cooperage.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	134			134	224
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and						
upholstering.....	4	5			5	4
Lock and gunsmithing.....	2					
Lumber, planing mill products, including						
sash, doors and blinds.....	2	12			12	10
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	13			13	10
Millinery, custom work.....	5		11		11	11
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	3			3	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	1			1	..
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	12	37			37	21
Paperhanging.....	1	3			3	1
Patent medicines and compounds.....	2	35	91		116	180
Paving and paving materials.....	2	104			104	70
Photography.....	2					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	5	25			25	22
Printing and publishing, newspapers and						
periodicals.....	3	9			9	11
Saddlery and harness.....	3	4			4	1
Saws.....	1	5			5	5
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron						
working.....	5	9			9	9

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Continued.						
Ossining—Continued.						
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	2			2	2
Vinegar and cider.....	1					6
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	2			2	3
Peekskill.....	152	1,200	426	8	1,634	1,617
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1		1		1	1
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	2			2	1
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	10	13			13	11
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	9	4			4	4
Bottling.....	3	5			5	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	5	18		1	19	16
Carpentering.....	12	55			55	36
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	22	5		27	32
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	13		32		32	28
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	3	31	346	3	380	402
Confectionery.....	5	8			3	3
Electroplating.....	2	9			9	9
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	563		2	565	589
Foundry supplies.....	1	2	1		3	3
Fur hats.....	1	199	34	1	234	240
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2	1			1	1
Grease and tallow.....	1	4			4	4
Kindling wood.....	2	3			3	2
Lock and gunsmithing.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	29			29	27
Masonry, brick and stone.....	3	28			28	9
Millinery, custom work.....	5		5		5	6
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	1			1	2
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	7			7	7
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	53			53	24
Paving and paving materials.....	2	7			7	5
Photography.....	4	2	1		3	5
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	8	22			22	22
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	20			20	25
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	16			16	16
Roofing and roofing materials.....	2	5			5	5
Saddlery and harness.....	2	2			2	1
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	1			1	1
Smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	3	4			4	5
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	61		1	62	60
Watch and clock materials.....	1	5			5	7
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	3			3	5
Window shades.....	1		1		1	1
Port Chester.....	79	931	626	36	1,593	1,619
Awnings, tents and sails.....	1					
Bags, other than paper.....	1	5			5	3
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	2	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	9			9	9
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4					
Bottling.....	3	4			4	3
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	2	10	2	14	14
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	17			17	17
Carpentering.....	2	12			12	2
Carrriages and wagons.....	2	17			17	13
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	8	1		9	6
Confectionery.....	2	3			3	3

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Continued.						
Port Chester—Continued.						
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1					
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	314			314	375
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	2					
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere speci- fied.....	1	69	600	81	700	700
Ice, manufactured.....	2	10			10	10
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....	1	179	11	2	192	266
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	121			121	120
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	64			64	
Millinery, custom work.....	3		4		4	2
Mineral and soda waters.....	2	3			3	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	5	38			38	26
Photography.....	2			1	1	1
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	21			21	21
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	16			16	16
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	10			10	10
Saddlery and harness.....	2	4			4	4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	2			2	4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	4	2			2	2
Tarrytown						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	76	389	50		439	335
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	1			1	
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	4	7			7	7
Bottling.....	6	2			2	1
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	3			3	2
Carpentering.....	2	5			5	4
Carriages and wagons.....	8	53			53	37
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	1	5			5	5
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4	17			17	17
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	5		14		14	11
Confectionery.....	1					34
Electrical construction and repairs.....	4	1			1	1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	4			4	4
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	2			2	1
Lock and gunsmithing.....	4	34	2		36	19
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1					
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	2			2	2
Masonry, brick and stone.....	2	34			34	54
Millinery and lace goods.....	1	6	4		10	
Millinery, custom work.....	2		3		3	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	4	34			34	7
Paperhanging.....	1	29	11		40	40
Paving and paving materials.....	2	81			81	25
Photography.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	4	35			35	29
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	1	4	16		20	20
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	8			8	7
Saddlery and harness.....	2	5			5	3
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	6			6	1
Smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	1	9			9	9

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Continued.						
Tarrytown—Continued.						
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1					
Vinegar and cider.....	1					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2	2			2	2
Yonkers.....	386	5,548	2,818	272	8,638	8,554
Awnings, tents and sails.....	3	8	2		10	
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	8	9		4	13	6
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	26	46			46	47
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	46	11			11	10
Bottling.....	4	3	1		4	4
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	6	9		15	19
Brass castings and brass finishings.....	1					
Bread and other bakery products.....	17	69	5	1	75	76
Bridges.....	1	35			35	10
Carpentering.....	24	218			218	177
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	1	1,534	2,026	194	3,754	3,793
Carriages and wagons.....	1	6			6	4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	1	10			10	10
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	1	1			1	1
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	27	46	6	1	53	45
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	11	19	11		30	32
Confectionery.....	8	22	4		26	26
Dyeing and cleaning.....	2	6	1		7	6
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2	84	11		95	83
Electrical construction and repairs.....	3	16			16	13
Flouring and grist mill products.....	1					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	12	591			591	597
Fur hats.....	2	1,510	526	57	2,093	2,263
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1	3	20		23	23
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	9	18			18	16
Hair work.....	1					
Ice, manufactured.....	1	15			15	8
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	1	8			8	5
Liquors, malt.....	1	28			28	30
Lock and gunsmithing.....	4	1		1	2	1
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3	4			4	3
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	2	18			18	11
Marble and stone work.....	3	37			37	48
Masonry, brick and stone.....	8	331			331	232
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	5			5	5
Millinery, custom work.....	10		8		8	9
Mineral and soda waters.....	5	34			34	31
Models and patterns.....	1					
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	8			8	4
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	116			116	71
Paperhangings.....	1	40	4		44	76
Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	34	41	4	79	80
Paving and paving materials.....	1					26
Photographic apparatus.....	2	5	1		6	16
Photographic materials.....	1	45	23		68	90
Photography.....	7	4	3		7	7
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	4	9			9	8
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	25	125			125	111
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	6	8		1	9	9
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	28	3	4	35	37
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	6			6	15
Saddlery and harness.....	7	4			4	5
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	8			8	2

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.	

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Continued.						
Yonkers—Continued.						
Silk and silk goods.....	1	19	11	.....	30	31
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	1	117	.....	.....	117	101
Surgical instruments.....	1	9	13	.....	22	18
Taxidermy.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	12	65	1	.....	66	63
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	17	13	.....	.....	13	11
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	11	9	.....	.....	9	16
Window shades.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2
Wood, carved and turned.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wool hats.....	1	121	87	5	213	105
Other places.....	446	3,807	225	38	4,070	2,806
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	7	7	.....	1	8	2
Blacking.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	77	74	.....	.....	74	63
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	31	17	1	.....	18	18
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	4	25	16	.....	41	47
Bottling.....	12	14	.....	.....	14	9
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	4
Bread and other bakery products.....	19	73	4	.....	77	75
Brick and tile.....	11	871	.....	12	883	136
Brooms and brushes.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Carpentering.....	35	375	.....	.....	375	347
Carpets, rag.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and wagons.....	9	389	.....	2	391	149
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	1	18	9	.....	27	27
Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	1	11	.....	.....	11	10
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	13	9	1	.....	10	8
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	7	.....	14	.....	14	12
Confectionery.....	1	1	2	.....	3	3
Cooperage.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and cleaning.....	1	5	4	.....	9	5
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	1	19	.....	.....	19	27
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2	70	12	.....	82	60
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fertilizers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flouring and grist mill products.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	5
Food preparations.....	1	36	1	.....	37	37
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	140	.....	.....	140	291
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	5	5	2	.....	7	6
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	5
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Grease and tallow.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice, manufactured.....	1	8	.....	.....	8	4
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	3	18	.....	.....	18	17
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	48	.....	.....	48	41
Lime and cement.....	5	97	.....	.....	97	65
Liquors, malt.....	1	14	.....	.....	14	12
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	10	47	.....	.....	47	45
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	7	156	.....	.....	156	171
Marble and stone work.....	1	40	.....	.....	40	4
Masonry, brick and stone.....	15	137	.....	.....	137	55
Millinery and lace goods.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	4
Millinery, custom work.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	1
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	48	.....	.....	48	28
Monuments and tombstones.....	10	24	.....	1	25	19
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	20	.....	.....	20	15

[N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.]

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Concluded.

<i>Other places—Continued.</i>						
Oilcloth, enameled.....	1	100			100	100
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	111		1	112	63
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1		4		4	10
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					1
Paving and paving materials.....	2	200			200	110
Photography.....	5	3			3	3
Plastering and stucco work.....	1					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	21	106		3	109	114
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2	161	89	5	255	379
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	16	140	36	6	182	179
Refrigerators.....	1					
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1	23			23	10
Saddlery and harness.....	10	5			5	3
Ship and boat building, wood.....	1	35			35	15
Shirts.....	1	1	6	1	8	5
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	15	82	15	6	103	68
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	10	4	1		5	7
Vinegar and cider.....	8	3			3	3
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6	2			2	3

WYOMING COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	339	1,234	712	52	1,998	1,855
<i>Warsaw</i>						
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	47	251	104	2	357	315
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	8			8	6
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	2					
Bottling.....	1	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	6	5	1	11	10
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	1	3			3	2
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2	5		7	9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1	34			34	33
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	
Furs, dressed.....	1	5	1		6	6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1	10	54		64	
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	1			1	1
Millinery, custom work.....	3		5		5	5
Monuments and tombstones.....	1	3			3	
Photography.....	1		1		1	1
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	1					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	7	4		11	12
Rules, ivory and wood.....	1	3	1	1	5	3
Saddlery and harness.....	3	4			4	1
Salt.....	5	154	28		182	209
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	2	4			4	5
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	2	4			4	4
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	1			1	1
<i>Other places</i>						
Agricultural implements.....	1	4			4	4
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	1			1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	45	17		2	19	19

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Continued.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

WYOMING COUNTY—Concluded.						
Other places—Continued.						
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	6	2		1	3	4
Bottling.....	1	3			3	1
Brick and tile.....	1	25		3	28	8
Carpentering.....	4	9			9	1
Carriages and wagons.....	9	13			13	7
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	51	67	10		77	38
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing,	7	6	10		16	19
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	2		5		5	6
Cooperage.....	3	1			1	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1	135	11	3	149	143
Flouring and grist mill products.....	31	19			19	29
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1					1
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	4					20
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2	191	501	37	729	747
Ink, writing.....	1	6	3		9	
Liquors, malt.....	2	6			6	5
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1	1			1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	27	69			69	58
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	35		1	36	4
Malt.....	1					15
Marble and stone work.....	4	118			118	106
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1					
Millinery, custom work.....	13		7		7	10
Mineral and soda waters.....	2					
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	4			4	2
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1					
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1					
Paving and paving materials.....	1	7			7	
Photography.....	6	1			1	3
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	2	2			2	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	16	6		22	24
Saddlery and harness.....	13	4			4	4
Salt.....	3	208	55	3	266	240
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	13	8			8	12
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	3			3	3
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1	1			1	1
Vinegar and cider.....	3					2
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6					1
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	1	1			1	
Wood, carved and turned.....	1					1

YATES COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL.....	157	534	164	8	706	455
Penn Yan.....	83	371	72	6	449	321
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	2	52	40	2	94	39
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	1					
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	6			6	5
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing,	5	5			5	4
Bottling.....	1	2			2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	4			4	3
Carpentering.....	3	17			17	5
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1	30		1	31	21
Carriages and wagons.....	2	17			17	10
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing,	4	5	4		9	9

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII.—Factories and Employees in Urban Centers, by Counties—
Concluded.

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY.	Estab.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN JUNE.				Total No. in Dec.
		Men.	Women.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	

YATES COUNTY—Concluded.						
Penn Yan—Continued.						
Flouring and grist mill products.....	2	2			2	37
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2	9			9	10
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	1	1			1	
Hardware.....	3	2	2		4	2
Liquors, malt.....	1	5			5	10
Liquors, vinous.....	5	26	6		32	22
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	1	30			30	25
Millinery, custom work.....	5		18		18	17
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	7			7	3
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	4	21			21	10
Paper and wood pulp.....	3	85			85	37
Photography.....	2					
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	3	12			12	11
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	2			1	1	1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	13		2	15	15
Roofing and roofing materials.....	1	2			2	2
Saddlery and harness.....	5	6			6	6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	9	2		11	11
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	3			3	4
Other places.....	74	163	92	2	257	134
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	3	17	41	1	59	6
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	24	9			9	7
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1	1			1	1
Bottling.....	1	1			1	1
Chemicals.....	1					
Cooperage.....	5	10			10	8
Flouring and grist mill products.....	10	14			14	18
Fruits and vegetables, canning and pre- serving.....	6					
Lumber and timber products.....	9	73	47	1	121	51
Millinery, custom work.....	3		4		4	4
Paper and wood pulp.....	1	35			35	35
Photography.....	2					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	1	3			3	3
Saddlery and harness.....	3					
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	2					
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	2					

(N. B.—The manufacture of gas is not included in this table.)

Table XII—Recapitulation Showing the Number of Wage-Earners Employed in all Manufacturing Industries of Each County in June and December, 1900.

COUNTY.	Establishments.	Men, June.	Women, June.	Children under 16, June.	TOTAL NUMBER.	
					June.	December.
Albany.....	2,248	17,637	7,269	582	25,488	23,838
Allegany.....	447	1,153	82	15	1,250	1,054
Broome.....	997	6,118	2,614	79	8,811	8,778
Cattaraugus.....	691	4,238	418	110	4,767	4,234
Cayuga.....	614	5,368	1,781	149	7,298	6,753
Chautauque.....	778	7,399	1,707	313	9,419	8,786
Chemung.....	468	3,771	1,227	165	5,163	5,909
Chemango.....	358	1,224	287	13	1,524	1,471
Clinton.....	398	1,714	499	10	2,223	2,089
Columbia.....	891	2,885	1,387	128	4,400	4,071
Cortland.....	300	2,018	447	9	2,474	2,244
Delaware.....	418	1,141	244	16	1,401	1,221
Dutchess.....	765	6,480	1,121	173	7,774	6,136
Erie.....	4,480	42,120	7,145	693	49,958	46,012
Essex.....	189	1,297	201	12	1,510	1,572
Franklin.....	360	1,699	168	2	1,769	1,329
Fulton.....	654	6,234	7,003	103	13,340	11,858
Genesee.....	319	2,198	488	12	2,698	2,476
Greene.....	320	1,437	373	47	1,857	1,398
Hamilton.....	27	86	1	.....	87	19
Herkimer.....	527	5,824	2,242	188	8,254	7,441
Jefferson.....	902	5,040	709	34	5,783	5,404
Kings.....	10,711	77,632	20,850	1,827	100,299	99,463
Lewis.....	336	1,103	60	13	1,176	1,067
Livingston.....	349	1,109	414	70	1,593	997
Madison.....	455	1,763	542	37	2,342	1,936
Monroe.....	2,984	25,327	10,515	1,049	36,891	34,248
Montgomery.....	454	5,171	3,647	240	9,058	8,246
Nassau.....	319	1,481	253	22	1,756	1,527
New York.....	27,162	223,502	97,360	3,468	324,330	340,819
Niagara.....	770	7,677	1,300	75	9,052	8,274
Oneida.....	1,518	12,351	5,440	856	18,647	17,423
Onondaga.....	1,962	17,069	3,296	254	20,619	19,607
Ontario.....	471	2,929	509	34	3,472	2,203
Orange.....	886	7,743	2,306	229	10,278	9,528
Orleans.....	315	1,093	67	30	1,190	1,099
Oswego.....	658	5,039	1,476	205	6,720	6,894
Otsego.....	569	1,753	536	36	2,325	1,990
Putnam.....	81	795	62	5	862	820
Queens.....	1,288	10,223	1,434	272	11,929	11,601
Rensselaer.....	1,103	11,516	16,462	376	28,354	28,176
Richmond.....	602	5,464	881	55	6,400	5,726
Rockland.....	313	5,237	393	97	5,727	3,282
St. Lawrence.....	860	3,791	489	28	4,308	3,059
Saratoga.....	548	5,470	2,156	107	7,733	7,167
Schenectady.....	442	8,498	1,006	72	9,576	9,676
Schoharie.....	251	438	178	4	620	530
Schuyler.....	158	326	90	2	418	407
Seneca.....	180	1,781	348	26	2,155	2,247
Steuben.....	781	4,397	792	50	5,239	5,167
Suffolk.....	547	2,739	567	72	3,378	2,556
Sullivan.....	302	597	31	7	635	619
Tioga.....	277	839	154	11	1,004	927
Tompkins.....	382	1,640	204	.....	1,844	1,770
Ulster.....	815	6,300	956	150	7,406	5,800
Warren.....	284	2,440	1,762	23	4,225	4,446
Washington.....	397	2,733	648	38	3,419	3,317
Wayne.....	657	1,384	227	56	1,667	1,522
Westchester.....	1,405	13,187	4,341	358	17,886	16,437
Wyoming.....	339	1,234	712	52	1,998	1,855
Yates.....	157	534	164	8	706	455
Total.....	78,557	611,227	220,041	13,167	844,435	826,976
Manufacture of gas.....	101	4,950	2	.....	4,952	5,792
The State.....	78,658	616,177	220,043	13,167	849,387	832,768

TABLE XIII.—CAPITAL INVESTED, WAGES PAID, COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS MADE IN THE SEVERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND VILLAGES.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ALBANY COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	2,251	\$39,133,293	\$10,767,392	\$20,254,280	\$42,721,067
Albany.....	1,566	21,328,764	6,111,059	11,121,501	24,992,021
Agricultural implements.....	3	180,500	26,600	31,617	75,940
Awnings, tents and sails.....	6	30,235	5,861	18,767	37,370
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	15	26,543	7,774	11,962	37,737
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	59	123,780	64,501	59,403	192,149
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	6	24,537	22,055	20,327	55,092
Boot and shoe uppers.....	3	3,000	2,300	4,818	10,683
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	120	49,784	20,080	41,278	138,159
Bottling.....	4	58,300	12,362	52,064	93,508
Boxes, cigar.....	3	10,200	7,470	12,198	30,194
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	4	16,046	23,403	33,800	87,420
Bread and other bakery products.....	70	402,431	108,568	418,156	755,961
Brick and tile.....	5	143,000	33,000	12,880	63,300
Brooms and brushes.....	3	17,415	5,282	11,008	21,600
Carpentering.....	79	397,625	304,831	459,865	1,009,984
Carpets, rag.....	4	2,890	.....	695	3,200
Carriages and wagons.....	11	225,625	61,283	58,366	168,975
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	1,708,685	1,067,156	1,445,069	2,560,666
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	128	277,580	193,738	306,922	747,842
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	27	104,885	45,837	91,135	209,075
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	243	158,312	116,034	123,806	439,886
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	7	180,748	94,867	191,065	369,177
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	4	198,150	23,950	242,935	320,300
Confectionery.....	35	278,558	61,797	245,866	437,814
Cooperage.....	7	42,090	11,592	30,401	58,251
Dyeing and cleaning.....	9	23,490	6,481	7,578	27,980
Electrical construction and repairs.....	6	20,760	13,166	31,135	60,922
Electroplating.....	3	10,520	6,100	3,149	17,150
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	4	21,300	16,924	9,356	38,146
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	3	5,280	5,252	3,345	11,438
Flavoring extracts.....	6	11,925	2,658	12,669	22,877
Foundry and machine shop products.....	21	898,306	395,063	311,624	949,248
Fur goods.....	3	6,750	2,320	8,645	20,000
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	32	114,285	33,071	40,535	119,739
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	5	17,000	8,964	22,141	47,000
Hosiery and knit goods.....	4	428,938	112,589	315,822	500,914
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	4	178,360	82,576	92,590	218,582
Liquors, malt.....	10	3,776,272	235,935	527,657	2,478,991
Lock and gunsmithing.....	14	24,660	7,932	11,455	32,696
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	5	106,542	10,858	38,708	55,167
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	9	413,050	112,549	223,997	415,044
Marble and stone work.....	5	9,950	12,000	9,910	30,905
Masonry, brick and stone.....	29	307,509	324,338	747,358	1,211,226
Millinery, custom work.....	33	85,527	41,106	120,096	233,859

*All industries, including the hand trades.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ALBANY COUNTY—Continued.					
<i>Albany—Continued.</i>					
Mineral and soda waters.....	9	\$57,000	\$10,808	\$28,496	\$66,550
Models and patterns.....	3	13,250	8,004	13,689	33,207
Monuments and tombstones.....	9	55,900	19,184	33,270	79,415
Mucilage and paste.....	3	62,679	9,060	17,332	44,750
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	3	6,600	4,200	51,008	71,150
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	5	60,750	3,680	54,860	89,167
Optical goods.....	3	9,440	792	29,575	40,519
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	53	99,419	122,717	60,371	263,707
Paper hanging.....	8	35,305	29,992	23,060	69,199
Patent medicines and compounds.....	14	29,970	5,848	10,726	35,522
Paving and paving materials.....	6	96,100	53,715	52,265	180,838
Photography.....	13	35,030	12,536	14,962	51,485
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	3	22,000	25,536	9,653	49,716
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	60	359,477	249,085	481,078	937,368
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	29	1,253,446	347,876	332,316	1,244,810
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	15	714,443	232,963	143,343	592,124
Roofing and roofing materials.....	9	53,675	41,102	41,091	111,489
Saddlery and harness.....	20	20,203	14,499	17,239	52,487
Shirts.....	7	307,974	147,653	153,411	469,058
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	6	113,653	14,364	344,029	399,468
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	16	16,197	13,103	22,776	53,492
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	3	133,190	40,238	64,696	257,519
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	71	383,500	151,982	167,623	502,227
Toys and games.....	3	108,110	22,620	21,844	77,456
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	32	29,066	21,261	14,182	72,237
Wood, turned and carved.....	3	13,000	5,100	6,946	16,725
All other industries.....	106	6,118,604	762,928	2,477,437	4,714,139
<i>Cohoes.*</i>	316	11,316,482	3,140,668	6,120,342	11,636,130
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	5,890	2,162	4,311	10,400
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	13	8,882	6,264	5,036	21,590
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	22	5,009	3,533	6,390	19,398
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	68,997	40,514	74,932	144,769
Bread and other bakery products.....	18	40,295	23,851	68,622	141,899
Carpentering.....	18	14,440	17,496	25,947	67,040
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	8,969	11,820	12,002	34,990
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	48	6,963	12,072	9,487	50,608
Confectionery.....	9	6,025	2,580	11,603	29,886
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	438,112	142,351	140,147	396,872
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	6	3,989	1,500	4,608	9,870
Hosiery and knit goods.....	24	5,299,944	1,390,475	2,688,750	5,026,374
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	6	230,873	42,361	269,532	375,295
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	75,900	40,675	60,910	118,949
Masonry, brick and stone.....	14	18,955	38,482	21,333	95,117
Millinery, custom work.....	10	15,641	6,625	21,804	43,410
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	16,950	3,700	8,467	17,824
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	15	16,740	25,974	22,433	71,327
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	515	708	1,920	5,800
Paving and paving materials.....	4	5,400	6,100	18,475	28,500
Photography.....	3	3,500	542	1,200	3,800
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	14	22,775	17,994	26,768	64,407
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	35,985	12,480	8,797	35,242

*All industries, including the hand trades.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ALBANY COUNTY—Concluded.					
Cohoes—Continued.					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	\$60,041	\$17,378	\$11,697	\$47,041
Saddlery and harness.....	4	3,980	1,546	2,327	6,225
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	16,425	8,604	16,358	85,085
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	3	1,654	424	605	3,200
All other industries.....	40	4,883,633	1,262,464	2,575,861	4,731,212
Green Island*.					
Green Island (excluding hand trades)†.....	46	2,472,997	470,980	1,029,273	1,992,098
Clothing, men's, factory product..	28	2,453,093	459,150	1,000,598	1,930,148
Foundry, machine shop products.	5	1,377	712	68	3,623
All other industries.....	7	1,255,038	190,508	452,371	1,023,503
	16	1,196,678	267,936	548,169	903,022
Watervliet*.					
Watervliet (excluding hand trades)†.....	135	1,826,691	460,352	849,934	1,809,241
Bread and other bakery products.	74	1,736,337	385,223	754,745	1,575,014
Carriages and wagons.....	9	16,365	7,657	38,485	73,337
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	26,275	8,813	6,707	23,874
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	6	9,225	1,939	6,178	14,554
Confectionery.....	15	6,907	2,677	2,337	16,130
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	3,060	1,980	6,780	19,346
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds..	3	31,332	4,904	54,366	70,788
Saddlery and harness.....	3	69,440	27,581	51,957	110,309
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	4	3,150	1,892	2,457	6,685
All other industries.....	4	2,000	2,389	3,366	10,625
	22	1,568,583	325,391	582,112	1,229,366
Other places†.					
Boxes, wooden packing.....	113	2,100,035	565,315	1,104,237	2,191,503
Bread and other bakery products.	4	4,881	2,000	1,016	5,300
Brick and tile.....	4	4,160	2,200	6,746	16,029
Carriages and wagons.....	3	138,000	58,691	23,209	131,600
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	19,661	6,867	9,832	23,156
Cooperage.....	7	19,655	4,207	51,203	61,245
Flouring and grist mill products..	4	4,790	1,412	4,130	7,730
Foundry and machine shop products.....	19	89,623	2,886	173,787	220,027
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	4	958,642	343,020	359,795	925,731
Grease and tallow.....	2	13,990	4,570	10,727	18,395
Lumber and timber products.....	3	39,075	4,582	41,367	58,077
Monuments and tombstones.....	15	51,347	7,546	16,445	39,750
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	93,000	17,559	14,592	74,440
Saddlery and harness.....	3	12,750	1,207	1,326	10,213
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	6,255	.....	2,393	5,589
Vinegar and cider.....	3	3,500	.....	3,705	5,900
All other industries.....	8	195,709	15,939	110,207	175,375
	20	444,997	92,629	273,757	412,946

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	447	3,122,637	454,836	2,643,207	3,958,535
Wellsville*.					
Wellsville (excluding hand trades)†.....	64	1,344,438	131,835	668,293	1,017,515
Bread and other bakery products.	40	1,297,504	119,672	642,655	959,266
Carriages and wagons.....	4	6,525	1,536	8,443	14,280
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	29,445	7,186	6,896	21,381
	5	10,555	5,129	9,850	22,463

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ALLEGANY COUNTY—Concluded.					
Wellsville—Continued.					
Lumber and timber products....	3	\$103,639	\$12,800	\$67,450	\$100,248
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	4	11,935	9,026	7,254	27,159
All other industries.....	20	1,135,405	83,995	542,762	773,735
Other places†	277	1,689,908	313,412	1,988,984	2,830,741
Boxes, wooden packing.....	3	54,050	18,590	54,580	103,546
Bread and other bakery products.	5	5,625	1,210	4,688	10,799
Carriages and wagons.....	12	29,975	5,700	10,064	25,100
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	102	211,144	26,116	957,275	1,070,828
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	2,230	1,800	6,035	13,784
Flouring and grist mill products.	25	184,561	13,242	336,303	391,005
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	326,174	61,728	154,105	343,919
Lumber and timber products....	51	376,297	58,412	157,135	300,135
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	7	53,120	34,978	91,648	141,943
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	9,850	1,100	12,370	21,800
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	14	52,470	9,170	8,234	43,709
Saddlery and harness.....	17	21,328	1,100	10,447	22,067
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	7	9,993	3,000	5,565	14,273
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	3	4,792	1,641	1,680	5,923
All other industries.....	16	348,299	75,625	128,855	322,410

BROOME COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	868	\$12,550,516	\$3,392,605	\$10,536,787	\$18,474,365
Binghamton*	594	9,295,859	2,461,084	6,339,365	12,638,547
Bicycle and tricycle repairing....	12	27,411	7,534	13,946	29,759
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	24	23,138	13,878	11,492	52,821
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	3	6,590	1,895	1,308	5,292
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	32	8,155	4,131	9,545	31,701
Bottling.....	3	25,100	4,200	17,313	30,539
Bread and other bakery products.	11	139,477	38,694	149,206	245,858
Carpentering.....	40	103,710	212,184	300,560	644,800
Carriages and wagons.....	9	330,738	89,645	166,829	313,511
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	4	3,221	780	9,690	12,512
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	47	52,278	34,128	60,570	174,409
Clothing, men's, factory product..	6	735,682	183,187	697,145	1,079,783
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	66	19,065	35,010	7,941	86,725
Confectionery.....	7	12,800	6,306	33,999	48,926
Flavoring extracts.....	3	20,119	3,116	51,601	68,839
Flouring and grist mill products..	5	226,960	15,408	1,030,981	1,142,925
Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	623,389	117,267	137,088	396,240
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	7	13,775	8,464	18,277	40,982
Furniture, factory product.....	3	315,926	165,782	191,557	461,681
Gloves and mittens.....	3	12,926	6,637	24,046	36,263
Liquors, malt.....	3	247,960	14,006	45,148	181,810
Lock and gunsmithing.....	4	4,300	1,368	1,118	7,270
Looking-glass and picture frames.	4	7,625	2,832	10,904	20,400
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	5	568,194	117,838	404,532	652,191
Marble and stone work.....	4	34,000	25,692	39,880	87,019
Masonry, brick and stone.....	12	28,020	94,177	176,143	291,174

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
BROOME COUNTY—Concluded.					
Binghamton—Continued.					
Millinery, custom work.....	17	\$38,670	\$19,327	\$62,967	\$118,819
Mineral and soda waters.....	6	30,830	3,415	8,114	26,700
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	21	9,407	29,815	13,428	63,248
Patent medicines and compounds..	13	647,252	35,002	228,819	839,162
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	3	92,442	4,334	40,796	59,511
Photography.....	8	18,156	3,286	6,342	21,078
Plastering and stucco work.....	4	2,200	2,624	3,920	10,600
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting..	17	188,841	54,001	159,598	276,487
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	11	32,400	5,656	9,195	28,582
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	228,954	48,807	44,005	224,124
Saddlery and harness.....	9	31,200	8,730	21,868	39,164
Shirts.....	5	32,022	17,685	33,985	71,124
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	10	30,705	15,488	28,531	56,994
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	3	4,101	2,500	4,050	12,975
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	53	1,042,924	491,618	503,219	1,951,842
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	14	9,480	5,493	2,778	20,213
All other industries.....	66	3,265,716	509,144	1,557,031	2,679,494
Lestershire*					
Lestershire (excluding hand trades)†.....	23	1,560,967	677,517	2,887,298	3,844,531
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	29,577	4,846	6,875	14,083
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	1,680	1,703	2,698	10,350
All other industries.....	16	1,529,710	670,968	2,877,725	3,820,098
Other places†					
Carriages and wagons.....	163	1,621,070	210,563	1,231,521	1,799,869
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	8	77,260	29,145	58,122	122,716
Chemicals.....	41	281,409	37,903	607,139	790,833
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	74,000	11,480	26,627	53,200
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	880	1,950	3,965	8,898
Foundry and machine shop products.....	15	121,600	8,191	199,728	241,274
Lumber and timber products.....	3	90,729	15,900	22,460	67,004
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	38	203,290	36,536	97,263	175,398
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	21,106	4,550	13,755	23,125
Saddlery and harness.....	8	38,050	8,085	4,447	24,946
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	7	11,200	1,979	5,683	13,187
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	16,175	3,475	8,983	18,734
Vinegar and cider.....	4	24,412	4,601	5,912	17,941
All other industries.....	6	4,000	1,085	3,711	9,290
	17	656,959	45,683	178,976	263,378

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	691	\$13,787,844	\$2,006,522	\$12,216,683	\$16,688,572
Olean *	152	5,915,740	935,932	5,009,818	6,624,390
Olean (excluding hand trades)†.....	85	5,793,801	866,081	4,883,473	6,345,108
Bread and other bakery products.	7	17,725	5,211	17,321	32,360
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	12,793	10,244	19,018	38,880
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	10	5,086	5,999	12,018	28,273
Confectionery.....	3	1,597	535	5,252	8,200

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
-------------------------------	------------------------	----------	--------	-------------------------	---

CATARAUGUS COUNTY—Concluded.

Olean—Continued.					
Foundry and machine shop products	4	\$113,720	\$38,764	\$87,689	\$160,944
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	6	2,312,563	219,923	2,246,122	2,786,199
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	3	49,000	16,453	38,927	68,623
Photography	4	6,034	1,060	3,422	10,262
Printing and publishing, book and job	3	4,538	398	601	2,900
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	3	32,888	10,479	7,231	36,393
Saddlery and harness	3	7,525	794	1,976	4,661
Tinsmithing,oppersmithing and sheet iron working	6	13,100	7,619	13,879	29,200
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	4	17,101	4,470	5,787	16,540
All other industries	20	3,200,131	544,132	2,424,230	3,124,173
Salamanca*	62	1,867,239	188,656	1,302,662	1,764,476
Salamanca (excluding hand trades)†	33	1,826,811	167,778	1,245,237	1,654,333
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	4	5,963	5,134	9,276	20,910
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	3	21,000	3,803	2,477	16,728
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	4	8,809	4,482	5,516	17,813
All other industries	22	1,791,039	154,359	1,227,968	1,599,882
Other places†	362	5,856,477	863,377	5,839,394	8,120,897
Boxes, wooden packing	3	6,795	1,320	1,827	5,845
Carriages and wagons	7	15,400	2,350	4,070	12,832
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product	131	282,585	52,809	1,356,991	1,559,376
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing	5	18,500	5,834	5,581	16,719
Cutlery and edge tools	6	267,846	75,159	45,860	140,721
Flouring and grist mill products	37	330,932	21,326	552,003	685,347
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving	3	139,472	47,163	165,152	319,554
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	5	2,492,650	232,462	2,392,190	3,123,790
Lumber and timber products	88	1,268,180	143,961	567,204	950,962
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	4	57,250	7,625	23,399	43,627
Photography	5	6,625	370	1,508	6,638
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	11	49,020	8,495	7,529	35,933
Saddlery and harness	14	21,620	3,450	8,202	21,029
Tinsmithing,oppersmithing and sheet iron working	10	65,114	12,870	22,805	63,053
All other industries	33	834,488	248,183	684,973	1,135,471

CAYUGA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	615	\$13,965,545	\$2,861,402	\$6,481,887	\$11,963,192
Auburn*	316	12,810,363	2,706,948	5,630,925	10,591,109
Agricultural implements	3	6,084,941	767,342	1,188,176	2,338,191
Bicycle and tricycle repairing	8	20,660	6,902	7,205	22,100
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	20	17,290	13,449	10,881	45,842
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing	14	5,370	2,786	6,812	16,537
Bread and other bakery products	14	45,500	20,717	83,176	152,749
Carpentering	17	30,936	47,620	75,929	168,630
Carriages and wagons	6	46,068	8,050	6,974	42,367

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 10 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
CAYUGA COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Auburn—Continued.</i>					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	\$15,758	\$11,305	\$23,422	\$59,805
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	24	14,622	16,856	26,832	65,904
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	5	187,409	41,788	137,352	249,548
Confectionery.....	7	10,850	2,250	17,919	33,464
Dyeing and cleaning.....	4	5,400	988	1,217	8,094
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	127,500	7,344	178,837	202,540
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	1,073,781	289,734	518,694	1,110,982
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	6	11,195	4,464	9,723	20,450
Liquors, malt.....	4	599,068	29,375	53,644	184,662
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	4	11,775	3,118	6,251	15,965
Masonry, brick and stone.....	6	25,900	43,753	33,978	93,770
Millinery, custom work.....	13	46,114	11,554	31,277	76,600
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	6,900	6,100	10,430	20,150
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	8	7,250	18,427	12,620	53,644
Photography.....	10	14,777	8,508	9,526	32,575
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	55,791	23,336	70,998	121,559
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	6	23,350	6,338	8,099	25,325
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	122,450	29,600	13,948	95,750
Saddlery and harness.....	7	95,709	17,171	40,249	86,998
Shirts.....	3	8,450	1,945	3,228	6,530
Tinsmithing, coopersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	17,435	14,145	41,924	89,123
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	15	18,603	12,413	20,703	52,784
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	9	4,200	4,247	3,900	13,460
All other industries.....	61	4,054,291	1,236,323	2,976,981	5,085,917
<i>Other places†</i>					
Agricultural implements.....	202	1,054,192	144,112	812,146	1,256,999
Brick and tile.....	3	40,500	8,850	10,448	33,425
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	26,000	5,174	1,488	13,316
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	16	49,954	9,061	170,448	198,801
Cooperage.....	3	5,050	2,380	3,816	9,295
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	4,300	1,385	3,160	7,361
Foundry and machine shop products.....	32	212,718	9,920	325,253	391,783
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	5	52,215	16,981	29,435	66,521
Lumber and timber products.....	15	14,327	7,662	20,247	36,424
Photography.....	29	119,714	11,057	41,126	82,508
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	3,625	300	1,291	3,295
Saddlery and harness.....	10	33,250	6,292	5,729	26,063
Tinsmithing, coopersmithing and sheet iron working.....	13	11,464	2,000	7,348	17,330
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	13	31,185	7,620	16,849	40,125
Vinegar and cider.....	13	14,294	8,974	12,107	38,569
All other industries.....	8	7,925	590	3,115	7,759
	32	427,671	45,866	160,786	283,924

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	781	\$16,740,821	\$3,934,987	\$10,250,047	\$18,876,635
Dunkirk*	86	4,226,495	1,374,017	3,084,197	5,393,053
Dunkirk (excluding hand trades)†	56	4,162,986	1,357,764	3,044,454	5,301,066
Bread and other bakery products.	6	18,300	2,772	16,167	33,904
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	15,230	16,862	19,284	50,496

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Continued.					
Dunkirk—Continued.					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	\$3,280,968	\$1,172,142	\$2,543,052	\$4,374,648
Liquors, malt.....	3	127,200	12,950	21,911	87,664
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	245,072	41,493	255,478	334,980
Photography.....	3	7,650	1,583	1,946	7,975
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	19,193	6,322	8,464	26,942
All other industries.....	22	448,373	103,640	178,152	384,457
Fredonia*.	41	514,975	68,363	217,440	462,455
Fredonia (excluding hand trades)†.....	22	466,695	54,078	183,359	393,089
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	4,170	2,200	3,687	12,006
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	15,597	6,246	1,245	16,593
All other industries.....	16	446,928	45,632	178,427	364,490
Jamestown*.	178	8,552,470	1,800,192	4,096,302	8,218,922
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	10,200	2,936	4,086	10,800
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	9	7,625	3,376	3,909	18,150
Bottling.....	4	21,800	8,276	47,513	71,275
Cotton goods.....	3	216,819	26,092	66,933	141,462
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	37,800	5,100	111,847	132,596
Foundry and machine shop products.....	9	966,568	196,200	316,270	739,701
Furniture, factory product.....	20	1,469,676	548,279	636,537	1,042,762
Lumber and timber products.....	4	236,235	31,671	140,935	244,675
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	70,470	16,660	69,637	117,425
Millinery, custom work.....	3	4,800	2,444	16,462	24,600
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	6	4,625	15,080	9,200	33,400
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	10,050	321	3,509	6,000
Photographic materials.....	3	452,992	23,599	441,067	920,069
Photography.....	6	12,150	3,711	5,475	17,427
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	35,976	18,742	51,460	90,669
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	8	25,080	6,166	10,100	30,648
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	101,335	20,299	16,310	81,094
Saddlery and harness.....	4	14,950	4,156	8,897	18,892
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	5	8,500	3,366	10,400	22,750
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	8,775	7,209	6,960	22,700
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	11	14,550	5,230	7,066	22,700
Worsted goods.....	3	3,686,871	582,133	1,399,085	2,555,920
All other industries.....	45	1,135,023	264,136	713,084	1,243,708
Silver Creek*.	27	626,396	146,716	217,842	563,662
Silver Creek (excluding hand trades)†.....	20	619,701	145,506	215,575	555,754
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	490,709	119,003	149,079	410,944
All other industries.....	16	128,992	26,503	66,496	144,810
Westfield*.	39	364,409	46,556	136,444	326,918
Westfield (excluding hand trades)†.....	24	352,619	41,471	127,117	301,670
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	2,310	324	3,482	7,517
Liquors, vinous.....	4	175,953	10,823	43,368	137,310
All other industries.....	17	173,356	30,024	80,267	166,843
Other places†.	319	2,379,037	489,987	2,456,040	3,801,749
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	19	129,113	51,067	60,599	151,053
Carriages and wagons.....	5	7,152	1,400	1,974	7,302

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
CHAUTAQUA COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places!—Continued.					
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	82	\$168,713	\$31,084	\$913,932	\$1,068,842
Cooperage.....	3	19,150	7,975	15,893	24,710
Flouring and grist mill products.....	42	238,530	12,428	438,989	522,150
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	16,875	8,835	5,966	23,340
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3	57,750	15,802	46,969	84,300
Liquors, vinous.....	8	134,237	8,630	20,985	52,520
Lumber and timber products.....	83	513,599	107,740	343,615	668,778
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	8	117,798	56,339	97,545	234,307
Photography.....	3	2,745	.....	737	2,025
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	35,775	5,779	5,284	21,985
Saddlery and harness.....	9	11,838	858	11,512	17,904
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	10	10,683	3,220	7,256	16,730
Vinegar and cider.....	3	12,150	1,980	9,120	15,595
All other industries.....	30	902,969	176,860	475,664	886,208

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	466	\$3,922,688	\$2,251,986	\$5,914,246	\$10,416,608
Elmira*.....	362	7,365,534	1,965,056	4,961,635	8,553,786
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	13	11,987	2,974	6,043	18,480
Bicycles and tricycles.....	3	12,600	9,450	16,504	36,753
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	22	26,210	11,769	10,629	47,426
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	24	11,142	4,748	12,587	30,359
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	40,010	11,471	46,048	76,210
Carpentering.....	12	23,525	50,784	71,200	140,500
Carriages and wagons.....	4	32,125	11,420	13,453	41,320
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	8	255,184	257,640	402,823	688,226
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	3	3,575	480	10,480	12,519
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	19	40,365	46,614	63,598	147,044
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	12	16,143	17,729	22,895	58,675
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	3	37,400	12,931	61,979	91,853
Confectionery.....	4	30,436	8,687	32,691	57,439
Flavoring extracts.....	3	20,600	7,600	6,428	20,700
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	329,035	97,141	112,744	276,433
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	9	7,915	4,692	10,318	23,790
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	362,492	135,316	271,310	503,325
Lock and gunsmithing.....	3	2,300	466	1,090	3,400
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	8	928,457	173,900	851,442	1,269,214
Marble and stone work.....	3	31,550	8,678	14,620	31,500
Masonry, brick and stone.....	3	39,980	78,230	45,626	138,000
Millinery, custom work.....	15	77,420	9,411	47,299	85,402
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	26,472	5,519	11,289	20,666
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	16	26,525	30,000	19,679	71,594
Photography.....	8	11,815	2,806	5,431	18,349
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	9	60,102	21,892	66,978	118,933
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	11	44,635	8,344	19,652	43,876

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
CHEMUNG COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Elmira—Continued.</i>					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	\$262,997	\$66,744	\$51,622	\$233,130
Saddlery and harness.....	6	11,125	5,335	16,385	31,450
Tinmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	9	40,075	27,832	47,767	102,058
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	27	96,467	45,821	62,452	171,584
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling.....	4	702,017	55,720	353,992	466,485
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	13	12,225	7,815	3,528	22,675
All other industries.....	67	3,730,628	725,807	2,171,055	3,469,421
Other places†.....	63	1,497,197	270,327	921,843	1,766,846
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	9	47,250	10,062	139,261	180,737
Flouring and grist mill products..	19	85,408	8,240	223,175	270,997
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	10,700	6,414	5,525	18,550
Lumber and timber products.....	5	83,543	14,148	83,460	118,930
Saddlery and harness.....	3	4,150	300	1,375	3,600
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	3	11,652	3,957	5,864	15,167
All other industries.....	21	1,254,496	227,206	463,183	1,158,865

CHENANGO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	460	\$2,491,161	\$607,171	\$2,232,596	\$3,747,645
Norwich*	109	1,308,683	330,166	801,821	1,556,696
Norwich (excluding hand trades)†.....	69	1,227,908	295,003	733,734	1,409,342
Bread and other bakery products.	3	1,788	2,220	6,869	13,798
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	118,824	9,355	124,700	153,694
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2,200	2,410	4,429	11,084
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	3	2,660	2,010	8,045	13,910
Flouring and grist mill products..	5	41,682	1,124	51,006	60,241
Gloves and mittens.....	6	34,741	7,870	17,526	35,715
Lumber and timber products.....	3	3,015	610	1,345	2,680
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	53,990	8,084	5,838	29,756
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3,450	1,084	1,728	5,163
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	9	23,366	8,872	15,428	38,760
All other industries.....	26	942,192	251,364	496,830	1,044,541
Other places†.....	241	1,071,097	249,850	1,354,163	2,002,027
Carriages and wagons.....	8	85,924	8,046	14,168	33,102
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	56	189,613	43,477	695,868	836,147
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	7,400	1,200	3,387	8,400
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	3	10,695	825	4,883	13,070
Cooperage.....	4	5,237	2,390	3,359	9,079
Flouring and grist mill products..	24	118,865	6,157	201,944	248,957
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	113,382	22,744	30,861	85,859
Furniture, factory product.....	3	39,942	17,063	18,795	43,492
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	28,025	1,910	35,838	46,064
Lumber and timber products.....	57	174,578	42,235	110,032	221,667
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds..	3	22,000	5,500	6,035	14,860
Photography.....	3	1,675	120	666	2,300
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	11	34,387	7,051	5,356	23,157

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
-------------------------------	------------------------	----------	--------	-------------------------	---

CHENANGO COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.					
Saddlery and harness.....	11	\$14,977	\$2,360	\$9,593	\$20,947
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	14	19,416	5,572	9,370	28,496
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	9,285	4,252	7,335	20,200
Vinegar and cider.....	3	1,450	195	1,320	3,635
All other industries.....	26	244,246	78,753	195,353	342,595

CLINTON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	339	\$4,664,229	\$753,309	\$1,781,131	\$3,565,081
Plattsburg*	131	2,210,045	306,284	716,467	1,455,150
Plattsburg (excluding hand trades)†.....	75	2,149,760	243,786	622,938	1,235,883
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	40,651	10,197	30,946	50,208
Carriages and wagons.....	4	1,300	661	1,125	5,038
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	14,015	6,981	16,220	35,256
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	8	4,815	4,550	2,349	10,400
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	55,760	3,376	75,482	89,320
Fur goods.....	3	16,150	4,650	13,015	24,790
Paper and wood pulp.....	4	722,873	43,977	96,346	242,696
Paving and paving materials.....	3	30,100	13,159	9,791	31,829
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	17,200	3,670	5,166	14,525
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	27,200	8,740	4,775	28,305
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1,655	300	1,140	3,300
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	82,000	19,138	29,412	78,250
All other industries.....	22	1,186,041	124,387	337,171	621,966
Other places†.....	130	2,387,016	441,427	1,041,762	2,031,027
Carriages and wagons.....	9	25,400	4,430	6,885	19,785
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	29	103,000	15,285	288,274	357,275
Flouring and grist mill products.....	14	45,206	3,395	83,324	96,236
Lumber and timber products.....	30	338,096	66,028	129,683	250,906
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	134,685	23,624	90,066	151,215
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	5,990	875	4,184	9,364
Paper and wood pulp.....	4	1,032,820	88,101	226,090	535,762
Saddlery and harness.....	7	5,825	236	2,289	6,582
All other industries.....	29	695,994	239,453	210,967	603,902

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	392	\$7,592,208	\$1,630,564	\$4,215,106	\$8,184,411
Hudson*	144	2,357,304	\$591,430	\$1,495,636	\$3,096,759
Hudson (excluding hand trades)†.....	72	2,321,481	481,746	1,400,116	2,734,212
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	31,275	8,078	32,316	51,129
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	28,170	17,075	27,347	67,156
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	499,127	65,753	348,099	597,159
Photography.....	3	7,550	1,602	4,103	14,030
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	62,903	12,336	3,707	39,257
Roofing and roofing materials.....	4	9,000	5,970	6,456	17,945
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3,450	936	1,601	4,180
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	11,360	4,941	17,764	43,180
All other industries.....	29	1,668,646	385,055	958,723	1,900,176

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
COLUMBIA COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places†.....	163	\$5,118,726	\$1,007,164	\$2,655,243	\$4,911,398
Brick and tile.....	3	168,800	120,400	35,978	262,000
Carriages and wagons.....	4	14,766	4,650	5,333	15,036
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	6	17,733	3,007	36,484	46,532
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	1,815	2,000	2,251	8,000
Cooperage.....	5	13,630	4,050	16,631	23,269
Cotton goods.....	3	321,485	62,257	131,168	211,167
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	173,769	5,564	213,335	273,316
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	33,685	3,350	5,438	31,992
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	8	13,513	5,378	12,450	23,476
Hosiery and knit goods.....	10	1,233,319	387,063	782,747	1,423,217
Lumber and timber products.....	15	67,202	13,652	39,989	84,612
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	3,181	1,000	5,735	10,100
Paper and wood pulp.....	11	420,022	69,314	235,000	406,316
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	183,421	6,835	92,069	223,760
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	26,972	7,700	6,564	23,804
Saddlery and harness.....	9	12,135	1,186	5,669	12,621
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	7,450	1,075	2,385	4,890
Vinegar and cider.....	11	20,270	1,615	9,682	17,125
All other industries.....	25	2,385,558	307,068	1,016,335	1,810,185
CORTLAND COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	301	\$4,373,458	\$989,179	\$3,057,899	\$5,281,895
Cortland*.....	118	2,857,094	715,749	1,973,877	3,456,262
Cortland (excluding hand trades)†.....	74	2,785,844	676,270	1,874,234	3,248,719
Carriage and wagon materials.....	5	354,733	132,328	272,552	472,096
Carriages and wagons.....	9	966,492	156,489	358,731	684,290
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	14,973	17,148	22,629	54,964
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4	815	2,095	2,345	7,154
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	39,900	1,750	69,511	76,956
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	107,844	26,348	24,402	79,441
Paving and paving materials.....	3	12,200	43,045	42,359	95,047
Photography.....	4	9,850	1,995	3,284	9,727
Saddlery and harness.....	4	2,940	1,558	2,506	6,399
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	12,100	3,324	6,584	20,183
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	9,775	3,320	7,072	15,205
All other industries.....	23	1,254,222	286,870	1,062,259	1,728,257
Homer*.....	36	495,611	108,274	275,992	622,890
Homer (excluding hand trades)†.....	21	476,076	100,300	252,176	576,981
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	22,200	1,600	51,986	63,351
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	15,900	6,620	6,200	21,063
All other industries.....	13	437,976	92,180	193,990	492,567
Other places†.....	113	\$988,943	\$159,803	\$795,751	\$1,166,225
Carriages and wagons.....	5	10,398	812	2,094	7,931
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	38	102,067	18,924	367,649	411,633
Flouring and grist mill products.....	12	53,210	2,380	74,200	93,819
Lumber and other timber products.....	28	117,655	10,380	42,372	80,878
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	6	24,000	3,525	8,687	16,950
Vinegar and cider.....	3	4,595	320	773	2,351
All other industries.....	21	677,018	123,462	299,976	552,663

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
DELAWARE COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	418	\$3,028,809	\$537,023	\$1,899,559	\$3,306,080
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	292	2,861,931	500,021	1,797,002	3,095,287
Carriages and wagons.....	18	280,158	49,596	119,488	245,677
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	31	229,958	29,549	628,922	770,313
Chemicals.....	16	797,123	124,598	279,059	615,182
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	14,167	5,805	10,343	25,770
Cooperage.....	13	25,975	4,200	10,551	24,068
Flouring and grist mill products.....	35	199,029	7,002	258,627	310,665
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	74,537	12,050	16,200	49,885
Lumber and timber products.....	51	369,666	36,951	110,217	217,036
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	30,600	1,725	8,037	14,463
Marble and stone work.....	22	12,770	19,157	1,287	41,623
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	6,645	800	11,080	15,623
Photography.....	7	10,200	460	2,792	9,450
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	19	92,389	16,964	11,120	79,361
Saddlery and harness.....	13	31,087	2,950	10,535	21,720
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	13	37,460	7,005	16,006	37,219
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	7,700	3,924	4,147	13,141
Wood, turned and carved.....	4	8,635	6,550	3,311	15,500
All other industries.....	23	633,832	170,135	295,330	588,573

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	769	\$11,470,138	\$3,214,243	\$6,691,284	\$12,865,438
Fishkill-on-Hudson*.....	38	721,829	215,324	361,909	681,038
Fishkill-on-Hudson (excluding hand trades)†.....	17	608,658	203,165	334,480	623,282
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	8,900	2,100	8,087	13,300
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	2,150	1,420	5,165	9,140
All other industries.....	11	687,608	199,645	321,278	600,842
Matteawan*.....	43	1,119,745	322,633	643,749	1,224,025
Matteawan (excluding hand trades)†.....	17	1,094,333	313,923	621,084	1,175,148
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	2,800	1,445	4,463	8,825
All other industries.....	13	1,091,633	312,478	616,621	1,166,323
Poughkeepsie*.....	377	5,688,058	1,583,268	3,475,100	6,826,769
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	17,400	7,699	8,006	29,863
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	17	16,245	16,243	12,586	55,968
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	24	6,790	1,324	6,516	19,907
Bottling.....	5	11,700	2,952	12,485	22,005
Bread and other bakery products.....	19	130,124	31,687	119,397	218,562
Carpentering.....	19	64,598	66,180	77,492	194,063
Carriages and wagons.....	4	58,500	19,060	11,807	49,950
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	26	51,424	36,402	49,664	135,013
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	22	22,510	14,553	21,084	57,157
Confectionery.....	5	13,350	4,011	18,367	35,069
Cooperage.....	4	55,900	27,012	38,731	85,307

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring or dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
DUTCHESS COUNTY—Concluded.					
Poughkeepsie—Continued.					
Dyeing and cleaning.....	5	\$4,775	\$1,002	\$1,496	\$7,000
Electrical construction and repairs	4	4,033	1,479	6,961	13,926
Foundry and machine shop products.....	9	423,921	135,102	283,640	527,710
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	19	16,805	13,389	12,708	50,376
Lock and gunsmithing.....	4	2,400	520	718	3,585
Looking-glass and picture frames.	6	3,685	860	5,754	14,903
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	3	86,878	17,900	37,150	83,000
Marble and stone work.....	3	10,275	5,000	13,150	22,417
Masonry, brick and stone.....	9	15,210	39,540	23,817	79,411
Millinery, custom work.....	17	38,026	13,574	33,901	70,890
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	16,425	7,707	12,347	28,696
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	61,500	24,424	29,980	73,950
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	13,460	31,904	32,642	91,480
Paperhanging.....	4	12,875	5,640	6,400	19,510
Patent medicines and compounds	4	29,875	10,276	101,503	276,302
Photography.....	7	9,300	5,098	13,899	30,750
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	13	100,730	52,350	79,172	174,596
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	7	61,360	25,496	16,057	75,449
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	110,625	41,634	18,304	95,307
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	5,450	6,200	9,332	18,985
Saddlery and harness.....	5	3,400	3,653	4,095	10,919
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	3	10,975	1,945	98,712	109,242
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	11,285	4,125	12,177	23,800
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	11	54,090	32,264	32,701	109,166
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	15	21,225	5,116	4,274	24,715
All other industries.....	46	4,110,934	869,997	2,208,078	3,886,786
Wappingers Falls*	31	1,947,381	448,815	450,623	972,838
Wappingers Falls (excluding hand trades)†	15	1,940,871	441,486	439,203	941,419
Bread and other bakery products.	5	25,300	3,109	20,752	35,182
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	1,800	2,148	3,066	9,150
All other industries.....	7	1,913,771	436,229	415,385	897,087
Other places†	171	1,818,819	580,715	1,639,747	2,861,077
Brick and tile.....	18	569,816	358,087	128,811	686,463
Carriages and wagons.....	9	28,550	6,035	11,381	33,305
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	161,638	44,870	650,572	728,394
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	1,700	665	2,862	6,020
Cooperage.....	4	4,935	3,125	12,580	18,495
Flouring and grist mill products.....	47	193,164	7,934	263,649	321,687
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	98,286	29,986	35,116	90,346
Lumber and timber products.....	11	47,500	7,590	38,760	61,398
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	11,504	2,156	8,398	24,985
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	9,270	1,900	4,632	8,413
Photography.....	3	6,600	.....	959	5,060
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	14	44,049	12,710	8,812	41,409
Saddlery and harness.....	8	6,503	1,100	3,176	9,035
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	10	50,535	9,600	15,059	37,661
Vinegar and cider.....	9	47,528	3,988	14,742	41,240
All other industries.....	18	537,241	90,969	440,238	749,166

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ERIE COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	4,492	\$116,397,404	\$22,167,406	\$81,283,339	\$134,330,391
Buffalo*.....	3,902	103,939,665	19,915,817	73,359,466	122,230,061
Awnings, tents and sails.....	8	34,162	19,650	38,055	64,123
Baking and yeast powders.....	8	25,975	2,762	23,915	48,720
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	4	18,080	6,352	9,500	25,500
Belting and hose, leather.....	3	149,675	8,711	89,468	130,882
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	114	106,396	45,151	106,442	267,111
Bicycles and tricycles.....	14	1,063,957	264,476	596,761	1,222,602
Blacking.....	6	75,589	10,120	64,889	134,519
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	157	339,805	148,739	133,408	486,384
Bluing.....	3	2,760	1,000	3,085	7,300
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	8	51,951	39,896	15,707	80,954
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	227	111,158	32,170	80,793	257,883
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	17	540,398	192,439	571,450	890,493
Bottling.....	14	147,965	17,886	180,279	250,106
Boxes, cigar.....	3	24,780	7,200	10,579	23,963
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	9	145,673	76,845	101,341	237,504
Boxes, wooden packing.....	6	300,544	99,452	350,306	531,117
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	7	47,182	15,723	40,432	75,196
Bread and other bakery products.....	154	1,946,937	413,025	1,412,693	2,548,447
Brick and tile.....	6	677,955	92,859	38,347	302,962
Bridges.....	5	304,735	116,321	293,106	529,000
Brooms and brushes.....	10	66,259	15,783	43,102	81,559
Carpentering.....	179	993,913	648,531	1,440,802	2,739,751
Carpets, rag.....	12	20,646	7,975	3,255	26,911
Carriage and wagon materials.....	3	250,800	54,181	252,683	366,100
Carriages and wagons.....	58	1,387,426	255,260	375,195	1,021,194
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	11	1,968,332	1,729,837	2,667,553	4,613,333
Chemicals.....	4	1,558,880	71,119	1,109,559	1,939,378
China decorating.....	3	2,940	.....	1,801	3,500
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	452	1,251,059	607,718	1,007,570	2,531,241
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	119	1,703,661	450,111	1,464,610	2,793,474
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.....	4	7,475	8,730	3,665	17,055
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	303	190,056	190,919	224,230	713,850
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	10	75,681	57,289	143,212	273,249
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	12	231,400	5,915	169,458	241,603
Confectionery.....	35	459,684	139,211	784,385	1,211,759
Cooperage.....	35	265,445	185,069	311,591	631,498
Corsets.....	7	4,700	3,428	6,223	18,481
Cotton, small wares.....	3	104,308	22,759	61,874	151,000
Dentists' materials.....	3	12,785	4,584	2,339	19,228
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	3	107,256	6,970	29,152	77,236
Dyeing and cleaning.....	16	48,257	26,257	10,540	78,971
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	8	125,660	19,943	75,714	161,188
Electrical construction and repairs.....	13	88,681	45,524	148,752	278,965
Electroplating.....	9	14,725	8,970	6,620	29,015
Enameling and enameled goods.....	5	7,925	7,440	1,886	16,647
Engraving and die sinking.....	6	56,725	17,652	16,826	60,545
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	10	20,850	9,935	19,050	44,095
Flavoring extracts.....	6	53,600	5,582	37,272	77,300
Flouring and grist mill products.....	9	1,593,589	112,331	2,932,191	3,263,697
Food preparations.....	5	464,700	69,258	770,807	1,454,130
Foundry and machine shop products.....	86	8,613,240	1,988,906	3,060,198	6,316,057
Fur goods.....	13	62,622	17,115	43,768	107,065
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	54	92,971	56,924	65,995	179,752

*All industries, including the hand trades.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ERIE COUNTY—Continued.					
Buffalo—Continued.					
Furniture, factory product.....	18	\$2,329,454	\$453,886	\$720,105	\$1,644,671
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	7	58,815	38,362	52,781	131,631
Gloves and mittens.....	4	63,666	18,844	55,126	106,000
Grease and tallow.....	4	81,600	4,217	52,201	71,029
Hair work.....	6	12,825	5,394	9,994	23,779
Hand stamps.....	5	27,543	5,972	6,382	26,200
Hardware.....	4	328,738	163,539	258,304	412,036
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	6	21,350	16,486	27,186	57,794
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	4	135,465	30,617	14,747	108,178
Iron and steel.....	3	1,631,289	541,893	1,629,168	2,624,547
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	7	305,060	85,526	425,524	648,480
Jewelry.....	10	322,029	87,277	194,410	413,845
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	4	43,200	30,864	33,100	90,700
Lasts.....	3	30,358	13,363	5,812	29,849
Leather goods.....	5	69,590	12,371	48,809	92,754
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	1,295,095	219,652	1,161,700	1,663,350
Lime and cement.....	6	398,161	74,181	118,506	298,437
Liquors, malt.....	18	9,135,343	410,704	862,108	4,269,973
Lithographing and engraving.....	7	881,957	249,244	220,199	757,036
Lock and gunsmithing.....	23	23,420	11,674	10,504	46,595
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	25	101,660	31,045	202,687	303,108
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	22	2,851,650	675,473	1,919,163	3,095,760
Malt.....	16	2,394,179	123,116	1,377,491	1,959,967
Marble and stone work.....	11	793,568	216,606	207,614	592,130
Masonry, brick and stone.....	89	1,067,972	695,163	1,115,513	2,309,168
Mattresses and spring beds.....	8	186,629	47,526	174,503	299,315
Millinery, custom work.....	69	227,404	74,438	326,650	604,066
Mineral and soda waters.....	20	203,238	45,156	61,201	215,363
Models and patterns.....	6	10,906	12,345	1,935	25,120
Monuments and tombstones.....	11	117,851	48,528	46,055	143,945
Mudlage and paste.....	3	26,315	3,183	16,245	27,411
Oil, linseed.....	5	1,786,809	112,475	5,751,940	6,271,170
Optical goods.....	6	20,411	9,195	27,088	76,256
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	140	269,818	314,841	272,194	846,710
Paints.....	5	610,634	71,817	529,022	753,519
Paperhanging.....	34	92,205	62,910	73,705	192,310
Patent medicines and compounds.....	44	1,105,432	194,763	317,218	1,855,808
Paving and paving materials.....	19	830,306	243,028	309,356	650,564
Photography.....	57	129,457	38,217	59,905	210,732
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	5	41,428	5,700	27,082	46,560
Plastering and stucco work.....	11	14,865	26,835	9,498	52,044
Plumbers' supplies.....	3	34,993	7,408	31,192	56,138
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	115	781,516	385,400	715,853	1,551,920
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	87	1,517,303	522,369	475,302	1,455,933
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	32	1,788,558	445,340	362,772	1,735,978
Refrigerators.....	3	279,028	43,256	74,363	184,035
Roofing and roofing materials.....	16	322,667	85,939	236,315	444,244
Saddlery and harness.....	41	426,180	155,444	295,818	566,316
Sausage.....	8	48,100	21,450	90,535	170,560
Ship and boat building, wood.....	8	574,826	86,547	65,922	216,498
Shirts.....	8	50,430	43,307	73,688	164,143
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	10	4,948,216	384,007	8,286,237	9,631,187
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	14	225,478	52,862	1,740,439	1,969,980
Soap and candles.....	9	2,565,134	241,639	2,475,171	3,818,571
Steam packing.....	3	11,275	4,672	15,628	34,560
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	3	62,309	28,323	6,764	104,192
Surgical appliances.....	4	16,794	2,183	5,393	14,896

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ERIE COUNTY—Concluded.					
Buffalo—Continued.					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	107	\$847,838	\$233,758	\$568,700	\$1,133,579
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	176	420,011	178,686	298,512	811,605
Trunks and valises.....	7	82,977	30,451	51,577	125,226
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	87	135,218	38,962	39,765	167,319
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	8	153,781	35,098	90,232	179,549
Wood, turned and carved.....	9	20,475	15,050	10,658	41,231
All other industries.....	112	30,526,930	2,888,237	17,164,465	23,646,410
Tonawanda*					
Tonawanda (excluding hand trades)†.....	34	1,508,536	141,395	1,186,456	1,588,965
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	49,237	15,444	21,274	47,860
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	1,066,223	71,393	1,014,327	1,256,322
Saddlery and harness.....	4	4,680	987	2,464	6,597
Ship and boat building, wood.....	4	38,550	13,740	34,430	63,100
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	1,865	750	2,580	5,000
All other industries.....	17	347,981	39,081	111,381	210,086
Other places†					
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	5	18,649	7,208	5,333	18,215
Bread and other bakery products.....	7	10,925	2,144	8,370	18,235
Carriages and wagons.....	23	71,114	12,500	22,941	62,965
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	61	147,307	28,100	520,473	621,721
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	13	29,445	7,256	14,500	35,901
Flouring and grist mill products.....	45	403,920	25,827	574,259	700,200
Foundry and machine shop products.....	8	1,852,954	430,025	691,939	1,421,226
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	4	436,306	85,158	577,615	727,107
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	4	177,082	30,079	213,250	285,801
Lime and cement.....	4	418,949	83,515	108,959	267,014
Lumber and timber products.....	41	241,662	44,067	136,190	241,228
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	9	136,534	21,782	120,123	195,872
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	43,100	1,100	4,457	14,724
Monuments and tombstones.....	9	26,615	4,280	25,027	41,751
Photography.....	7	4,769	150	1,936	7,745
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	14	104,538	41,245	20,258	87,825
Saddlery and harness.....	25	49,979	4,054	16,174	34,514
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	16	42,372	6,552	9,033	31,348
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	14	25,480	5,245	9,047	26,319
Vinegar and cider.....	7	12,551	687	4,620	8,969
All other industries.....	42	6,402,886	1,206,317	3,511,877	5,291,654

ESSEX COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	118	\$5,000,858	\$594,453	\$1,904,644	\$3,253,623
Carriages and wagons.....	8	38,072	6,805	10,014	25,337
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	13,830	3,860	74,212	92,544
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	4,950	3,280	8,190	15,367

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 545

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ESSEX COUNTY—Concluded.					
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	4	\$1,015	\$662	\$420	\$2,850
Flouring and grist mill products..	14	81,960	3,560	105,366	133,468
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	135,972	23,031	36,701	69,453
Lumber and other timber products.....	42	467,990	67,885	222,366	366,424
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	3,525,740	299,703	1,258,242	2,093,626
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	43,361	16,576	10,179	46,980
Saddlery and harness.....	5	7,820	1,372	3,487	9,160
Shirts.....	3	24,500	30,200	9,010	53,216
Tinsmithing,oppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	14,700	2,550	3,177	8,550
All other industries.....	17	640,948	134,969	163,280	336,648

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	361	\$5,762,802	\$607,412	\$2,609,981	\$4,044,210
Malone*	116	593,853	201,364	581,929	985,797
Malone (excluding hand trades)†	73	532,880	162,992	510,804	834,754
Bread and other bakery products.	3	3,034	2,635	6,189	11,093
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	8,609	1,080	28,749	33,006
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	8	23,906	12,862	19,109	44,223
Confectionery.....	4	8,175	1,296	10,000	13,424
Flouring and grist mill products.	5	63,981	2,206	58,384	68,916
Lumber and other timber products.....	6	37,156	9,156	29,515	45,897
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds..	3	26,675	8,904	14,967	30,677
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	6,304	2,503	4,573	12,256
Photography.....	3	3,233	502	965	3,974
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	24,750	4,630	2,763	18,175
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1,897	1,500	2,180	5,087
Tinsmithing,oppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	7,503	2,535	5,606	11,485
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	5,996	3,100	3,153	9,828
All other industries.....	20	311,661	110,083	324,651	526,733
Other places†	170	5,058,389	383,790	1,936,092	2,878,821
Bread and other bakery products.	3	6,750	531	3,130	5,828
Carriages and wagons.....	10	23,850	4,900	8,799	21,248
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	47	123,589	18,144	562,356	681,272
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	3,390	2,760	4,659	12,139
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	3	2,205	725	620	2,875
Flouring and grist mill products.	14	71,206	5,389	134,440	168,298
Lumber and timber products.....	36	4,219,215	221,890	871,028	1,401,764
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds..	3	122,026	35,410	71,773	130,085
Photography.....	4	4,680	410	1,360	4,276
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	31,275	5,838	6,511	21,850
Saddlery and harness.....	3	9,360	1,026	5,314	10,011
Ship and boat building, wood....	4	11,825	750	1,989	5,290
Starch.....	5	11,600	1,272	3,298	5,945
Tinsmithing,oppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	13,634	3,352	3,509	12,565
All other industries.....	15	403,754	81,393	260,796	395,375

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
FULTON COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*	655	\$10,601,175	\$4,104,439	\$9,507,859	\$16,670,966
Gloversville*	312	5,740,827	2,536,863	5,518,391	9,647,167
Gloversville (excluding hand trades)†	227	5,637,521	2,429,277	5,310,732	9,213,545
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	5	44,986	15,390	24,801	51,015
Bread and other bakery products.	4	10,500	15,501	36,439	71,000
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	14	24,050	15,120	23,191	59,269
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	7	5,620	5,100	2,423	11,900
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4	28,056	7,380	5,503	21,500
Foundry and machine shop products.....	8	47,700	15,378	13,571	40,450
Fur goods.....	3	72,873	19,100	68,101	118,500
Gloves and mittens.....	100	3,650,383	1,685,508	3,887,772	6,462,237
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	27	1,066,252	474,723	806,779	1,521,050
Paving and paving materials.....	3	11,375	4,485	8,118	19,300
Photography.....	3	3,800	350	1,515	4,200
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	11,098	2,266	3,448	11,867
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1,740	650	1,779	4,400
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	11,965	5,594	8,349	23,680
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	5	12,060	8,291	10,124	27,755
All other industries.....	35	635,063	154,441	408,819	764,932
Johnstown *	214	3,695,819	1,248,587	3,130,043	5,480,072
Johnstown (excluding hand trades)†	138	3,613,536	1,166,922	3,007,558	5,180,590
Bread and other bakery products.	4	16,350	3,112	11,603	24,300
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	8,400	8,240	7,387	22,580
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	11	1,841	2,800	1,238	9,400
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	5,335	3,100	3,169	9,700
Fur goods.....	4	12,700	2,526	9,178	21,730
Gloves and mittens.....	49	1,686,604	580,146	1,506,193	2,876,042
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	191,150	41,377	118,866	192,025
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	25	966,982	427,720	1,037,804	1,656,016
Marble and stone work.....	3	3,575	3,830	16,088	26,575
Photography.....	3	3,920	600	975	4,865
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	51,693	11,213	9,350	46,511
All other industries.....	24	664,986	82,358	285,657	590,840
Other places†	106	1,136,705	315,730	849,830	1,513,220
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	5,843	1,165	3,441	7,446
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	12,635	2,300	39,034	44,071
Flouring and grist mill products..	8	22,650	2,000	70,001	81,822
Gloves and mittens.....	16	170,863	105,979	262,523	485,325
Lime and cement.....	4	9,726	4,012	3,507	11,802
Lumber and timber products.....	39	326,199	54,493	132,497	233,624
Paper and wood pulp.....	3	31,800	4,600	23,777	56,235
Vinegar and cider.....	4	5,275	1,850	1,195	5,646
All other industries.....	24	551,714	139,331	293,855	587,246
GENESEE COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*	321	\$6,047,584	\$1,001,642	\$2,286,389	\$4,759,546
Batavia*	126	3,532,968	753,494	1,425,436	2,993,297
Batavia (excluding hand trades)†	74	3,447,533	673,113	1,278,734	2,651,225
Agricultural implements.....	3	2,336,310	348,203	2,693,843	1,311,057
Bread and other bakery products..	7	6,950	5,362	18,968	36,066

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairs. Eng.
GENESEE COUNTY—Concluded.					
Batavia—Continued.					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	4	\$19,902	\$7,436	\$10,133	\$27,080
Confectionery.	4	10,175	4,364	11,892	30,550
Cooperage.	3	3,735	515	3,606	6,481
Flouring and grist mill products.	4	26,900	2,720	57,847	66,509
Photography.	3	7,300	1,070	2,676	10,386
Printing and publishing, book and job.	4	7,100	2,380	1,028	8,200
Saddlery and harness.	3	3,050	784	2,792	6,230
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.	3	24,975	8,850	28,451	44,438
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	5	8,710	9,490	11,796	30,230
All other industries.	31	992,526	282,039	485,702	1,073,868
Le Roy*.	62	1,955,988	158,232	497,716	1,137,210
Le Roy (excluding hand trades)†.	38	1,933,708	146,963	475,543	1,080,205
Cooperage.	3	10,370	3,055	20,087	24,767
Flouring and grist mill products.	3	74,500	6,500	116,803	140,413
Patent medicines and compounds.	5	273,406	16,630	81,069	338,687
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	3	13,575	3,489	1,981	12,867
All other industries.	24	1,561,857	117,299	285,603	563,471
Other places†.	97	516,104	80,744	344,755	570,891
Carriages and wagons.	8	13,150	5,119	7,684	21,210
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	4	11,811	1,532	20,491	24,697
Cooperage.	13	16,733	2,535	12,718	22,967
Flouring and grist mill products.	21	112,260	4,870	150,900	187,602
Foundry and machine shop products.	5	14,010	1,086	1,792	15,497
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	6	18,725	7,756	16,567	30,544
Lime and cement.	4	74,150	30,781	79,899	153,954
Lumber and timber products.	7	31,015	5,460	11,897	22,690
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	3	2,525	668	1,899	6,025
Saddlery and harness.	3	5,998	208	3,442	7,254
Vinegar and cider.	4	9,410	925	3,005	6,471
All other industries.	14	206,317	19,824	34,461	81,980
GREENE COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.	321	\$2,788,161	\$727,514	\$1,181,501	\$2,640,248
Athens*.	16	236,610	101,207	178,777	354,540
Athens (excluding hand trades)†.	12	223,340	90,360	169,389	325,940
Catskill.	75	1,579,609	376,644	495,860	1,196,543
Catskill (excluding hand trades)†.	48	1,523,284	322,340	445,321	1,035,297
Bread and other bakery products.	4	8,250	3,848	9,295	22,710
Brick and tile.	4	965,013	130,722	91,452	296,423
Flouring and grist mill products.	4	13,050	650	16,578	19,591
Photography.	3	2,050	2,600	1,610	7,916
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	4	36,830	7,738	4,581	30,049
Saddlery and harness.	4	5,925	5,220	5,782	17,426
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	4	4,975	2,150	4,084	10,350
All other industries.	21	487,191	169,412	311,939	630,832
Coxsackie*.	36	499,385	170,684	233,367	559,854
Coxsackie (excluding hand trades)†.	27	487,720	159,582	211,968	510,086

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
GREENE COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places†.....	116	\$390,526	\$56,292.	\$228,352	\$414,013
Bottling.....	4	13,975	2,485	14,877	26,920
Confectionery.....	3	3,495		1,515	3,250
Cooperage.....	8	21,245	3,025	14,301	27,770
Flouring and grist mill products..	15	48,840	2,940	80,680	98,914
Lumber and timber products.....	26	118,871	11,374	41,215	80,284
Marble and stone work.....	7	8,435	5,271	401	11,545
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	5,800	1,175	1,607	5,750
Photography.....	3	3,800	540	864	2,968
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	18,854	4,007	2,674	13,790
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3,275	750	2,002	3,700
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	7	10,650	2,600	6,115	17,338
Vinegar and cider.....	3	19,060	1,027	3,614	6,735
Wood, turned and carved.....	8	14,850	1,830	2,149	11,285
All other industries.....	17	99,886	19,268	56,358	103,884

HAMILTON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	27	\$96,788	\$9,021	\$40,894	\$68,806
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	21	83,185	8,795	38,874	62,740
Flouring and grist mill products..	14	56,940	5,495	18,409	31,740
All other industries.....	7	26,245	3,300	20,465	31,000

HERKIMER COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	529	\$11,201,228	\$3,416,735	\$6,590,207	\$13,430,060
Herkimer*.....	73	1,836,979	515,627	940,818	2,053,605
Herkimer (excluding hand trades)†.....	37	1,796,199	471,283	877,789	1,892,815
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	13,475	7,800	10,495	26,700
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	6,300	5,068	6,118	15,200
All other industries.....	29	1,776,424	458,415	861,176	1,850,915
Ilion*.....	47	2,172,209	1,185,975	564,422	2,944,655
Ilion (excluding hand trades)†.....	30	2,151,404	1,174,840	539,443	2,889,252
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	1,725	1,097	2,350	5,890
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	37,600	21,295	36,271	70,866
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	8,300	5,746	4,885	13,600
All other industries.....	20	2,103,779	1,146,702	495,937	2,799,006
Little Falls*.....	124	4,020,573	1,125,777	2,361,593	4,364,994
Little Falls (excluding hand trades)†.....	78	3,981,667	1,069,833	2,280,390	4,170,080
Bottling.....	3	7,650	952	4,920	8,780
Carriages and wagons.....	5	13,900	7,230	6,723	21,610
Bread and other bakery products.	4	4,250	3,144	20,865	33,617
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	3,075	8,022	5,833	20,470
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	4	295	1,546	49	4,125
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	166,162	39,114	34,672	108,760
Hosiery and knit goods.....	7	2,280,230	702,112	1,208,639	2,303,690
Lumber and timber products.....	3	522,645	53,947	86,518	199,712
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	34,000	9,200	8,249	28,449

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
HERKIMER COUNTY—Concluded.					
Little Falls—Continued.					
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	\$6,775	\$11,398	\$10,923	\$34,000
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	5	4,810	1,614	3,116	10,097
All other industries.....	30	937,875	231,554	890,353	1,396,770
Other places†	230	3,129,582	585,337	2,703,698	4,005,509
Carriages and wagons.....	7	24,025	5,101	6,908	18,115
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	97	277,336	33,344	785,881	889,046
Flouring and grist mill products....	16	53,242	3,279	108,643	124,209
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	161,201	31,851	57,585	140,749
Hosiery and knit goods.....	4	440,338	135,553	235,653	465,980
Lime and cement.....	6	8,990	5,618	2,785	15,025
Lumber and timber products.....	41	754,508	100,675	591,341	917,361
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	4	205,146	50,233	117,105	227,475
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	16,541	2,424	1,864	8,909
Saddlery and harness.....	5	5,145	.....	3,000	6,200
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	6	8,950	3,600	4,846	12,704
Vinegar and cider.....	3	2,350	390	1,157	2,724
All other industries.....	30	1,171,810	213,271	788,930	1,177,012

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	903	\$12,773,758	\$2,514,606	\$7,684,389	\$13,738,196
Watertown*.....	289	8,281,845	1,821,477	4,152,344	7,881,977
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	5	6,025	2,085	6,647	14,124
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	22	21,121	9,945	9,543	39,092
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	11	4,915	1,568	3,869	10,202
Bread and other bakery products.....	13	154,574	26,398	84,332	169,178
Carpentering.....	13	45,792	54,765	108,472	218,199
Carriages and wagons.....	4	1,236,480	231,150	552,053	985,440
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	4	15,236	1,480	39,636	46,140
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	20	45,128	30,810	41,561	111,938
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	22	19,865	16,388	25,671	85,184
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	273,634	12,939	278,429	329,753
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	3,594,582	744,924	1,358,875	2,352,945
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	5	11,505	10,400	11,215	32,250
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	5	8,600	2,450	9,138	14,450
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	157,855	45,549	168,538	262,345
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	28,521	35,983	68,651	119,258
Millinery, custom work.....	18	29,456	7,951	38,929	72,741
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	9,900	3,450	2,996	14,129
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	15	7,710	15,480	11,287	40,425
Paper and wood pulp.....	6	1,458,304	306,901	906,938	1,870,282
Photography.....	9	9,159	2,185	3,645	13,948
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	16	59,056	29,029	67,964	137,787
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	88,704	15,616	23,192	53,370
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	202,839	49,013	25,778	149,841
Saddlery and harness.....	6	12,450	5,069	27,626	42,167
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	3	23,250	8,241	14,303	64,000

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
JEFFERSON COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Watertown—Continued.</i>					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	6	\$10,768	\$7,347	\$7,060	\$21,718
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing....	7	5,640	3,050	1,495	10,000
All other industries.....	45	740,776	140,711	254,501	599,071
Other places†	439	4,246,230	645,213	3,407,498	5,538,966
Bread and other bakery products.....	8	6,945	1,259	6,890	13,375
Brick and tile.....	3	59,553	13,817	6,205	30,600
Carriages and wagons.....	11	33,072	3,765	7,573	22,758
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	162	361,147	73,857	1,322,583	1,602,623
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	15	25,727	9,768	20,284	47,765
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	440	120	128	1,933
Flouring and grist mill products.....	35	216,168	8,403	338,831	401,695
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	144,337	60,180	86,011	199,742
Furniture, factory product.....	5	107,073	43,908	98,942	191,961
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3	1,195	.....	2,289	4,143
Lumber and timber products.....	44	360,017	38,401	119,469	238,368
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	10	104,803	26,013	85,448	146,645
Marble and stone work.....	4	41,150	19,600	6,402	41,913
Monuments and tombstones.....	6	8,053	2,200	15,360	26,432
Paper and wood pulp.....	16	2,231,456	238,245	1,011,722	1,887,295
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	13,915	2,110	2,929	15,545
Photography.....	6	6,065	.....	2,578	7,890
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9	70,795	11,045	9,494	43,435
Saddlery and harness.....	17	25,325	3,237	17,266	31,220
Ship and boat building, wood.....	10	18,605	2,140	7,899	21,101
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	20	38,989	7,400	22,951	43,847
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	7,990	3,118	4,804	14,870
Vinegar and cider.....	5	12,845	700	2,429	7,937
All other industries.....	29	300,565	76,427	209,011	495,533

KINGS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	10,713	\$271,375,301	\$51,107,604	\$213,474,921	\$342,127,124
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	8	30,409	11,378	5,772	26,843
Awnings, tents and sails.....	43	69,243	56,112	93,462	238,277
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	15	192,060	49,351	163,732	264,309
Belting and hose, leather.....	4	301,589	50,012	478,585	673,065
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	145	189,709	84,539	167,239	472,017
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	371	1,014,911	543,001	488,038	1,638,088
Bluing.....	3	10,200	1,144	1,279	5,500
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	19	415,702	182,514	306,873	577,737
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	4	15,350	5,480	28,030	42,700
Boot and shoe findings.....	3	29,350	9,408	23,670	59,485
Boot and shoe uppers.....	10	14,710	11,044	6,914	27,186
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1,229	383,014	195,898	373,655	1,324,276
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	44	2,708,740	1,519,228	3,213,911	5,733,432
Bottling.....	33	467,408	138,506	663,719	1,321,834
Boxes, cigar.....	7	47,300	33,376	43,412	105,340
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	20	223,520	183,590	173,291	518,465
Boxes, wooden packing.....	8	934,174	320,537	1,234,017	1,784,328
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	23	370,140	91,795	392,348	611,676
Brassware.....	13	354,300	159,249	295,649	670,676
Bread and other bakery products.....	805	3,251,053	1,710,966	4,801,906	7,029,951

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
KINGS COUNTY—Continued.					
Brooms and brushes.....	30	\$740,527	\$226,278	\$450,791	\$894,371
Buttons.....	3	54,050	65,720	86,164	222,000
Carpentering.....	472	2,548,773	1,917,094	2,670,598	7,041,562
Carpets, rag.....	10	7,368	3,480	4,519	15,474
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	8	36,450	24,152	64,645	112,360
Carriages and wagons.....	83	876,835	344,326	380,779	1,049,985
Chemicals.....	17	2,106,531	209,543	2,690,748	3,674,085
China decorating.....	7	26,815	11,880	6,292	39,225
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	3	37,983	17,650	60,216	92,054
Cleansing and polishing preparations.....	4	42,000	12,330	89,305	124,500
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	925	1,560,397	837,325	1,352,950	3,747,713
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	482	2,051,149	2,928,782	1,420,721	6,020,999
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.....	28	105,897	76,431	26,548	146,506
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	279	275,050	282,662	307,597	973,971
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	125	989,995	986,561	1,265,614	3,233,161
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	15	6,283,517	405,799	12,685,259	14,902,022
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	3	286,635	79,366	171,180	423,788
Confectionery.....	195	2,112,204	526,133	2,823,977	4,160,867
Cooperage.....	86	2,753,151	655,398	1,994,954	3,030,554
Cordage and twine.....	5	4,130,800	506,513	3,677,036	6,141,969
Cork, cutting.....	7	72,300	36,242	146,925	218,800
Corsets.....	6	123,028	65,862	114,377	251,250
Cotton goods.....	3	27,552	16,265	72,383	100,966
Cotton small wares.....	3	84,500	32,105	90,242	150,000
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	6	2,144,999	222,539	2,679,700	3,709,923
Dry grinding.....	4	191,227	37,518	195,214	342,984
Dyeing and cleaning.....	83	360,798	91,306	45,499	291,825
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	6	302,964	62,592	43,143	194,369
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	12	348,600	140,675	214,645	591,101
Electrical construction and repairs.....	53	120,569	110,426	211,617	446,276
Electroplating.....	10	28,600	34,065	16,813	74,410
Enameling and enameled goods.....	4	1,313,000	221,559	1,004,918	1,352,780
Engraving and die sinking.....	7	12,235	1,956	1,280	11,800
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	3	9,035	23,763	2,266	35,900
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	9	126,004	56,835	82,603	214,847
Fertilisers.....	5	1,125,780	136,264	629,384	1,008,763
Files.....	6	78,900	35,676	16,002	70,700
Fireworks.....	3	50,900	18,380	11,635	57,613
Fish, canning and preserving.....	3	9,015	3,292	32,565	43,585
Flavoring extracts.....	3	4,215	1,432	5,347	14,980
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	1,487,103	73,964	1,671,977	1,926,155
Food preparations.....	30	560,305	103,592	611,165	889,062
Foundry and machine shop products.....	189	26,446,178	4,654,324	7,391,466	18,505,348
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3	1,650,982	79,554	396,588	664,943
Fur goods.....	30	632,629	154,245	414,616	785,156
Fur hats.....	4	1,387,058	798,641	709,570	1,899,047
Furnishing goods, men's.....	11	284,300	147,171	389,442	636,450
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	230	501,755	270,970	322,913	961,509
Furniture, factory product.....	37	993,474	633,242	1,050,730	2,335,608
Furs, dressed.....	21	272,540	170,079	146,208	425,716
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	20	725,544	217,550	228,670	653,594
Glass.....	7	714,076	414,501	268,475	867,698
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	28	194,574	153,050	189,461	493,204
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	19	84,006	60,354	138,053	252,882
Grease and tallow.....	4	259,069	28,736	173,366	252,820
Hair work.....	15	22,035	8,989	12,770	45,860
Hand knit goods.....	5	19,880	5,206	4,168	13,550

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
KINGS COUNTY—Continued.					
Hand stamps.....	4	\$67,000	\$34,254	\$13,792	\$89,000
Hardware.....	14	357,891	147,660	264,717	611,909
Hat and cap materials.....	7	637,400	142,669	990,717	1,327,309
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	19	65,605	38,277	152,667	273,700
Hosiery and knit goods.....	35	1,614,468	555,364	1,083,762	2,112,510
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	11	377,775	146,060	303,063	610,100
Ice, manufactured.....	10	659,379	55,350	82,057	279,626
Ink, printing.....	7	263,114	37,977	225,500	492,303
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	24	325,042	163,495	84,216	365,292
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	4	136,590	29,600	131,900	198,500
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	53	1,879,005	962,672	2,039,682	3,553,324
Ivory and bone work.....	8	118,818	33,228	69,058	156,012
Jewelry.....	7	345,000	61,361	396,665	529,330
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	3	10,100	3,552	4,260	11,200
Lamps and reflectors.....	3	19,400	12,178	6,434	29,200
Lapidary work.....	5	1,548,500	180,779	2,604,335	2,948,708
Leather goods.....	13	79,270	51,305	96,970	200,167
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	7	1,157,000	245,264	1,741,174	2,360,161
Lime and cement.....	5	106,000	23,440	27,066	59,200
Liquors, malt.....	35	15,739,923	1,201,945	2,232,410	11,380,668
Lithographing and engraving.....	5	2,373,424	630,047	972,172	2,206,655
Lock and gunsmithing.....	96	94,970	27,632	37,044	145,347
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	60	140,610	45,942	109,503	253,705
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	50	3,222,227	1,120,812	2,523,035	4,704,103
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized.....	3	121,500	54,270	50,063	145,893
Marble and stone work.....	48	1,312,670	542,101	724,387	1,793,691
Masonry, brick and stone.....	100	1,996,200	938,604	2,012,698	4,547,969
Mattresses and spring beds.....	22	61,160	40,754	104,651	214,139
Millinery and lace goods.....	21	134,951	137,306	190,519	467,311
Millinery, custom work.....	140	438,169	147,593	514,275	1,100,805
Mineral and soda waters.....	72	704,994	179,740	306,698	830,483
Models and patterns.....	19	76,084	60,359	45,450	164,143
Monuments and tombstones.....	40	538,700	265,066	357,778	825,820
Mudlage and paste.....	3	8,275	1,400	4,665	8,420
Musical instruments and materials not specified.....	9	91,250	20,466	21,899	68,578
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	7	605,745	206,816	301,663	610,183
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	5	249,900	27,185	520,219	648,449
Optical goods.....	8	97,900	14,656	26,459	79,051
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	598	1,077,815	1,584,948	1,101,126	3,906,810
Paints.....	26	3,881,585	387,020	2,191,665	4,836,086
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	11	957,387	186,840	429,912	939,961
Paperhanging.....	11	10,025	22,354	14,458	56,944
Paperhangings.....	5	1,377,626	349,929	802,994	1,331,809
Patent medicines and compounds.....	42	2,573,615	297,506	1,016,115	2,506,159
Paving and paving materials.....	14	661,635	165,027	252,892	566,904
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	5	21,428	4,098	30,075	44,613
Photographic materials.....	4	10,260	2,542	7,160	19,000
Photography.....	125	223,332	97,003	127,376	467,672
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	16	77,220	19,362	119,587	219,978
Pipes, tobacco.....	4	6,670	6,913	17,138	33,608
Plastering and stucco work.....	16	28,577	22,090	14,366	60,719
Plated and britannia ware.....	3	79,842	64,324	47,645	179,400
Plumbers' supplies.....	11	394,704	87,359	484,880	751,451
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	501	1,730,910	1,422,351	2,343,860	5,105,892
Pocketbooks.....	14	9,680	25,422	28,762	86,211
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	11	625,151	173,508	100,724	427,575

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 553

Table AIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
KINGS COUNTY—Concluded.					
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	139	\$1,002,709	\$465,511	\$357,963	\$1,194,648
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	20	2,332,510	175,781	342,072	2,034,746
Refrigerators.....	3	279,960	55,190	118,770	278,200
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	7	8,580	8,796	12,015	37,501
Roofing and roofing materials.....	63	1,028,016	210,117	594,200	1,658,107
Rubber and elastic goods.....	4	198,546	40,163	108,657	217,954
Saddlery and harness.....	116	233,123	69,026	122,591	338,726
Sausage.....	7	9,800	6,526	23,243	38,604
Sewing machine repairing.....	31	43,143	8,728	17,240	53,649
Ship and boat building, wood.....	45	1,981,318	667,031	670,866	1,760,189
Shirts.....	33	209,937	150,150	272,666	554,413
Show cases.....	5	75,700	71,350	125,065	264,520
Silk and silk goods.....	10	859,138	287,199	486,560	1,042,199
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	8	460,945	108,489	2,834,740	3,100,730
Soap and candles.....	17	802,200	84,750	776,439	1,316,241
Sporting goods.....	13	128,066	47,297	36,027	117,008
Stamped ware.....	14	1,571,568	389,451	744,646	1,511,714
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	5	132,450	36,089	71,731	163,482
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	7	1,010,386	163,368	448,022	943,459
Steam packing.....	10	125,064	26,846	67,187	144,267
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	4	58,084,443	1,532,801	72,821,726	77,942,997
Surgical appliances.....	9	52,170	15,088	18,685	68,880
Taxidermy.....	4	4,859	500	976	4,700
Tin andterne plate.....	3	217,000	21,972	245,775	330,541
Tin foil.....	4	26,870	14,848	6,872	34,680
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	293	2,760,787	1,446,466	1,826,751	4,515,983
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	4	159,557	108,140	533,292	1,522,702
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	556	1,237,216	545,447	824,217	2,183,286
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	16	209,200	80,628	42,103	202,266
Toys and games.....	11	98,050	40,578	52,261	131,225
Trunks and valises.....	4	18,360	4,588	8,801	22,400
Umbrellas and canes.....	9	22,510	19,020	48,129	100,500
Upholstering materials.....	3	17,900	10,706	47,160	70,729
Varnish.....	14	1,969,420	110,071	855,816	1,555,190
Vinegar and cider.....	4	132,239	21,051	28,516	66,977
Watch cases.....	8	641,263	250,170	959,666	1,452,840
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	223	247,386	69,819	67,630	373,463
Window shades.....	13	431,817	63,802	719,110	937,356
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	16	338,532	101,721	162,997	405,397
Wood, turned and carved.....	24	193,265	81,170	97,930	258,446
All other industries.....	104	59,887,307	4,894,025	29,921,464	45,153,739

LEWIS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	336	\$3,878,282	\$437,233	\$2,120,072	\$3,377,016
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	261	3,798,186	426,190	2,087,647	3,284,220
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	31,610	36,785	141,065	227,080
Carpets, rag.....	8	600	600	535	1,944
Carriages and wagons.....	8	40,660	7,310	9,119	22,745
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	94	156,390	27,428	659,667	755,574
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	17,800	5,613	9,695	26,210
Flouring and grist mill products.....	19	98,280	5,860	169,655	208,359

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
LEWIS COUNTY—Concluded.					
Furniture, upholstering, factory product.....	3	\$78,150	\$34,100	\$55,650	\$119,000
Lumber and timber products.....	55	830,396	78,843	523,954	539,789
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	43,650	5,050	22,356	44,920
Paper and wood pulp.....	9	1,760,537	142,839	385,218	522,137
Photography.....	3	3,200	900	4,400	7,510
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	59,460	5,618	3,340	21,975
Saddlery and harness.....	14	25,745	4,098	9,270	22,463
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	11	12,520	2,867	11,047	20,191
All other industries.....	24	639,138	68,279	282,636	444,824

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	351	\$8,945,950	\$455,879	\$1,417,724	\$3,010,140
Dansville*	78	446,469	87,944	246,940	490,007
Dansville (excluding hand trades)†.....	41	399,359	69,260	198,865	397,779
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	7,000	3,286	5,864	12,560
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	68,196	4,184	73,168	89,098
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	90,160	18,815	23,512	94,729
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	10,510	1,930	3,726	9,938
All other industries.....	24	223,493	41,045	92,595	191,454
Mount Morris*	51	341,799	76,412	313,038	510,129
Mount Morris (excluding hand trades)†.....	34	313,894	67,907	291,051	465,720
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2,375	2,372	3,254	10,390
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	3,515	760	57	2,330
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	13,000	2,925	1,994	9,600
Saddlery and harness.....	3	4,360	150	1,203	2,430
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	5,115	3,800	5,723	13,990
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	10,010	1,900	3,053	8,560
All other industries.....	15	275,519	56,000	275,777	418,430
Other places†	180	8,049,256	256,865	774,135	1,826,811
Carriages and wagons.....	4	20,840	4,610	4,846	13,639
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	6	14,256	3,175	55,195	61,802
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2,400	1,252	3,307	8,110
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4	2,910	575	164	3,157
Cooperage.....	5	15,037	5,840	21,185	33,899
Flouring and grist mill products.....	24	132,300	7,830	226,417	278,656
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	17,706	2,602	8,445	18,479
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	7	155,240	44,877	153,544	274,118
Lumber and timber products.....	17	136,165	21,948	64,060	135,022
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	53,396	8,859	5,502	29,747
Saddlery and harness.....	9	12,360	2,525	4,623	12,819
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	7	12,875	2,291	8,570	16,463
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	9	16,390	6,664	10,386	33,198
All other industries.....	22	7,457,381	143,817	207,891	912,732

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
MADISON COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*	456	\$3,811,183	\$827,588	\$2,824,837	\$4,772,257
Canastota*	52	768,521	194,262	463,604	890,365
Canastota (excluding hand trades)†	30	737,301	177,566	436,629	823,937
Bread and other bakery products.	3	1,450	1,412	7,107	11,069
Foundry and machine shop products.	3	42,837	17,556	8,423	42,927
Furniture, factory products.	3	114,548	68,500	169,629	289,575
All other industries.	21	578,466	90,098	251,470	480,366
Oneida*	104	1,301,431	336,266	842,851	1,613,572
Oneida (excluding hand trades)†	65	1,230,033	298,209	775,836	1,451,817
Bread and other bakery products.	3	3,930	6,382	12,862	26,550
Carriages and wagons.	8	59,600	24,149	52,157	109,935
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	5,336	5,094	7,940	16,984
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.	6	2,785	1,816	3,089	8,042
Foundry and machine shop products.	5	292,693	35,364	29,096	122,785
Photography.	3	4,050	760	1,505	4,349
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	3	31,909	9,126	4,650	27,718
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.	5	14,014	8,066	14,755	32,486
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	7	157,082	52,145	64,987	200,126
All other industries.	22	658,684	155,307	584,795	902,892
Other places†	200	1,629,362	261,460	1,429,758	2,067,634
Bread and other bakery products.	3	6,000	4,455	4,285	7,100
Carriages and wagons.	6	38,027	6,890	11,445	28,559
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	58	147,956	25,146	448,399	526,040
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	4	3,570	3,030	5,316	14,050
Flouring and grist mill products.	28	176,210	5,625	236,134	281,872
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	3	181,454	43,515	128,602	217,329
Lime and cement.	3	8,600	1,960	1,649	6,365
Lumber and timber products.	32	180,975	22,271	53,608	106,108
Monuments and tombstones.	4	8,775	4,400	12,855	21,800
Photography.	3	4,900	600	1,672	4,800
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	6	31,375	8,839	4,362	27,629
Saddlery and harness.	8	9,675	1,550	5,383	12,730
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.	11	15,615	2,045	10,552	21,996
Vinegar and cider.	7	89,721	16,757	68,209	95,521
All other industries.	24	726,509	118,387	442,287	697,235
MONROE COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*	2,986	\$53,459,730	\$14,684,088	\$35,296,983	\$74,458,909
Brockport*	39	528,469	134,792	480,284	816,208
Brockport (excluding hand trades)†	28	513,079	133,792	469,740	790,213
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	4	9,495	4,505	5,779	17,900
Saddlery and harness.	3	7,000	900	2,345	6,850
All other industries.	21	496,584	128,387	461,616	765,463
Fairport*	53	352,871	76,064	205,328	424,683
Fairport (excluding hand trades)†	21	337,961	74,429	199,605	417,575
Saddlery and harness.	3	2,200	545	1,923	5,850
All other industries.	18	335,761	73,884	197,682	412,225

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Including all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
MONROE COUNTY—Continued.					
Rochester*	2,616	\$49,086,212	\$13,832,122	\$32,082,063	\$69,129,820
Awnings, tents and sails.....	3	64,100	24,400	28,053	68,884
Baking and yeast powders.....	4	16,100	680	5,782	15,226
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	13	15,545	15,800	7,401	41,681
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	60	101,705	20,611	67,299	190,556
Bicycles and tricycles.....	8	354,284	84,986	220,458	393,100
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	73	107,690	51,259	49,921	186,347
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	7	57,475	54,718	53,359	163,046
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	5	71,742	54,540	161,666	303,022
Boot and shoe findings.....	4	16,520	18,428	25,405	56,275
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	128	83,195	24,709	58,282	160,250
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	60	2,942,648	1,664,903	4,026,537	6,933,111
Boxes, cigar.....	3	11,500	7,138	12,341	28,500
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	12	418,960	176,322	195,150	581,084
Boxes, wooden packing.....	4	189,393	56,615	193,552	292,610
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	4	101,499	24,490	103,382	152,041
Bread and other bakery products.....	98	395,198	127,780	502,770	875,027
Brooms and brushes.....	4	11,050	9,990	22,891	41,200
Buttons.....	4	291,572	103,311	68,562	354,052
Carpentering.....	132	393,921	519,862	901,066	2,056,153
Carpets, rag.....	4	6,005	2,324	961	6,387
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	3	51,794	4,090	24,700	39,075
Carriages and wagons.....	16	1,318,070	284,943	275,640	790,417
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	4	362,895	251,608	252,042	531,678
China decorating.....	4	9,210	446	1,435	6,175
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	184	609,672	205,979	431,857	1,193,072
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	307	6,045,528	1,858,166	5,522,465	11,188,220
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.....	5	25,300	15,686	4,515	23,524
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	219	157,668	190,354	165,962	563,829
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	4	93,535	40,037	88,431	185,357
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	3	88,000	8,021	122,756	152,561
Confectionery.....	42	436,244	162,904	650,603	1,321,282
Cooperage.....	14	96,209	63,457	119,689	213,065
Corsets.....	6	26,050	9,046	16,136	39,450
Cutlery and edge tools.....	6	248,259	26,629	23,953	62,520
Dyeing and cleaning.....	8	38,410	15,064	13,564	68,300
Electrical construction and repairs.....	9	57,600	34,522	82,597	168,024
Electroplating.....	7	17,962	17,745	5,038	37,964
Engraving and die sinking.....	6	6,120	3,752	1,251	19,113
Engraving, wood.....	3	1,450	1,092	565	6,550
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	4	1,550	500	4,605	12,700
Flavoring extracts.....	3	4,525	260	2,397	5,578
Flouring and grist mill products.....	14	805,795	73,987	2,623,823	3,010,539
Food preparations.....	3	12,780	300	9,065	17,100
Foundry and machine shop products.....	73	4,206,826	1,020,690	1,333,904	4,036,479
Fur goods.....	5	142,532	27,917	99,458	174,225
Furnishing goods, men's.....	5	250,155	75,273	323,665	511,642
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	24	26,555	22,944	34,135	94,057
Furniture, factory product.....	22	1,493,471	569,243	744,027	2,069,972
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	3	24,236	6,513	4,388	23,112
Hand stamps.....	3	10,500	4,993	7,536	20,250
Hardware.....	4	356,699	69,980	66,017	217,120
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	6	11,800	3,562	16,135	28,550

*All industries, including the hand trades.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
MONROE COUNTY—Continued.					
Rochester—Continued.					
Instruments, professional and scientific.	5	\$194,426	\$53,553	\$114,595	\$257,873
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.	5	55,800	32,700	31,403	114,600
Jewelry.	3	23,310	5,960	33,097	54,000
Lamps and reflectors.	3	325,859	106,983	272,609	672,936
Lasts.	4	42,874	26,060	18,236	70,250
Liquors, malt.	13	4,906,098	306,663	582,399	2,748,290
Lithographing and engraving.	5	613,172	160,091	226,769	534,968
Lock and gunsmithing.	8	6,155	3,496	3,887	19,350
Looking-glass and picture frames.	18	277,100	106,606	111,546	352,457
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	17	527,127	179,774	333,425	668,594
Marble and stone work.	7	114,059	82,968	89,211	213,360
Masonry, brick and stone.	51	331,708	309,290	302,658	918,412
Millinery, custom work.	55	139,299	54,889	193,397	366,369
Mineral and soda waters.	10	117,150	17,069	39,798	111,129
Models and patterns.	10	138,290	20,750	20,405	67,106
Monuments and tombstones.	6	27,115	2,840	28,064	32,225
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	3	255,148	99,805	238,700	442,032
Optical goods.	3	1,588,067	454,072	258,516	1,069,099
Painting, house, sign, etc.	126	143,120	191,317	124,345	474,708
Paperhanging.	4	64,650	28,550	37,976	102,080
Patent medicines and compounds.	29	393,325	28,533	108,410	509,180
Paving and paving materials.	19	379,093	237,275	267,315	604,617
Perfumery and cosmetics.	8	366,624	22,309	190,582	433,912
Photographic apparatus.	7	1,037,327	477,158	845,044	1,045,446
Photographic materials.	7	252,734	35,754	90,346	204,699
Photography.	34	108,400	41,304	48,375	162,549
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.	55	531,696	206,674	638,138	1,091,417
Printing and publishing, book and job.	52	495,819	130,402	137,846	524,296
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	20	2,474,634	363,573	273,845	1,380,531
Refrigerators.	3	31,600	16,620	20,142	62,000
Roofing and roofing materials.	7	106,041	38,723	67,104	131,211
Saddlery and harness.	25	178,532	52,671	66,406	167,669
Sausage.	10	99,200	14,753	128,625	193,320
Sewing machine repairing.	3	10,000	3,067	1,298	3,999
Ship and boat building, wood.	7	30,552	2,010	8,507	20,109
Shirts.	3	4,125	2,621	2,268	7,350
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.	3	592,145	92,444	244,953	601,643
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	57	214,587	93,313	151,772	378,098
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	87	567,533	225,748	381,199	3,040,331
Upholstering materials.	4	76,063	17,996	44,400	107,578
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.	48	48,130	26,937	18,707	93,595
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.	6	30,200	13,814	12,089	43,450
Wood, turned and carved.	9	28,550	18,330	18,664	53,798
All other industries.	113	8,421,273	1,307,491	5,532,720	9,862,715
Other places †.	208	3,381,696	621,387	2,492,521	3,952,568
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.	8	24,588	5,860	6,225	21,580
Bread and other bakery products.	3	1,765	650	2,560	6,000
Carriages and wagons.	12	161,351	32,411	79,701	161,695
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	5	17,301	2,210	34,741	40,285
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	690	1,715	2,751	6,062
Cooperage.	11	15,350	14,321	20,397	65,448
Flouring and grist mill products.	24	272,711	22,830	691,926	803,818
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	47	242,302	120,478	398,363	648,912

† Excluding the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
MONROE COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places—Continued.					
Lumber and timber products.....	6	\$10,336	\$3,526	\$8,210	\$18,907
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	16,150	2,626	2,605	15,008
Saddlery and harness.....	13	14,845	4,890	9,771	25,485
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	17,180	2,800	6,903	15,315
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	6,345	1,400	2,045	5,555
Vinegar and cider.....	11	16,426	3,645	14,716	29,723
All other industries.....	46	2,674,356	402,025	1,192,597	2,088,562

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	456	\$13,304,642	\$3,464,863	\$9,553,003	\$16,324,884
Amsterdam*.....	213	10,119,879	2,680,859	6,424,315	11,502,316
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	1,140	890	1,645	5,600
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	18	24,570	7,015	8,020	32,440
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	7	1,040	.....	1,944	5,493
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	23,425	9,339	50,080	75,820
Brooms and brushes.....	7	444,622	138,392	339,998	602,933
Carpentering.....	13	23,965	28,880	47,170	94,835
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	3	3,660,901	880,027	1,751,585	3,408,589
Carriages and wagons.....	3	2,400	3,100	2,955	9,000
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	13	12,620	9,477	11,333	37,875
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	6	1,100	4,196	1,247	8,815
Confectionery.....	3	2,750	325	2,870	5,700
Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	559,790	142,754	155,710	432,786
Hosiery and knit goods.....	19	3,333,479	1,051,147	2,516,287	4,259,138
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	65,365	16,868	37,891	60,595
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	8,230	10,278	21,174	36,500
Millinery, custom work.....	3	18,850	2,800	11,005	22,500
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	6	9,645	7,645	6,886	26,338
Photography.....	3	8,100	1,700	3,160	9,000
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	6	46,484	20,460	40,643	79,260
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	7,300	3,068	2,662	12,400
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	56,400	15,482	7,029	56,414
Saddlery and harness.....	4	6,925	1,470	4,262	9,125
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	17,650	18,136	31,885	62,500
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	14	22,505	16,423	21,557	59,045
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	7	4,800	2,972	1,745	11,372
All other industries.....	34	1,855,873	307,515	1,343,572	2,077,743
Fort Plain*.....	44	457,257	105,825	263,494	497,154
Fort Plain (excluding hand trades)†.....	32	441,692	98,265	251,044	463,491
Carriages and wagons.....	3	15,100	2,924	3,654	10,315
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	157,500	42,308	110,375	187,665
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	29,500	4,030	3,670	19,839
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	52,100	12,748	23,883	56,867
All other industries.....	19	187,492	36,255	109,462	188,805
Other places†.....	149	2,669,689	669,374	2,837,495	4,251,644
Brooms and brushes.....	4	51,070	39,756	103,188	186,800
Carriages and wagons.....	7	14,460	2,550	5,727	16,380

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places—Continued.					
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	35	\$158,709	\$33,490	\$642,252	\$741,634
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	4,860	3,110	6,272	14,580
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	6	2,095	3,953	2,910	11,620
Flouring and grist mill products.	21	96,560	7,688	216,004	256,221
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	82,671	22,129	69,228	113,959
Hosiery and knit goods.....	10	1,113,618	334,377	954,558	1,565,077
Lumber and timber products.....	11	54,855	5,948	16,942	31,628
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	40,972	4,660	9,950	22,281
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	46,145	6,560	3,652	26,500
Saddlery and harness.....	4	18,747	2,098	2,880	8,830
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	5	12,035	4,008	5,336	14,425
Vinegar and cider.....	3	40,830	3,957	40,633	51,650
All other industries.....	25	932,072	195,092	757,963	1,190,159

NASSAU COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	321	\$3,433,224	\$767,112	\$1,895,596	\$3,369,973
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	159	2,950,235	490,677	1,491,063	2,386,033
Bottling.....	4	17,500	3,025	14,371	24,015
Bread and other bakery products.	8	39,018	13,450	51,543	84,339
Brick and tile.....	4	231,000	46,075	21,337	94,950
Carriages and wagons.....	10	80,815	20,657	22,436	63,015
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	7,548	950	3,610	6,585
Flouring and grist mill products..	7	28,460	1,600	39,294	45,823
Food preparations.....	5	66,200	14,550	52,157	88,200
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	14	48,585	40,650	134,196	218,449
Mineral and soda waters.....	7	63,100	9,144	17,673	47,372
Photography.....	3	3,300	.....	1,181	3,468
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	3	98,300	14,500	98,750	161,900
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	142,535	20,532	22,971	100,226
Saddlery and harness.....	12	38,515	6,536	12,820	31,315
Ship and boat building, wood....	7	13,500	2,360	5,089	15,420
Sporting goods.....	3	10,525	6,545	4,230	15,153
Tin foil.....	4	7,870	5,300	5,324	14,270
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	11	43,300	7,945	11,613	29,855
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	8	7,565	2,190	7,015	16,342
Vinegar and cider.....	4	28,100	2,500	4,622	12,750
All other industries.....	33	1,974,499	272,178	950,831	1,312,584

NEW YORK COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	27,168	\$608,661,810	\$184,602,095	\$463,795,294	\$975,168,202
Artificial feathers and flowers....	142	2,922,939	1,232,987	2,180,042	4,955,151
Artificial limbs.....	5	69,300	40,632	13,650	160,120
Artists' materials.....	4	10,806	3,266	8,761	28,277
Awnings, tents and sails.....	103	449,509	357,376	916,542	1,809,136
Axle grease.....	4	5,916	3,750	9,353	22,300
Babbit metal and solder.....	7	1,028,291	107,875	2,309,739	2,604,696
Bags, other than paper.....	15	516,000	142,922	1,343,282	1,780,845
Bags, paper.....	13	1,077,357	268,366	1,363,275	2,897,697
Baking and yeast powders.....	8	209,564	45,305	214,401	368,406
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	18	31,625	57,894	42,592	145,274
Belting and hose, leather.....	8	1,761,947	229,221	1,732,560	2,322,600

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	235	263,340	123,042	249,225	706,263
Bicycles and tricycles.....	15	72,075	22,782	52,760	123,934
Billiard tables and materials.....	12	361,459	111,306	312,242	662,352
Blacking.....	14	283,784	79,079	277,403	640,441
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	469	1,335,972	968,678	759,463	2,803,755
Bluing.....	7	75,890	25,391	96,680	211,811
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	219	3,958,699	2,655,095	2,349,739	7,030,418
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	11	241,715	39,390	598,318	804,953
Boot and shoe findings.....	10	122,475	35,922	231,818	334,484
Boot and shoe uppers.....	36	64,590	35,863	146,618	247,802
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	1,888	836,472	662,010	909,880	3,193,839
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	55	1,446,241	917,351	1,868,814	3,391,063
Bottling.....	137	1,882,370	442,314	2,442,645	3,954,251
Boxes, cigar.....	27	544,585	331,543	527,328	1,065,826
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	139	1,950,093	1,663,995	2,035,754	5,240,104
Boxes, wooden packing.....	55	1,475,390	520,568	1,608,313	2,806,590
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	33	351,449	156,827	306,762	652,334
Brassware.....	54	1,814,347	505,059	876,928	1,853,855
Bread and other bakery products.....	1,011	10,026,820	3,803,798	12,065,526	21,946,089
Bridges.....	5	284,000	224,502	453,815	809,705
Bronze castings.....	5	338,961	177,133	65,871	385,525
Brooms and brushes.....	52	802,193	307,875	827,500	1,498,323
Buttons.....	30	499,362	417,053	522,491	1,235,145
Calcium lights.....	3	35,900	10,520	16,943	41,400
Card cutting and designing.....	3	41,400	18,796	77,576	125,160
Carpentering.....	835	4,493,308	4,358,090	6,730,763	16,399,283
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	3	1,875,842	556,120	1,216,120	2,258,863
Carpets, rag.....	10	14,771	7,910	6,508	25,720
Carpets, wood.....	9	183,164	208,362	136,237	445,967
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	5	23,675	17,064	35,105	71,450
Carriages and wagons.....	128	2,634,198	1,132,921	955,748	3,060,806
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	6	418,158	259,879	279,760	562,308
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	4	4,839,198	914,159	700,563	1,739,472
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	5	18,925	2,530	43,194	46,676
Chemicals.....	16	1,019,372	116,234	327,441	725,772
China decorating.....	20	56,240	33,438	58,900	149,499
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	6	1,085,775	149,840	1,442,497	2,007,818
Cleansing and polishing preparations.....	19	358,260	67,443	450,757	804,991
Clocks.....	4	16,325	6,834	7,381	32,120
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	20	119,213	175,221	9,859	368,162
Clothing, horse.....	5	41,513	22,056	74,181	130,848
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	2,265	6,966,058	3,921,824	6,608,135	18,119,327
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1,393	24,778,035	12,739,684	51,067,136	97,168,397
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.....	40	80,265	86,729	15,240	153,025
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1,113	4,117,478	3,100,093	4,155,265	10,546,896
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1,479	26,386,029	10,933,239	53,372,965	99,464,693
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	41	2,374,275	251,426	4,594,042	6,444,173
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	11	555,830	237,998	282,713	787,076
Combs.....	5	158,650	85,585	178,645	356,650
Confectionery.....	321	4,339,139	1,591,251	5,865,003	10,243,493
Cooperage.....	52	506,855	247,000	624,437	1,169,376
Cordage and twine.....	4	2,586,702	600,356	2,363,835	3,597,427
Cordials and syrups.....	7	79,800	12,000	81,848	149,362
Cork, cutting.....	15	155,761	29,891	142,748	245,423
Corsets.....	49	603,622	334,934	686,696	1,470,373
Cotton goods.....	3	534,233	93,147	407,837	622,159

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
Cotton small wares.....	9	\$154,830	\$55,465	\$101,863	\$244,063
Cutlery and edge tools.....	13	103,829	73,122	84,078	254,598
Dentists' materials.....	4	190,500	45,570	353,174	557,000
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	28	1,641,068	174,783	944,624	2,304,889
Drug grinding.....	6	538,042	29,089	957,011	1,149,829
Dyeing and cleaning.....	147	646,799	254,331	320,821	1,063,892
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	21	1,269,710	359,242	347,123	1,131,586
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	9	183,055	29,075	339,707	507,500
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	90	8,342,500	2,197,244	5,504,413	10,080,749
Electrical construction and repairs.....	148	826,939	602,048	1,104,338	2,432,055
Electroplating.....	69	172,941	202,217	117,808	534,446
Enameling and enameled goods.....	15	15,335	15,590	8,592	49,780
Engravers' materials.....	4	11,700	14,944	52,665	88,000
Engraving and die sinking.....	93	179,683	160,367	37,001	406,512
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	81	3,562,370	1,105,053	705,985	2,624,471
Engraving, wood.....	81	27,301	46,400	12,118	137,515
Envelopes.....	9	565,804	229,798	596,904	1,090,270
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	126	1,612,272	603,086	1,195,039	2,819,895
Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	4	84,375	12,760	17,466	70,535
Fish, canning and preserving.....	4	42,900	9,782	63,580	97,400
Flags and banners.....	8	384,385	54,847	276,358	490,970
Flavoring extracts.....	42	352,921	77,955	475,705	971,097
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	5,824,960	185,557	4,767,242	5,280,117
Food preparations.....	55	1,192,985	320,956	2,049,611	3,466,715
Foundry and machine shop products.....	384	20,253,967	6,487,458	8,190,898	21,565,080
Fur goods.....	482	6,284,996	2,231,903	8,018,817	14,448,684
Fur hats.....	3	60,250	68,011	181,349	342,300
Furnishing goods, men's.....	211	7,183,354	2,607,732	10,670,498	17,546,523
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	543	2,052,567	1,529,413	1,959,635	5,493,969
Furniture, factory product.....	150	6,281,400	3,262,294	4,531,050	10,910,797
Furs, dressed.....	14	158,300	127,035	88,594	323,672
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	47	2,321,930	935,441	1,146,602	3,065,115
Gas and oil stoves.....	6	403,655	79,437	393,441	587,381
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	6	103,864,257	2,709,068	3,893,384	12,624,440
Gas machines and meters.....	7	411,329	125,447	228,612	447,167
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	77	896,802	602,162	942,216	2,142,924
Gloves and mittens.....	32	223,610	172,251	203,891	523,253
Glue.....	5	180,680	18,722	259,696	391,800
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	17	317,885	139,445	514,085	931,312
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	13	546,450	35,524	4,138,208	4,328,119
Grease and tallow.....	7	655,808	133,512	1,140,021	1,424,871
Hair work.....	53	435,330	133,096	270,743	752,794
Hand knit goods.....	9	80,275	29,163	41,366	124,326
Hand stamps.....	29	184,051	68,719	83,942	301,355
Hardware.....	18	540,962	189,279	267,951	701,581
Hardware, saddlery.....	7	40,050	28,490	18,573	87,484
Hat and cap materials.....	21	117,275	53,674	265,170	424,041
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	237	2,408,905	1,857,912	3,902,205	7,658,781
Hosiery and knit goods.....	23	1,004,130	332,376	696,528	1,366,227
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	40	601,287	272,145	1,491,209	2,280,636
Ice, manufactured.....	8	1,062,767	76,317	116,903	493,510
Ink, printing.....	14	754,150	72,824	427,979	827,200
Ink, writing.....	5	327,310	39,369	223,354	406,775
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	55	431,758	179,523	169,826	612,236
Iron and steel.....	3	371,500	254,432	207,549	631,100
Iron and steel, doors and shutters.....	5	20,700	31,534	26,260	87,080
Iron and steel, forgings.....	3	6,550	4,090	1,790	14,740
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	4	109,310	30,970	80,909	150,914

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	119	\$3,427,829	\$1,664,890	\$4,106,842	\$7,787,897
Ivory and bone work.....	15	182,578	93,187	157,524	344,324
Spanning.....	4	4,250	8,400	4,949	19,210
Jewelry.....	221	5,106,465	1,838,730	4,762,382	9,172,849
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	28	281,610	161,490	218,979	600,741
Knolin and other earth grinding.....	3	9,200	6,020	6,127	19,025
Kindling wood.....	8	289,290	84,830	176,580	364,425
Labels and tags.....	13	143,935	79,435	82,202	295,007
Lamps and reflectors.....	26	747,748	298,655	501,201	1,214,188
Lapidary work.....	32	1,427,275	269,855	1,910,204	2,552,153
Lasts.....	7	38,750	33,648	39,788	134,650
Lead, bar, pipe and sheet.....	4	504,500	39,840	1,290,875	1,567,640
Leather goods.....	97	2,592,029	1,063,435	3,298,245	5,877,798
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	10	1,208,141	116,850	732,704	971,035
Lime and cement.....	3	408,127	137,496	227,202	595,505
Liquors, malt.....	42	46,281,439	2,335,057	4,737,917	24,459,573
Lithographing and engraving.....	89	8,284,599	2,433,703	2,324,703	7,449,143
Lock and gunsmithing.....	212	229,998	120,287	99,928	479,764
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	152	1,087,511	623,618	1,130,692	2,701,256
Lumber and timber products.....	6	389,098	118,236	207,876	467,372
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	62	2,007,642	820,181	2,132,952	3,705,786
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleised.....	3	480,442	149,581	200,190	555,373
Marble and stone work.....	101	3,715,132	2,151,332	2,466,754	6,699,198
Masonry, brick and stone.....	240	7,750,943	5,899,420	11,934,097	38,327,340
Mattresses and spring beds.....	73	752,106	402,520	1,330,171	2,329,995
Millinery and lace goods.....	361	7,556,004	3,874,923	10,972,994	20,512,995
Millinery, custom work.....	366	1,400,269	934,934	2,360,031	4,877,021
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	3,321,163	835,608	948,135	2,275,991
Mirrors.....	30	1,351,584	484,186	2,444,145	3,805,683
Models and patterns.....	50	315,751	187,942	134,144	539,624
Monuments and tombstones.....	23	175,784	117,776	201,288	468,027
Mudlage and paste.....	5	76,300	18,694	97,834	205,000
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	32	902,829	176,101	186,823	495,069
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	7	77,400	47,971	26,060	115,400
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	86	9,342,701	2,858,921	5,060,133	11,290,400
Oil, essential.....	5	38,725	2,915	38,623	69,661
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	29	743,318	64,991	1,403,972	1,856,633
Optical goods.....	45	458,225	142,662	506,379	1,013,821
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	946	2,692,960	4,854,332	2,477,053	9,422,366
Paints.....	28	5,478,046	559,883	3,807,580	5,496,639
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	44	2,003,939	334,729	1,089,525	2,145,838
Paperhanging.....	8	105,833	47,545	58,060	177,000
Paperhangings.....	6	1,618,748	538,844	1,126,247	2,435,183
Paper patterns.....	4	46,914	19,564	19,800	137,800
Patent medicines and compounds.....	133	4,625,547	359,522	1,814,123	7,090,641
Paving and paving materials.....	21	7,969,272	494,287	1,426,163	2,709,095
Pens, fountain and stylographic.....	9	261,670	48,395	255,550	524,079
Pens, gold.....	13	299,734	187,383	258,798	644,693
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	58	1,361,706	195,237	1,220,627	2,560,901
Phonographs and graphophones.....	3	77,800	38,672	46,148	119,980
Photographic apparatus.....	7	124,411	37,020	25,849	93,972
Photographic materials.....	9	51,885	22,104	47,405	112,280
Photography.....	254	770,210	380,217	485,401	1,734,173
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	46	490,962	518,116	206,178	1,049,657
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	54	1,188,603	277,614	1,625,600	2,647,605
Pipes, tobacco.....	28	650,205	463,772	783,330	1,628,242
Plastering and stucco work.....	92	562,924	779,983	305,257	1,481,873
Plated and britannia ware.....	4	78,291	32,048	64,755	156,013
Plumbers' supplies.....	20	867,774	200,266	415,297	912,761
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1,008	3,894,408	4,057,844	7,170,546	15,034,150
Pocketbooks.....	33	330,832	207,367	402,452	642,946

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK COUNTY—Continued.					
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	844	\$18,064,320	\$7,251,146	\$6,836,628	\$25,245,681
Printing and publishing, music.....	22	987,093	119,736	160,647	853,862
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	371	38,258,674	7,133,968	11,784,160	49,097,739
Printing materials.....	16	815,497	69,741	141,323	355,227
Refrigerators.....	10	253,389	136,106	219,122	479,854
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	25	165,768	31,812	130,713	263,404
Roofing and roofing materials.....	121	467,774	360,216	499,637	1,230,407
Rubber and elastic goods.....	45	1,944,483	442,484	2,042,770	3,681,764
Saddlery and harness.....	211	787,705	946,866	519,903	1,402,349
Safes and vaults.....	3	446,425	22,854	22,886	60,803
Sausage.....	21	180,583	46,692	318,145	441,991
Saws.....	4	7,965	1,196	4,735	13,300
Scales and balances.....	6	167,700	66,965	63,883	238,715
Sewing machine repairing.....	62	74,368	37,148	62,474	171,517
Sewing machines and attachments	10	116,282	38,332	47,693	189,006
Ship and boat building, wood.....	24	1,499,041	550,332	340,382	1,362,898
Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	3	771,296	405,367	323,751	901,437
Shirts.....	183	4,479,793	1,726,936	6,967,422	13,657,768
Show cases.....	6	75,374	48,299	46,662	145,535
Silk and silk goods.....	50	4,428,148	1,579,314	3,300,893	6,757,544
Silvermithing.....	20	363,275	237,561	390,583	847,361
Silverware.....	18	2,535,046	672,684	1,240,726	2,741,994
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	14	1,096,358	200,138	4,203,272	4,855,076
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	28	7,552,078	966,611	30,027,563	33,897,510
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	4	719,487	93,543	1,148,414	1,744,975
Soap and candles.....	31	3,213,358	375,436	3,734,771	6,479,351
Soda water apparatus.....	7	672,734	108,485	225,954	665,148
Sporting goods.....	22	212,545	38,193	49,389	166,618
Spring, steel, car and carriage.....	3	90,622	24,115	56,805	135,391
Stamped ware.....	21	444,735	206,227	262,520	807,954
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	29	958,391	220,356	563,206	1,346,568
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	19	1,349,813	672,687	1,760,409	3,197,518
Steam packing.....	11	128,300	22,520	55,722	203,670
Stencils and brands.....	16	106,763	62,887	30,133	160,202
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	26	603,754	338,762	209,063	859,722
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	7	299,372	29,110	1,039,673	1,264,676
Surgical appliances.....	32	106,777	49,554	65,358	251,350
Taxidermy.....	7	63,670	25,642	44,952	101,013
Tin foil.....	3	1,794,687	152,640	881,274	1,261,843
Tinsmithing, coppermithing and sheet iron working.....	494	3,440,944	1,954,704	3,246,990	7,369,129
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	8	825,657	108,151	786,574	1,771,280
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1,212	14,328,391	8,900,927	12,938,297	35,659,972
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	33	1,198,675	57,140	67,566	234,620
Toys and games.....	26	432,911	181,960	251,856	603,819
Trunks and valises.....	71	790,573	470,654	1,804,056	2,437,863
Type founding.....	5	563,000	148,248	111,040	425,855
Typewriter repairing.....	6	9,730	20,459	10,074	44,980
Typewriters and supplies.....	11	934,919	244,635	259,158	885,301
Umbrellas and canes.....	96	1,504,303	579,698	3,201,075	5,001,833
Upholstering materials.....	24	353,305	171,620	394,076	900,392
Varnish.....	12	968,660	114,140	1,686,813	2,375,151
Vault lights and ventilators.....	6	66,000	44,960	69,530	187,950
Vinegar and cider.....	4	97,075	14,582	31,290	65,600
Watch cases.....	4	139,500	90,050	163,123	335,100
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	642	626,523	378,659	331,922	1,548,062
Whalebone and rattan.....	3	56,200	7,856	98,875	135,000
Whips.....	4	4,850	3,708	6,847	15,600
Window shades.....	39	443,911	94,485	796,351	1,149,402

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK COUNTY—Concluded.					
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	49	\$430,321	\$180,523	\$282,119	\$685,101
Wood, turned and carved.....	77	258,975	225,635	181,841	623,270
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	3	8,250	10,240	6,370	24,480
Woolen goods.....	8	633,387	144,341	319,977	725,877
All other industries.....	47	9,544,586	1,021,356	5,947,432	8,148,295
NEW YORK CITY.					
[Total for counties of Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond.]					
All industries.....	39,776	\$921,876,081	\$245,021,881	\$709,109,412	\$137,135,468
Artificial feathers and flowers ..	152	2,964,748	1,251,385	2,190,099	4,997,104
Artificial limbs.....	5	69,300	40,632	13,650	160,120
Artists' materials.....	4	10,906	3,265	8,761	28,277
Awnings, tents and sails.....	153	540,774	431,073	1,295,516	2,481,547
Axle grease.....	4	5,916	3,750	9,353	22,300
Babbit metal and solder.....	7	1,028,291	107,875	2,309,739	2,604,696
Bags, other than paper.....	16	674,000	201,142	1,694,382	2,238,845
Bags, paper.....	14	2,067,115	287,426	1,542,702	2,706,828
Baking and yeast powders.....	9	3,648,858	92,128	1,916,901	4,243,406
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	37	224,265	111,241	208,357	417,825
Belting and hose, leather.....	12	2,063,536	279,233	2,211,145	2,995,645
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	426	509,009	221,253	462,440	1,279,371
Bicycles and tricycles.....	15	72,075	22,782	52,760	123,934
Billiard tables and materials.....	13	364,759	114,170	314,490	699,552
Blacking.....	14	283,784	79,079	277,403	649,441
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1,003	2,627,170	1,628,840	1,368,799	4,882,422
Bluing.....	10	86,090	26,535	97,959	217,311
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	239	4,383,901	2,842,609	2,560,197	7,619,155
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	15	257,065	44,870	626,348	847,653
Boot and shoe findings.....	13	152,325	45,330	254,988	393,969
Boot and shoe uppers.....	46	79,300	46,907	153,532	274,987
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	3,341	1,265,038	886,577	1,337,439	4,726,961
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	99	4,154,981	2,436,579	5,082,725	9,124,495
Bottling.....	203	2,472,008	804,760	3,204,431	5,455,792
Boxes, cigar.....	34	591,885	364,919	570,740	1,171,166
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	159	2,173,613	1,847,585	2,209,045	5,758,569
Boxes, wooden packing.....	63	2,409,564	841,105	2,842,330	4,590,908
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	56	721,589	248,622	699,110	1,264,009
Brassware.....	67	1,668,647	664,307	1,171,577	2,424,530
Bread and other bakery products	1,966	13,798,593	5,743,845	17,558,932	32,239,307
Bridges.....	8	782,500	741,402	872,870	1,906,088
Bronze castings.....	6	338,961	177,133	65,871	385,825
Brooms and brushes.....	84	1,575,070	580,453	1,296,351	2,448,194
Buttons.....	33	553,412	482,773	608,655	1,457,145
Calcium lights.....	4	39,400	13,788	18,703	49,632
Card cutting and designing.....	4	41,950	19,146	78,856	131,160
Carpentering.....	1,491	7,915,870	6,913,355	10,490,605	26,061,584
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	4	2,028,542	598,191	1,317,486	2,467,571
Carpets, rag.....	2	24,264	11,390	11,139	41,894
Carpets, wood.....	10	187,164	212,122	138,777	455,987
Carriage and wagon materials.....	3	2,450	1,375	2,971	9,000
Carrriages and sleds, children's.....	14	70,325	45,618	109,267	202,210
Carrriages and wagons.....	236	8,627,751	1,559,750	1,409,529	4,317,872
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	10	744,558	558,428	532,926	1,134,646
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	6	5,944,848	1,509,274	1,362,681	3,030,805
Cheese and butter, urban dairy products.....	6	20,425	3,180	50,994	55,801
Chemicals.....	37	4,437,028	479,479	3,415,137	5,266,656
China decorating.....	27	83,055	45,318	65,192	188,724
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	9	1,123,758	167,490	1,502,713	2,099,872
Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	25	407,760	95,553	546,437	962,491

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK CITY—Continued.					
Clocks.....	6	\$2,399,485	\$477,484	\$881,379	\$1,685,875
Cloth, sponging and refinishing...	22	120,198	177,921	11,099	375,642
Clothing, horse.....	7	47,389	23,706	77,049	137,358
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3,284	8,614,126	4,805,663	8,020,886	22,077,030
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	1,889	36,842,799	15,687,104	52,489,787	103,220,201
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.....	68	136,162	163,160	41,788	299,531
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1,418	4,405,853	3,397,550	4,473,935	11,571,048
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1,607	27,388,909	20,929,460	54,638,897	102,711,604
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	56	8,657,792	657,225	17,279,301	21,346,195
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	14	842,465	317,364	453,893	1,210,814
Combs.....	5	158,650	85,585	178,645	356,650
Confectionery.....	530	6,516,643	2,131,107	8,220,657	14,483,900
Cooperage.....	90	3,275,326	912,298	2,635,841	4,231,960
Cordage and twine.....	11	6,722,552	1,112,019	6,059,794	8,768,974
Cordials and sirups.....	7	79,800	12,000	81,848	149,362
Cork, cutting.....	22	228,061	66,133	289,673	464,223
Corsets.....	55	726,650	400,796	751,073	1,721,623
Cotton goods.....	6	561,785	109,412	480,220	724,125
Cotton small wares.....	12	239,330	87,570	192,105	394,063
Cutlery and edge tools.....	15	117,551	87,623	97,134	295,785
Dentists' materials.....	4	190,500	45,570	353,174	557,000
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.....	34	3,786,065	397,322	3,624,324	6,014,762
Drug grinding.....	10	729,269	66,607	1,152,225	1,492,763
Dyeing and cleaning.....	235	1,117,576	472,932	444,737	1,749,264
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	32	1,709,051	458,496	448,077	1,460,322
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	12	1,229,255	217,335	809,454	1,372,500
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	104	8,781,700	2,362,897	5,903,203	10,851,350
Electrical construction and repairs.....	208	968,658	726,604	1,343,079	2,940,631
Electroplating.....	79	201,541	236,282	134,621	608,856
Enameling and enameled goods.....	21	2,660,084	526,880	1,640,468	2,842,422
Engravers' materials.....	6	49,466	25,605	126,254	195,029
Engraving and die sinking.....	101	192,918	171,323	39,845	431,312
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.....	85	3,573,155	1,131,416	708,271	2,664,271
Engraving, wood.....	32	32,321	46,400	12,383	138,815
Envelopes.....	9	565,804	229,798	596,904	1,080,270
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	135	1,788,276	659,921	1,277,642	3,034,742
Fertilisers.....	10	2,207,337	329,404	1,047,625	1,765,143
Files.....	6	78,900	35,676	16,002	70,700
Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	5	95,375	15,560	22,916	88,035
Fireworks.....	8	406,971	179,337	304,740	735,511
Fish, canning and preserving.....	7	51,915	13,074	96,145	140,985
Flags and banners.....	10	396,885	62,027	283,043	512,470
Flavoring extracts.....	45	357,186	79,287	481,052	986,077
Flouring and grist mill products.....	11	8,280,518	314,765	7,887,151	8,813,487
Food preparations.....	87	1,980,790	436,599	2,698,556	4,442,717
Foundry and machine shop products.....	589	48,092,891	11,397,201	16,034,336	41,089,475
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	6	1,732,932	118,693	545,957	880,865
Fur goods.....	512	6,917,625	2,386,148	8,432,933	15,238,840
Fur hats.....	7	1,447,308	866,652	890,919	2,241,347
Furnishing goods, men's.....	223	7,676,454	2,845,239	11,065,190	18,716,318
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	810	2,645,208	1,834,584	2,317,602	6,574,512
Furniture, factory product.....	187	7,274,874	3,895,536	5,581,780	18,246,405
Furs, dressed.....	35	430,840	207,114	234,802	749,288
Galvanizing.....	4	71,077	21,229	149,487	220,258
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	68	3,049,374	1,153,991	1,375,992	3,780,229
Gas and oil stoves.....	7	433,655	83,437	412,666	622,381
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	13	134,177,693	3,037,265	5,040,709	17,116,089
Gas machines and meters.....	9	496,329	151,047	269,762	543,067
Glass.....	9	848,907	440,655	286,711	939,532
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	108	1,106,651	759,462	1,138,100	2,641,428
Gloves and mittens.....	34	245,410	191,851	235,998	586,061
Glue.....	5	180,680	18,722	259,696	391,800

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK CITY—Continued.					
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.	36	\$401,891	\$199,799	\$652,138	\$1,184,194
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	14	602,450	38,624	4,313,818	4,528,119
Grease and tallow.	12	999,877	185,590	1,392,199	1,833,941
Hair work.	68	457,365	142,085	283,513	798,654
Hand knit goods.	14	100,155	34,369	45,534	137,876
Hand stamps.	33	251,051	102,973	97,784	290,355
Hardware.	32	898,853	336,939	532,668	1,313,490
Hardware, saddlery.	7	40,050	28,490	18,573	87,484
Hat and cap materials.	28	754,675	196,343	1,255,887	1,751,350
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.	256	2,474,510	1,896,189	4,054,872	7,932,431
Hosiery and knit goods.	59	2,626,598	889,180	1,786,700	3,489,937
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	51	979,062	418,205	1,794,292	2,890,786
Ice, manufactured.	26	2,042,582	162,602	230,507	900,308
Ink, printing.	22	1,057,264	117,041	680,979	1,880,503
Ink, writing.	6	430,623	46,758	255,430	499,211
Instruments professional and scientific.	81	761,000	344,042	254,530	982,843
Iron and steel.	6	1,233,436	381,396	528,382	1,235,909
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.	4	244,884	52,670	108,840	219,572
Iron and steel, doors and shutters.	5	20,700	31,534	20,260	87,080
Iron and steel, forgings.	6	607,703	125,381	141,926	467,978
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails	8	245,900	60,570	212,809	349,414
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.	175	5,333,034	2,640,962	6,175,509	11,389,721
Ivory and bone work.	23	251,396	126,415	226,582	500,336
Japanning.	7	9,119	10,781	7,375	26,110
Jewelry.	229	5,464,165	1,901,291	1,601,102	9,712,179
Jewelry and instrument cases.	33	317,510	179,692	235,514	657,641
Kaolin and other earth grinding.	5	77,704	22,300	73,067	134,475
Kindling wood.	12	329,297	104,066	213,053	434,090
Labels and tags.	18	143,935	79,435	82,202	295,007
Lamps and reflectors.	28	767,148	310,833	507,635	1,243,368
Lapidary work.	37	2,975,775	450,634	4,514,539	5,600,861
Leads.	8	78,742	58,404	50,409	185,780
Lead, bar pipe and sheet.	5	534,500	41,840	1,310,476	1,591,540
Leather goods.	113	2,685,149	1,126,206	3,414,602	6,119,864
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	17	2,365,141	362,114	2,473,878	3,331,136
Lime and cement.	11	1,555,379	359,590	752,713	1,736,858
Liquors, malt.	89	65,585,624	3,853,523	7,688,529	39,106,837
Lithographing and engraving.	94	10,668,023	3,063,777	3,296,876	9,685,798
Lock and gunsmithing.	310	330,118	148,519	139,064	629,476
Looking-glass and picture frames.	215	1,234,196	670,528	1,244,745	2,964,261
Lumber and timber products.	7	390,148	118,886	210,026	470,372
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	126	5,811,731	2,094,242	5,250,541	9,290,689
Malt.	3	4,503,467	72,632	701,558	879,201
Mantels, slate, marble and marble-ised.	6	601,942	203,851	250,253	701,266
Marble and stone work.	164	5,592,977	2,880,158	3,358,340	8,984,133
Masonry, brick and stone.	383	9,891,268	7,030,282	14,110,501	43,353,478
Mattresses and spring beds.	95	813,266	443,274	1,434,822	2,744,184
Millinery and lace goods.	383	7,692,055	4,014,101	11,163,633	20,983,956
Millinery, custom work.	517	1,857,453	1,087,131	2,900,491	6,023,164
Mineral and soda waters.	279	4,209,724	1,041,207	1,314,248	4,240,811
Mirrors.	31	1,426,584	509,186	2,466,445	3,884,443
Models and patterns.	72	410,185	297,201	182,243	766,437
Monuments and tombstones.	111	1,087,399	536,170	779,504	1,769,800
Mucilage and paste.	8	84,575	20,094	102,519	213,430
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	42	997,279	197,191	209,184	566,167
Musical instruments, organs and materials.	10	145,900	71,012	93,362	230,299
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	95	11,371,771	3,397,522	5,560,933	12,680,905
Oil, essential.	6	198,725	17,415	186,123	272,161
Oil, lard.	3	218,773	25,934	508,527	675,611
Oil, linseed.	3	1,603,942	55,140	1,221,300	1,372,256

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK CITY—Continued.					
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	36	\$1,057,568	\$126,227	\$1,965,051	\$3,796,531
Optical goods.....	54	555,575	157,818	533,338	1,033,073
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	1,688	3,958,615	6,703,689	3,752,766	13,978,421
Paints.....	61	10,354,097	1,065,584	7,610,946	11,407,160
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	57	3,363,376	645,865	2,240,083	4,003,799
Paperhanging.....	21	116,208	71,307	73,651	238,396
Paperhangings.....	12	3,097,591	911,373	2,004,702	3,888,432
Paper patterns.....	5	191,914	189,564	86,420	387,800
Patent medicines and compounds.....	180	7,256,270	671,519	2,898,491	9,792,820
Paving and paving materials.....	40	8,700,607	754,986	1,747,370	3,495,563
Pens, fountain and stylographic.....	9	261,670	48,395	235,550	524,079
Pens, gold.....	14	307,734	191,623	264,138	657,693
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	63	1,383,134	199,335	1,250,702	2,605,514
Phonographs and graphophones.....	3	77,800	38,672	46,148	119,980
Photographic apparatus.....	8	126,011	140,020	26,949	141,472
Photographic materials.....	13	62,145	24,646	54,565	131,280
Photography.....	393	1,021,997	481,180	623,605	2,232,130
Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving.....	47	491,262	518,116	206,338	1,090,257
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	73	1,270,583	300,776	1,747,762	2,877,471
Pipes, tobacco.....	34	662,975	477,521	801,790	1,673,350
Plastering and stucco work.....	115	608,816	817,797	324,535	1,575,292
Plated and britannia ware.....	7	158,133	96,372	112,400	335,413
Plumbers' supplies.....	31	1,262,478	287,625	900,177	1,664,212
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	1,608	5,967,588	5,770,198	10,016,830	21,194,749
Pocketbooks.....	49	340,937	233,539	431,759	932,957
Pottery, terra cotta and fire-clay products.....	17	1,867,408	394,029	214,625	1,144,780
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	996	19,107,954	7,730,447	7,206,921	26,494,933
Printing and publishing, music.....	22	987,093	119,736	160,647	853,862
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	413	40,866,549	7,701,093	12,168,060	51,397,804
Printing materials.....	16	315,497	69,741	141,323	355,227
Refrigerators.....	13	533,289	191,256	367,892	758,054
Regalia and society banners and emblems.....	32	174,348	40,608	143,788	301,104
Roofing and roofing materials.....	197	1,627,003	601,687	1,140,421	2,429,984
Rubber and elastic goods.....	50	3,378,258	739,368	2,606,126	4,663,440
Saddlery and harness.....	564	1,084,290	432,578	683,098	1,842,573
Safes and vaults.....	3	446,425	22,854	22,386	60,803
Sausage.....	28	190,383	53,118	341,388	480,595
Saws.....	6	25,565	4,932	8,230	27,800
Scales and balances.....	8	180,500	68,655	65,479	245,415
Sewing machine repairing.....	94	117,561	45,876	70,119	235,766
Sewing machines and attachments.....	11	126,282	40,672	48,072	194,006
Ship and boat building, wood.....	83	3,974,116	1,493,448	1,267,853	3,919,804
Ship building, iron and steel.....	7	1,918,982	879,667	741,189	2,212,315
Shirts.....	216	4,689,730	1,877,086	7,240,088	14,212,181
Show cases.....	11	151,074	119,649	171,627	410,055
Silk and silk goods.....	68	7,073,106	2,239,419	4,714,785	9,521,354
Silver smithing.....	22	466,775	298,651	450,737	1,028,361
Silver ware.....	18	2,535,046	672,684	1,240,726	2,741,994
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	22	1,557,303	308,627	7,038,012	7,955,806
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.....	30	7,709,958	994,899	30,975,865	34,923,412
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	7	819,291	126,905	1,428,039	2,073,751
Soap and candles.....	50	4,054,753	467,582	4,529,480	7,729,792
Soda water apparatus.....	8	689,734	115,410	246,124	694,148
Sporting goods.....	35	340,611	85,490	86,016	283,626
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	3	90,622	24,115	56,805	135,391
Stamped ware.....	36	4,016,303	1,079,128	1,892,085	4,059,668
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	35	1,091,353	256,778	635,313	1,511,850
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	27	2,365,199	837,475	2,209,181	4,144,977
Steam packing.....	21	253,364	49,366	122,909	347,937
Stencils and brands.....	17	107,913	62,887	30,458	161,752
Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	26	603,754	338,762	209,063	859,722
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	12	62,423,250	1,791,629	84,048,259	88,598,113

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NEW YORK CITY—Concluded.					
Surgical appliances.....	41	\$158,947	\$64,645	\$79,043	\$320,230
Taxidermy.....	12	72,929	26,142	46,024	106,413
Tin andterne plate.....	4	245,579	25,399	366,409	463,199
Tin foil.....	7	1,821,557	167,488	888,146	1,296,523
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	821	6,550,984	3,521,006	5,353,032	12,385,922
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	13	1,134,692	252,741	1,502,234	3,829,313
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	1,841	15,669,371	8,875,882	13,820,708	37,998,261
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	52	1,416,800	138,313	111,154	442,986
Toys and games.....	38	531,161	172,958	304,127	736,044
Trunks and valises.....	75	808,933	475,242	1,312,857	2,460,263
Type founding.....	5	563,000	148,248	111,040	425,855
Typewriter repairing.....	6	9,730	20,459	10,074	44,980
Typewriters and supplies.....	14	997,719	251,365	269,228	910,604
Umbrellas and canes.....	106	1,559,413	603,218	3,250,329	5,106,333
Upholstering materials.....	27	371,205	182,326	441,236	971,121
Varnish.....	32	5,476,228	335,291	3,865,281	6,145,505
Vault lights and ventilators.....	9	78,600	56,690	84,440	221,000
Vinexar and rider.....	8	229,314	35,633	59,806	122,577
Watch and clock materials.....	3	11,968	1,221	1,366	6,745
Watch cases.....	12	780,763	340,220	1,122,789	1,787,940
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	389	909,624	454,850	408,336	1,959,445
Whalebone and rattan.....	3	56,200	7,856	98,875	135,000
Whips.....	4	4,850	3,708	6,847	15,600
Window shades.....	52	875,728	158,287	1,515,461	2,086,758
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	65	768,853	282,244	445,116	1,090,498
Wood, turned and carved.....	104	470,640	332,605	285,249	928,016
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	3	8,250	10,240	6,370	24,480
Woolen goods.....	9	1,231,491	258,041	510,153	1,145,338
All other industries.....	57	24,061,532	3,118,697	28,692,761	36,546,322

NIAGARA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	772	\$27,056,914	\$3,915,109	\$14,043,710	\$23,662,842
Lockport*.....	243	6,250,709	1,217,672	3,327,109	5,887,905
Lockport (excluding hand trades)†.....	170	6,106,599	1,130,494	3,187,720	5,561,921
Bicycles and tricycles.....	3	14,149	3,708	7,819	18,101
Bread and other bakery products.....	8	31,673	18,307	74,061	118,411
Carriages and wagons.....	3	38,616	5,366	6,453	16,179
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	16	28,171	15,643	24,950	59,651
Confectionery.....	2	15,060	3,192	10,823	25,186
Cooperage.....	4	39,696	29,545	78,904	120,740
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	295,165	23,322	692,749	913,407
Foundry and machine shop products.....	18	1,476,060	383,757	570,474	1,114,548
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3	87,568	16,648	55,195	92,000
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	4	69,512	8,209	54,212	85,616
Liquors, malt.....	3	114,027	9,791	18,679	83,015
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	30,308	3,374	22,673	32,325
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	1,325,638	123,589	568,336	879,260
Photography.....	4	11,772	2,150	3,122	11,132
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	6	20,187	4,066	3,894	13,368
Printing and publishing, news papers and periodicals.....	5	95,830	37,418	30,969	98,080
Saddlery and harness.....	4	13,300	1,977	4,671	12,330
Shirts.....	3	106,451	45,268	79,114	160,483

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
NIAGARA COUNTY—Concluded.					
Lockport—Continued.					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	7	\$9,450	\$4,745	\$9,339	\$16,345
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	12	18,424	9,669	11,269	36,583
Wood, turned and carved.....	3	116,165	38,245	37,539	161,574
All other industries.....	49	2,149,407	342,405	773,475	1,493,637
Niagara Falls*.	265	14,821,819	1,690,195	5,511,437	9,909,228
Niagara Falls (excluding hand trades)†.....	151	14,533,425	1,388,151	5,014,154	8,854,615
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	60,175	14,062	40,215	83,679
Carriages and wagons.....	3	14,680	9,210	7,317	23,575
Chemicals.....	9	8,252,038	329,524	802,769	1,823,314
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	27,312	18,652	21,714	61,166
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	16	4,720	4,813	2,560	18,785
Confectionery.....	4	8,350	3,100	18,392	30,115
Electrical construction and repairs.....	4	26,575	16,546	46,665	99,100
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	754,092	65,197	1,764,460	1,935,964
Foundry and machine shop products.....	8	256,600	71,360	88,290	214,467
Jewelry.....	3	8,975	1,680	3,605	11,000
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	7	229,613	79,686	238,419	378,095
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	12,300	1,556	5,103	20,750
Paper and wood pulp.....	4	2,204,723	328,929	899,089	1,839,923
Paving and paving materials.....	3	9,781	7,966	5,277	18,886
Photography.....	12	60,850	5,933	10,123	39,643
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	8,175	2,974	3,835	14,663
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	103,990	16,953	14,122	62,990
Saddlery and harness.....	3	7,150	932	1,950	5,200
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	9,050	4,818	4,150	14,795
All other industries.....	37	2,474,276	409,240	1,046,109	2,158,505
North Tonawanda*.	75	5,026,841	786,639	4,321,875	6,446,836
North Tonawanda (excluding hand trades)†.....	45	4,974,711	765,880	4,258,353	6,329,883
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	12,440	4,368	6,400	18,100
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	602,480	98,717	203,800	395,927
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	10	1,873,668	160,932	1,901,008	2,362,320
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	18,038	4,189	11,195	29,719
All other industries.....	25	2,468,085	497,679	2,135,950	3,524,322
Other places†	135	889,369	213,096	858,426	1,351,842
Agricultural implements.....	3	20,600	2,350	4,820	12,675
Brick and tile.....	3	62,950	13,850	6,990	25,150
Carriages and wagons.....	6	6,456	846	3,150	9,126
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	8,825	.....	20,910	22,262
Cooperage.....	20	29,170	13,379	36,837	59,732
Flouring and grist mill products.....	16	107,099	5,800	187,682	211,295
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	9,350	1,230	4,135	10,135
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	39	191,387	63,207	277,665	420,114
Lumber and timber products.....	7	79,560	19,102	55,602	103,030
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	128,666	40,000	127,710	213,600
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	10,990	1,332	1,262	8,250
Saddlery and harness.....	6	15,190	1,730	5,591	13,690
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	7,200	1,699	2,539	7,079
Vinegar and cider.....	4	9,650	1,320	4,461	8,195
All other industries.....	12	202,186	39,351	119,068	227,509

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ONEIDA COUNTY..					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	1,521	\$33,079,437	\$7,046,826	\$18,852,163	\$35,197,339
Rome*	196	8,738,051	1,014,352	3,722,764	6,063,544
Rome (excluding hand trades)†	117	3,577,948	896,154	3,529,291	6,679,618
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	5,625	4,756	11,235	19,208
Carriage and wagon materials.....	3	52,000	8,160	48,170	79,300
Carriages and wagons.....	5	10,925	2,406	3,042	10,016
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	28,548	11,952	16,635	46,702
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	29,850	841	58,780	67,102
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	399,864	124,066	282,756	567,000
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	326,504	109,784	271,309	446,980
Liquors, malt.....	3	56,993	4,671	10,073	47,183
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	15,650	2,950	10,061	18,000
Photography.....	3	9,400	2,150	3,544	11,349
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	44,800	31,296	13,068	71,318
Saddlery and harness.....	7	109,635	26,962	74,799	140,772
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	133,670	38,655	143,814	224,887
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	18	44,355	22,268	23,458	72,113
All other industries.....	42	2,310,124	505,237	2,558,547	3,857,686
Utica*	733	19,289,502	4,148,415	9,405,370	19,550,850
Agricultural implements.....	3	957,393	79,557	163,596	363,509
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	20	15,905	6,668	14,557	35,595
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	26	66,844	24,876	18,780	78,091
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	40	11,835	6,846	13,103	38,108
Bottling.....	7	26,700	8,766	26,927	47,427
Boxes, cigar.....	3	14,950	3,804	12,258	19,990
Bread and other bakery products.....	36	177,144	52,196	233,241	385,086
Carpentering.....	33	89,305	155,116	203,823	465,607
Carriages and wagons.....	6	54,468	41,476	49,709	119,255
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	54	132,827	81,305	127,042	314,755
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	58	2,358,639	445,389	1,328,849	2,585,927
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	34	28,465	26,663	29,680	90,106
Confectionery.....	6	21,250	4,248	24,640	48,759
Flavoring extracts.....	8	22,872	4,462	21,853	52,797
Foundry and machine shop products.....	16	811,577	205,109	605,867	1,101,826
Fur goods.....	3	18,874	6,910	19,411	38,000
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	9	18,065	10,500	16,611	41,650
Hair work.....	6	9,993	1,182	2,616	9,146
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats.....	3	6,300	2,734	6,569	13,700
Hosiery and knit goods.....	12	1,680,159	503,397	1,527,826	2,514,073
Liquors, malt.....	8	637,771	90,039	181,516	741,263
Lock and gunsmithing.....	3	3,800	974	1,573	5,980
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	6	15,175	3,945	8,244	23,629
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	483,636	77,636	360,217	590,947
Marble and stone work.....	6	50,025	14,248	41,597	76,749
Masonry, brick and stone.....	16	106,250	118,229	97,643	311,557
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	29,250	19,620	44,655	87,565
Millinery, custom work.....	21	66,339	24,078	112,662	209,907
Monuments and tombstones.....	11	39,055	17,695	56,491	106,149
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	23	36,550	54,445	25,877	122,507
Paperhanging.....	10	37,845	13,083	18,235	45,853
Paving and paving materials.....	7	205,453	149,452	117,863	354,263
Photography.....	10	22,505	6,422	8,961	43,190
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	17	182,199	74,900	183,978	354,403
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	16	123,000	49,458	59,608	179,169

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ONEIDA COUNTY—Concluded.					
Utica—Continued.					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9	\$396,100	\$124,292	\$73,958	\$428,822
Roofing and roofing materials.....	5	6,425	5,858	10,755	22,778
Saddlery and harness.....	9	66,150	20,128	66,327	117,481
Shirts.....	4	4,200	4,650	7,729	17,150
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	3	1,049,559	335,802	407,438	1,204,693
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	17	46,513	14,756	21,821	62,753
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	4	71,568	9,951	43,819	148,390
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	36	135,066	63,512	72,062	222,877
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	22	23,478	9,641	11,541	44,814
All other industries.....	80	8,328,024	1,174,397	2,923,842	5,664,525
Other places†.....	147	9,873,481	1,847,202	5,603,672	9,821,964
Boxes, wooden packing.....	7	19,566	3,788	5,643	14,485
Brick and tile.....	3	22,950	9,883	2,273	20,940
Carriages and wagons.....	22	130,735	28,110	67,913	147,233
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	141	290,055	41,853	1,008,342	1,152,547
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	8	27,825	8,650	20,497	37,685
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	5	2,675	1,355	1,567	5,228
Cotton goods.....	5	3,154,312	501,391	1,066,704	1,847,382
Flouring and grist mill products.....	40	266,671	12,923	373,748	442,035
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	260,487	98,561	63,630	224,048
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	21	483,826	100,873	341,758	591,550
Furniture, factory product.....	11	284,704	125,180	140,069	335,875
Hosiery and knit goods.....	9	1,091,176	228,126	683,067	1,090,600
Lumber and timber products.....	49	341,579	43,458	165,343	289,506
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	6	102,250	19,027	44,237	79,731
Marble and stone work.....	4	13,047	5,830	1,933	12,759
Mineral and soda waters.....	5	28,780	2,750	6,857	19,550
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	9,875	3,150	8,722	15,987
Paper and wood pulp.....	3	620,913	69,122	232,307	404,753
Photography.....	5	5,000	430	2,009	7,346
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9	46,575	9,413	4,833	33,005
Saddlery and harness.....	11	16,936	3,012	9,509	20,539
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	16	108,231	19,718	64,545	118,590
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	4,907	1,650	3,551	9,257
Vinegar and cider.....	7	27,760	1,355	5,595	11,407
Woolen goods.....	3	474,572	56,291	123,262	260,710
All other industries.....	42	2,038,074	451,303	1,155,758	2,129,266

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	1,863	\$43,551,892	\$9,011,848	\$19,571,675	\$42,162,691
Baldwinsville*.....	55	821,470	163,978	628,762	1,085,262
Baldwinsville (excluding hand trades)†.....	38	809,275	159,436	619,510	1,058,160
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4	405	900	125	5,541
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	185,923	12,820	325,039	383,997
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	3	6,900	2,550	2,513	9,050
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	1,625	1,469	2,250	5,290
All other industries.....	24	161,422	141,697	289,583	654,292

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Continued.					
Solvay*.....	8	\$214,116	\$59,158	\$112,215	\$237,514
Solvay (excluding hand trades)†.....	5	212,091	56,588	107,342	226,187
Syracuse*.....	1,383	31,358,055	6,735,177	14,771,128	31,948,055
Awnings, tents and sails.....	3	64,876	6,078	17,905	30,120
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	3	4,305	3,050	2,287	8,533
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	28	35,250	12,792	32,085	79,409
Bicycles and tricycles.....	8	775,071	292,614	430,636	747,829
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	54	84,461	49,261	42,151	153,833
Bookbinding and blank book making.....	4	19,467	12,654	7,641	31,100
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	69	27,287	13,124	20,863	72,866
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	4	431,533	178,548	470,483	804,762
Bottling.....	5	18,586	5,630	35,458	61,790
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	81,664	21,623	32,345	70,814
Brass castings and brass finishing.....	5	104,435	37,500	135,659	201,400
Bread and other bakery products.....	61	430,917	102,615	413,975	790,133
Brooms and brushes.....	3	15,545	10,642	21,184	40,686
Carpentering.....	89	212,495	237,232	440,661	939,683
Carriages and wagons.....	20	494,982	158,792	258,521	520,435
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	80,457	59,004	37,189	106,226
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	91	260,099	113,005	240,501	585,234
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	98	2,019,343	396,704	1,444,437	2,811,262
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	44	28,108	121,381	42,420	232,928
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	8	146,798	64,809	228,453	383,494
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	4	112,240	9,244	206,700	248,701
Confectionery.....	9	88,168	26,324	138,949	208,649
Cooperage.....	6	43,460	21,628	33,457	69,950
Dyeing and cleaning.....	9	22,085	10,153	5,585	33,021
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	4	74,723	40,376	72,940	150,441
Electrical construction and repairs.....	10	47,919	21,268	60,936	117,622
Electroplating.....	5	6,985	8,393	4,315	20,286
Flavoring extracts.....	3	11,635	1,912	12,681	30,903
Food preparations.....	4	258,076	28,930	455,499	790,249
Foundry and machine shop products.....	40	2,680,935	676,113	939,208	2,216,221
Fur goods.....	5	26,140	11,160	24,029	50,645
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	27	74,260	33,509	41,861	116,345
Furniture, factory product.....	8	435,278	150,362	210,167	553,573
Gloves and mittens.....	5	19,203	9,179	32,958	56,437
Hair work.....	5	11,149	1,844	5,511	10,500
Hand stamps.....	3	6,350	2,141	3,171	11,695
Hosiery and knit goods.....	5	345,786	76,456	326,126	526,343
Iron and steel.....	3	1,811,560	406,708	673,619	1,861,613
Iron work, architectural and ornamental.....	3	12,250	8,960	17,095	41,890
Lime and cement.....	5	233,830	20,380	74,240	136,169
Liquors, malt.....	10	2,993,798	168,023	405,357	1,814,295
Lock and gunsmithing.....	12	11,145	2,508	2,248	16,155
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	12	73,487	36,276	46,298	112,987
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	9	408,598	84,740	331,403	493,303
Marble and stone work.....	5	10,290	20,355	13,085	40,250
Masonry, brick and stone.....	34	181,232	214,045	246,332	677,483
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	35,569	13,817	49,391	83,056
Millinery, custom work.....	20	49,010	53,055	30,872	120,642
Mineral and soda waters.....	7	100,743	16,068	34,481	93,287
Models and patterns.....	3	5,300	5,320	3,320	18,798

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Syracuse—Continued.</i>					
Monuments and tombstones.....	7	\$50,907	\$7,014	\$38,241	\$59,676
Optical goods.....	4	14,500	3,460	9,131	29,049
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	33	56,167	68,499	47,181	165,132
Patent medicines and compounds.....	10	30,785	2,297	19,589	46,193
Paving and paving materials.....	8	246,629	115,733	227,994	481,481
Photography.....	16	42,030	17,750	22,662	70,018
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	43	324,195	155,028	407,398	756,996
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	4	557,125	154,072	75,589	291,767
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	29	346,280	94,890	136,567	336,384
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	16	757,252	234,759	159,776	707,486
Roofing and roofing materials.....	5	68,393	22,678	66,952	113,300
Saddlery and harness.....	19	44,012	19,027	31,946	81,764
Salt.....	18	1,135,921	84,280	27,842	208,826
Sausage.....	3	6,900	5,088	35,976	44,591
Shirts.....	11	10,350	13,723	15,712	40,512
Soap and candles.....	5	611,960	67,655	426,490	605,409
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	3	200,800	40,730	221,506	362,067
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	54	125,829	70,736	115,056	263,360
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	72	375,405	167,749	280,286	664,424
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	33	39,837	22,697	19,443	83,446
All other industries.....	108	10,735,908	1,292,835	3,529,976	7,201,748
Other places.....	305	11,041,475	2,035,060	4,009,580	8,745,802
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	59	30,317	15,014	25,593	66,548
Boxes, wooden packing.....	4	8,890	1,150	3,940	7,245
Brick and tile.....	4	35,500	12,080	3,538	32,100
Carriages and wagons.....	5	12,718	2,434	3,188	11,080
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	24	98,929	10,980	262,188	300,102
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	6	2,490	490	2,373	7,686
Cooperage.....	3	33,858	15,091	31,583	49,997
Flouring and grist mill products.....	45	210,947	12,964	380,009	464,103
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	765,436	239,431	357,902	644,542
Furniture, factory product.....	7	194,670	59,800	103,140	239,320
Lime and cement.....	10	1,028,237	106,977	111,959	429,633
Lumber and timber products.....	16	64,545	8,814	18,289	46,248
Paper and wood pulp.....	8	359,983	50,057	234,871	350,340
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	61,070	14,227	10,188	47,666
Saddlery and harness.....	8	10,145	220	2,808	5,879
Salt.....	4	290,802	18,836	8,766	45,400
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	28,150	3,825	3,318	10,340
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	25	22,935	8,292	13,866	49,897
Vinegar and cider.....	13	42,293	4,558	14,005	30,568
Woolen goods.....	3	1,025,379	170,396	357,429	781,096
All other industries.....	43	6,714,181	1,279,924	2,060,627	5,125,762

ONTARIO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	474	\$5,779,564	\$1,201,592	\$3,817,360	\$6,837,749
Canandaigua*.....	86	1,338,169	254,701	789,719	1,514,376
Canandaigua (excluding hand trades)†.....	41	1,251,075	175,623	657,284	1,244,991
Bread and other bakery products.....	5	35,628	7,305	37,916	63,332
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	16,872	7,292	8,433	25,745

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ONTARIO COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Canandaigua—Continued.</i>					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	\$50,000	\$8,807	\$4,916	\$28,690
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	312,072	58,800	277,698	519,117
All other industries.....	24	836,503	93,419	328,321	608,107
<i>Geneva*.</i>	161	2,617,661	689,101	1,913,634	3,366,806
Geneva (excluding hand trades)†.....	89	2,462,201	575,977	1,779,836	2,965,119
Bread and other bakery products.	5	8,500	6,210	20,761	36,804
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	8,288	10,165	15,681	38,312
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	10	9,275	7,440	10,515	25,941
Flouring and grist mill products..	3	304,864	17,294	388,034	466,815
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	589,542	185,392	173,504	513,972
Fruits and vegetables, canning *and preserving.....	3	208,669	58,495	248,161	376,150
Optical goods.....	3	175,000	69,461	189,150	290,200
Paving and paving materials.....	5	73,078	36,662	54,673	83,951
Photography.....	4	6,850	2,486	3,143	10,600
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	44,150	13,915	7,441	37,613
Saddlery and harness.....	3	8,530	1,422	4,327	10,400
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	123,458	21,045	115,394	159,933
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	5	9,350	5,200	7,009	21,061
All other industries.....	27	893,647	140,790	542,043	893,367
<i>Other places†</i>	150	1,744,282	243,063	1,077,751	1,862,180
Agricultural implements.....	4	905,912	81,399	174,824	548,394
Brick and tile.....	4	16,350	2,750	1,384	7,010
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	5	11,440	1,725	27,597	32,256
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	11,525	4,380	6,655	15,100
Cooperage.....	5	18,115	8,430	13,530	28,800
Flouring and grist mill products..	28	167,773	9,571	404,467	478,632
Fruits and vegetables, canning *and preserving.....	26	29,645	14,878	36,325	72,497
Lumber and timber products.....	15	83,267	15,915	53,815	90,074
Malt.....	4	111,670	6,512	95,894	117,664
Photography.....	4	3,025	200	1,428	4,000
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	28,400	4,839	3,784	22,703
Saddlery and harness.....	10	9,265	1,470	5,940	11,855
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	76,386	34,266	81,387	136,552
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	11,538	8,859	11,595	18,220
Vinegar and cider.....	3	4,461	630	1,441	4,248
All other industries.....	19	255,510	52,239	157,685	274,175

ORANGE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	890	\$13,955,179	\$4,031,548	\$9,087,902	\$16,981,963
<i>Middletown*.</i>	108	2,060,834	650,123	1,443,439	2,426,001
Middletown (excluding hand trades)†.....	75	1,988,974	608,598	1,391,363	2,299,908
Bread and other bakery products.	4	6,500	12,928	30,356	57,640
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	8	15,485	20,051	36,908	80,920
Files.....	3	81,640	21,207	14,249	54,131
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	18,310	14,250	18,881	37,000

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ORANGE COUNTY—Continued.					
Middletown—Continued.					
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	\$13,250	\$2,800	\$6,135	\$25,000
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	8,950	3,942	4,753	14,568
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	77,100	24,055	11,820	67,064
Saddlery and harness.....	3	12,363	871	2,303	5,524
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	14,500	9,900	14,586	33,000
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	8	10,816	9,413	7,890	23,150
All other industries.....	30	1,730,060	489,181	1,243,482	1,901,911
Newburgh*.....	253	5,214,536	1,665,177	3,123,590	6,497,088
Bicycle and tricycle repairing....	3	8,600	1,220	2,650	7,750
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	16	27,912	11,374	7,447	36,610
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	21	3,850	2,748	7,066	19,320
Bread and other bakery products.	17	32,211	28,403	105,601	180,410
Carpentering.....	8	54,790	41,458	55,330	112,985
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	16	27,750	9,313	17,030	45,613
Clothing, men's, factory product..	3	1,089,575	307,281	874,726	1,594,475
Confectionery.....	3	21,200	2,912	12,743	22,726
Electrical construction and repairs	4	75,377	14,071	98,470	150,220
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	838,397	180,678	233,813	543,356
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	9	15,850	2,100	7,396	16,207
Furniture, factory product.....	4	26,500	21,806	15,277	55,345
Masonry, brick and stone.....	4	21,275	27,221	24,328	64,300
Millinery, custom work.....	15	30,330	12,339	44,941	81,493
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	29,050	4,807	5,185	20,500
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	34,916	9,776	19,458	39,981
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	10	66,380	46,193	29,782	99,697
Patent medicines and compounds.	4	25,080	3,599	13,808	47,159
Photography.....	4	7,000	1,676	3,350	13,522
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting..	13	90,700	40,601	83,980	165,397
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	116,086	38,829	29,637	122,087
Roofing and roofing materials....	3	30,941	10,136	11,252	32,936
Saddlery and harness.....	4	7,359	2,766	5,066	11,955
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	30,700	11,140	10,481	34,573
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	3	8,200	1,390	3,052	7,290
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	11	9,525	5,284	3,766	19,520
All other industries.....	53	2,489,982	826,046	1,399,465	2,951,361
Port Jervis*.....	83	654,472	392,054	602,107	1,237,286
Port Jervis (excluding hand trades).....	46	588,732	354,496	508,812	1,040,910
Bread and other bakery products.	3	4,564	6,182	21,100	37,000
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2,190	1,480	3,165	8,050
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	3	550	575	360	2,350
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1,200	520	1,773	4,259
All other industries.....	34	580,228	345,739	482,414	989,251
Other places†.....	249	5,580,140	992,278	3,564,035	5,906,292
Bread and other bakery products.	15	23,255	9,030	33,692	62,910
Brick and tile.....	8	312,820	84,967	32,282	193,000
Carriages and wagons.....	11	35,987	15,639	16,085	49,041
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	24	975,860	122,233	1,460,387	1,780,750
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	13	22,075	7,790	15,576	35,360
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3	129,225	153,786	40,253	215,400

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
ORANGE COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places—Continued.					
Flouring and grist mill products.	27	\$135,515	\$8,166	\$191,459	\$229,436
Foundry and machine shop products.	4	411,217	127,020	107,639	371,151
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	3	194,500	6,349	247,948	282,421
Liquors, distilled.	6	37,390	3,110	8,519	36,333
Lumber and timber products.	14	39,585	8,493	25,283	52,505
Mineral and soda waters.	4	14,585	2,376	4,241	12,905
Monuments and tombstones.	3	4,350	2,350	3,816	10,557
Paper and wood pulp.	5	608,800	67,569	268,330	486,381
Photography.	3	2,000	208	1,035	3,694
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	14	71,587	19,194	11,318	54,997
Roofing and roofing materials.	3	4,875	100	1,652	3,333
Saddlery and harness.	15	25,020	4,732	11,914	27,546
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	22	38,185	15,202	47,131	91,182
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	5	10,651	4,404	8,485	20,015
Vinegar and cider.	3	49,987	3,229	17,134	29,615
Woolen goods.	3	151,924	40,100	84,173	157,993
All other industries.	41	2,289,747	287,231	925,683	1,699,337
ORLEANS COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.	317	\$1,766,717	\$535,131	\$1,171,215	\$2,375,839
Albion*.	58	352,261	87,245	203,695	405,774
Albion (excluding hand trades)†.	41	332,611	82,570	188,660	359,397
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	4	6,900	2,930	4,088	12,720
Marble and stone work.	5	33,502	39,378	6,874	54,455
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	4	20,700	4,232	2,260	13,800
Saddlery and harness.	3	10,265	1,928	4,142	8,126
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	3	10,000	3,016	5,170	11,700
All other industries.	22	251,244	31,086	166,126	267,597
Medina*.	54	786,744	217,835	510,854	1,082,632
Medina (excluding hand trades)†.	32	767,818	209,460	498,473	995,166
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	6,875	3,270	4,210	11,500
Foundry and machine shop products.	3	375,629	113,578	214,427	501,479
Furniture, factory product.	3	248,097	66,801	194,061	321,485
All other industries.	23	137,217	25,811	85,775	160,702
Other places†.	159	584,172	226,038	441,899	896,253
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	7	12,100	1,055	25,750	29,306
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	3,040	1,840	3,200	8,785
Cooperage.	31	43,422	16,142	48,333	87,187
Flouring and grist mill products.	12	89,325	5,323	155,340	197,549
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.	44	152,272	61,762	148,089	266,514
Lime and cement.	3	4,650	2,400	1,004	5,750
Lumber and timber products.	18	55,930	15,554	36,247	56,800
Marble and stone work.	16	166,292	112,154	10,090	197,754
Saddlery and harness.	6	6,225	1,860	2,843	9,196
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	6	7,420	2,187	2,633	6,265
Vinegar and cider.	5	11,825	852	3,361	6,408
All other industries.	8	31,671	4,909	5,009	24,745

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
OSWEGO COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	659	\$15,052,361	\$2,620,330	\$8,956,148	\$15,109,321
Fulton*.....	68	1,010,181	301,017	905,316	1,607,954
Fulton (excluding hand trades)†.....	47	1,864,296	284,452	870,283	1,525,004
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3	102,042	25,661	29,132	66,999
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	277,000	13,541	311,281	380,518
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	61,416	10,971	10,554	36,885
Saddlery and harness.....	3	7,150	850	4,225	11,750
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	16,150	4,568	6,500	16,899
All other industries.....	28	1,400,538	228,861	508,591	1,011,953
Oswego†.....	207	7,322,907	1,543,905	4,611,975	8,137,950
Awnings, tents and sails.....	4	5,610	2,350	6,130	12,100
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	3	4,900	975	3,675	7,450
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	12	11,085	3,570	5,749	21,464
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	11	8,640	656	3,149	9,960
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	38,300	9,750	32,233	60,073
Carpentering.....	13	29,015	37,558	81,568	137,437
Carriages and wagons.....	4	26,550	7,854	8,007	23,402
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	38,948	14,467	21,108	56,486
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	1,000	3,850	1,035	7,000
Cooperage.....	3	4,750	775	2,103	3,300
Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	1,297,418	265,428	404,459	944,490
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	3	6,700	1,900	4,435	9,800
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	975,801	178,253	606,589	915,097
Liquors, malt.....	5	210,276	16,030	42,158	148,137
Malt.....	5	351,950	20,733	434,253	565,323
Masonry, brick and stone.....	7	14,050	24,834	11,535	49,915
Millinery, custom work.....	9	26,225	8,985	38,486	67,950
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	19,700	2,530	2,129	9,612
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	31,050	25,526	31,140	77,736
Photography.....	4	7,200	1,175	3,400	9,510
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	6	69,725	13,676	39,746	73,555
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	5	98,188	16,750	16,693	46,117
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	2,400	2,100	3,462	9,050
Saddlery and harness.....	4	8,250	1,750	4,270	10,540
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	22,469	13,194	31,118	56,250
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	5,328	3,908	3,236	11,781
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	6	14,450	6,136	2,505	14,400
Wood, turned and carved.....	3	14,100	8,545	5,012	12,063
All other industries.....	33	3,978,831	855,647	2,762,592	4,767,952
Other places†.....	288	5,709,008	762,842	3,393,758	5,251,228
Boxes, wooden packing.....	4	66,800	37,600	37,390	98,980
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	1,602	675	5,402	8,850
Carriages and wagons.....	6	25,450	6,932	8,563	25,145
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	66	121,359	26,274	648,820	723,538
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	4,000	1,300	2,420	5,667
Cooperage.....	3	6,625	2,000	3,802	9,330
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	169,493	5,440	197,834	253,105
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	32,690	7,944	10,284	27,250
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	29	129,728	42,689	117,608	198,317
Furniture, factory product.....	3	40,887	17,350	17,555	47,234

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
OSWEGO COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places—Continued.					
Lumber and timber products....	46	\$248,008	\$41,000	\$110,466	\$214,453
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds...	8	62,217	14,149	37,740	69,581
Monuments and tombstones....	4	7,200	3,000	6,770	16,966
Paper and wood pulp.....	7	389,046	58,325	193,533	380,033
Photography.....	4	4,275	200	1,128	4,064
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	12	51,225	8,769	6,739	34,539
Saddlery and harness.....	12	30,568	5,335	20,214	32,199
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	6	11,550	2,250	6,813	13,215
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	5	8,770	7,680	10,433	27,748
Vinegar and cider.....	4	8,425	587	1,548	4,603
Wooden ware, not elsewhere specified.....	3	8,995	2,860	6,412	12,600
All other industries.....	26	4,280,095	470,418	1,942,274	3,043,821

OTSEGO COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	571	\$3,808,529	\$854,625	\$1,158,197	\$2,001,029
Oneonta*	111	1,892,250	397,815	1,308,549	2,118,453
Oneonta (excluding hand trades).....	66	1,796,253	345,863	1,215,039	1,919,551
Bread and other bakery products.	5	26,325	4,573	31,804	50,900
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	3	3,100	.....	13,900	16,164
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	17,385	6,072	7,487	27,941
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	9	2,382	3,848	3,462	12,212
Lumber and timber products....	3	19,690	2,325	12,006	17,550
Photography.....	4	5,800	482	2,855	8,500
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	36,096	8,767	4,750	31,285
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	3	65,711	41,224	40,131	132,053
All other industries.....	28	1,619,764	278,572	1,098,645	1,622,946
Other places†	322	1,783,810	403,948	2,467,280	3,679,509
Boxes, wooden packing.....	3	6,915	2,800	8,900	10,550
Carriages and wagons.....	7	57,723	12,528	42,115	67,450
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	93	338,356	84,604	1,482,262	1,847,815
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	15,300	7,405	10,718	24,778
Clothing, women's, dressmaking..	5	1,100	1,425	1,034	4,622
Cooperage.....	4	10,485	920	6,322	10,393
Flouring and grist mill products..	32	89,714	5,445	176,946	232,838
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	11,825	2,357	3,869	13,497
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	411,783	116,274	371,311	673,100
Lumber and timber products....	65	210,915	44,895	180,782	237,310
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds...	5	40,220	9,595	27,051	60,530
Monuments and tombstones....	5	15,480	3,400	11,626	22,182
Photography.....	4	2,925	.....	1,538	5,925
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	17	133,417	19,016	11,941	62,318
Saddlery and harness.....	16	31,801	3,568	10,742	23,274
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	14	39,140	7,755	11,281	30,096
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	6	34,003	19,457	21,754	67,564
Vinegar and cider.....	7	12,180	720	2,915	6,396
All other industries.....	28	270,528	61,784	120,672	298,881

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
PUTNAM COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	81	\$1,253,734	\$430,264	\$1,158,197	\$2,001,029
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	52	1,125,381	378,201	1,043,789	1,782,675
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	30,400	10,375	38,837	62,850
Carriages and wagons.....	3	16,900	4,418	4,543	15,690
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	6,800	2,150	4,205	9,950
Flouring and grist mill products.....	9	41,625	300	39,124	47,590
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	339,392	215,773	193,510	466,308
Lumber and timber products.....	4	9,225	860	1,745	5,265
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	20,200	5,265	2,566	16,254
Saddlery and harness.....	3	6,200	800	1,290	5,242
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	12,450	3,015	2,995	14,800
Vinegar and cider.....	4	2,661	410	880	3,042
All other industries.....	13	649,528	134,835	754,064	1,135,997

QUEENS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	1,292	\$30,271,787	\$6,158,656	\$24,262,945	\$38,093,141
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	629	28,941,957	5,183,336	22,808,615	34,320,621
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	4	580	3,996	2,033	8,242
Bottling.....	22	63,560	16,156	54,657	104,788
Bread and other bakery products.....	105	384,480	174,382	477,204	897,442
Carriages and wagons.....	14	63,223	41,817	30,996	99,120
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	305,400	243,549	238,181	497,252
Chemicals.....	4	1,311,125	153,702	396,948	963,799
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	65	68,895	33,552	45,545	155,464
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	9	13,615	18,638	1,930	30,805
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	26	13,325	14,795	11,073	50,181
Confectionery.....	12	48,900	10,357	24,691	64,490
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	4	111,437	81,846	18,060	81,989
Electrical construction and repairs.....	4	14,375	4,660	6,175	18,350
Fertilizers.....	4	501,557	38,140	248,241	367,350
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	45,675	3,022	68,743	86,235
Foundry and machine shop products.....	10	708,258	166,075	165,582	474,609
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	4	779,888	10,094	33,037	101,476
Ice, manufactured.....	7	295,436	25,011	27,830	115,767
Liquors, malt.....	7	1,762,141	167,186	329,985	1,651,123
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	13	526,862	123,249	473,054	706,300
Marble and stone work.....	13	557,225	174,125	159,869	457,793
Mineral and soda waters.....	9	74,125	10,370	22,464	52,200
Monuments and tombstones.....	46	370,415	151,102	216,809	467,911
Paints.....	5	877,516	100,089	528,669	861,390
Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	28,608	12,275	60,633	174,038
Paving and paving materials.....	3	21,500	24,500	13,600	49,064
Photography.....	9	16,880	2,160	4,194	14,685
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	11,700	2,074	2,778	8,979
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	14	208,105	58,484	27,556	181,154
Roofing and roofing materials.....	8	125,381	27,172	41,892	129,670
Saddlery and harness.....	26	41,177	12,952	26,403	73,049
Ship and boat building, wood.....	3	46,800	31,034	30,121	68,600
Silk and silk goods.....	6	1,718,848	344,830	896,874	1,632,651

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
QUEENS COUNTY—Concluded.					
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	19	\$306,568	\$90,698	\$220,875	\$380,221
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	56	72,838	24,302	46,176	122,708
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	3	8,925	545	1,485	6,100
Varnish.....	8	1,181,874	47,668	608,996	1,037,413
All other industries.....	76	16,253,740	2,789,249	17,286,006	22,119,318
RENSSELAER COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	1,105	\$33,213,946	\$11,104,606	\$15,781,216	\$38,200,405
Hoosick Falls*.....	57	\$3,070,843	\$669,893	\$1,031,421	\$2,734,861
Hoosick Falls (excluding hand trades)†.....	34	3,047,816	646,116	967,000	2,640,448
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	1,318	1,864	1,873	7,159
Clothing, women's, dressmaking....	3	570	966	534	3,380
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1,825	173	1,513	3,578
All other industries.....	24	3,044,103	643,113	983,080	2,626,331
Lansingburg*.....	127	2,967,650	1,128,803	1,598,204	3,778,277
Lansingburg (excluding hand trades)†.....	70	2,895,065	1,066,393	1,496,395	3,638,818
Bread and other bakery products....	11	22,100	9,276	48,400	78,168
Brooms and brushes.....	16	312,353	159,676	215,453	487,699
Carriages and wagons.....	3	65,830	10,675	13,726	37,040
Confectionery.....	4	16,600	5,964	14,539	29,694
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	16,800	4,626	14,526	28,627
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	3	3,310	3,472	6,111	14,070
All other industries.....	29	2,468,072	862,704	1,183,640	2,863,520
Rensselaer*.....	53	711,031	252,227	447,655	920,973
Rensselaer (excluding hand trades)†.....	28	684,801	224,208	415,873	831,681
Bread and other bakery products....	4	5,250	4,650	15,890	36,934
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	25,300	6,940	5,125	23,400
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	4	3,075	2,422	3,871	12,376
All other industries.....	17	651,176	210,196	390,987	758,971
Troy*.....	662	23,531,622	8,571,923	11,291,740	28,209,259
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	9	9,665	6,875	6,875	22,700
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	30	43,110	29,935	25,627	98,054
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	50	14,511	5,014	17,766	51,111
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	155,900	78,813	99,360	265,753
Bread and other bakery products....	25	141,739	73,927	229,008	439,619
Brick and tile.....	5	93,300	25,385	11,728	56,050
Carpentering.....	41	194,243	173,659	386,631	729,383
Carriages and wagons.....	8	74,775	29,246	27,662	82,695
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	45	183,093	81,577	141,090	357,439
Clothing, women's, dressmaking....	19	29,845	30,114	34,389	103,156
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	3	11,100	3,212	14,781	25,473
Confectionery.....	6	37,638	18,476	70,543	113,137
Electrical construction and repairs	4	10,050	7,453	34,884	49,650
Foundry and machine shop products.....	24	2,736,306	558,006	625,309	1,777,543
Fur goods.....	3	19,750	6,334	11,129	26,418
Furnishing goods, men's.....	21	5,741,836	3,288,573	3,300,716	8,685,676
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	8	19,011	24,710	19,482	77,505
Hand stamps.....	3	2,425	2,024	1,170	7,653
Hosiery and knit goods.....	6	838,507	319,687	506,440	989,543

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
RENSSELAER COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Troy—Continued.</i>					
Liquors, malt.....	8	\$2,267,251	\$158,686	\$362,495	\$1,438,869
Lock and gunsmithing.....	6	2,725	208	2,852	7,814
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	64,016	30,518	61,009	117,339
Marble and stone work.....	3	27,840	4,925	11,525	27,721
Masonry, brick and stone.....	12	49,645	74,466	97,926	223,982
Millinery, custom work.....	37	91,653	36,879	115,780	248,321
Mineral and soda waters.....	6	50,780	18,554	20,846	82,020
Models and patterns.....	2	83,777	27,697	3,457	54,883
Monuments and tombstones.....	5	21,670	9,122	8,421	29,692
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	28	46,591	77,111	39,841	172,116
Paper and wood pulp.....	5	1,104,889	82,295	462,960	783,176
Photography.....	11	48,350	10,490	16,221	56,193
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	25	169,364	81,332	205,724	376,749
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	14	123,073	39,045	26,556	127,467
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	12	669,690	160,370	91,200	538,398
Roofing and roofing materials.....	4	38,979	17,539	31,062	59,119
Saddlery and harness.....	11	16,600	20,312	23,010	66,470
Shirts.....	8	3,026,501	1,667,854	1,763,823	4,774,520
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	21	89,197	42,418	72,524	158,671
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	41	144,003	110,853	131,299	344,010
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	18	15,455	8,615	5,723	31,941
All other industries.....	68	5,023,769	1,129,714	2,172,896	4,551,180
<i>Other places†</i>					
Bread and other bakery products.....	135	2,873,530	474,000	1,381,900	2,464,123
Carriages and wagons.....	3	15,150	1,000	15,287	21,658
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	3	6,560	553	1,501	4,825
Cooperage.....	6	23,238	3,300	68,071	70,803
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	5,538	1,370	6,538	9,830
Foundry and machine shop products.....	20	101,842	5,420	184,356	222,072
Furnishing goods, men's.....	3	8,325	590	1,767	7,600
Lumber and timber products.....	3	12,200	17,215	14,500	30,500
Paper and wood pulp.....	23	68,177	8,945	14,657	40,768
Saddlery and harness.....	5	916,905	77,265	255,618	414,256
Shirts.....	7	15,157	268	6,549	11,484
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	10	89,682	75,029	65,647	182,051
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	8,725	550	3,372	8,756
Vinegar and cider.....	4	10,255	5,420	8,947	18,535
All other industries.....	8	44,950	8,835	6,942	23,509
	31	1,547,826	278,356	745,338	1,397,476

RICHMOND COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	603	\$11,567,183	\$3,153,526	\$7,576,252	\$15,970,001
<i>County total (excluding hand trades)†</i>					
Awning, tents and sails.....	273	10,478,330	2,394,279	6,722,474	13,553,507
Bottling.....	5	21,262	17,420	284,872	432,375
Bread and other bakery products.....	11	58,670	7,784	43,410	74,919
Carriages and wagons.....	45	136,235	54,719	214,297	365,825
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	53,495	40,686	42,006	108,011
Electrical construction and repairs.....	29	18,776	12,962	14,256	54,526
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	6,775	9,470	20,954	43,950
Liquors, malt.....	6	684,488	89,344	286,390	544,488
Mineral and soda waters.....	5	1,802,121	149,335	388,217	1,614,473
Photography.....	12	109,442	15,489	34,956	82,187
	5	11,575	1,800	6,634	15,600

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
RICHMOND COUNTY—Concluded.					
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	9	\$29,225	\$11,716	\$9,552	\$35,625
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	8	67,260	32,860	13,372	83,665
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	5,832	4,182	4,692	13,900
Saddlery and harness.....	11	22,285	8,734	14,111	31,449
Ship and boat building, wood.....	11	446,960	245,051	236,484	728,217
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	15	42,685	29,141	58,416	111,589
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	17	30,926	5,206	12,016	32,295
All other industries.....	67	6,930,318	1,663,380	5,037,839	9,180,513

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	315	\$7,043,571	\$2,134,827	\$2,922,714	\$6,730,245
Haverstraw*	110	1,306,285	510,864	405,601	1,366,158
Haverstraw (excluding hand trades)†.....	67	1,257,160	477,921	331,199	1,191,510
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	14,925	12,116	83,390	53,872
Brick and tile.....	22	825,981	386,462	176,842	855,782
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	8,275	6,787	9,369	24,640
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	292	500	4,603	7,289
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	21,300	3,655	1,939	15,777
Saddlery and harness.....	6	3,735	150	2,380	8,981
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	11,227	10,211	8,544	25,719
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	5,286	1,765	3,251	7,245
All other industries.....	18	366,189	56,275	90,881	192,208
Nyack*	88	796,587	364,533	661,966	1,321,237
Nyack (excluding hand trades)†.....	45	647,807	228,778	393,532	797,554
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	2	71,459	52,598	114,661	176,197
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	23,327	8,908	30,995	54,711
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	3,344	1,154	2,239	7,918
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	2	136,094	17,836	19,495	53,024
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	2,703	816	2,580	6,142
All other industries.....	28	410,880	147,466	223,582	499,561
Other places†.....	83	4,901,756	1,240,000	1,824,366	3,960,068
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	5	30,427	26,740	116,233	157,230
Brick and tile.....	11	287,595	164,002	72,591	356,924
Flouring and grist mill products.....	9	33,760	3,778	67,585	81,559
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	1,258,755	356,275	593,778	1,333,367
Lumber and timber products.....	6	21,425	3,010	17,694	26,790
Paving and paving materials.....	5	629,831	186,777	139,922	415,741
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	76,330	9,811	63,573	123,262
Silk and silk goods.....	3	207,281	45,053	269,177	371,175
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	10,813	5,280	6,768	18,408
Vinegar and cider.....	5	10,100	1,040	1,585	6,619
All other industries.....	25	2,335,439	498,234	475,459	1,068,984

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*	861	\$15,039,790	\$1,462,751	\$6,766,979	\$10,822,930
Ogdensburg*	197	1,855,116	404,955	1,661,769	2,668,952
Ogdensburg (excluding hand trades)†.....	126	1,762,926	337,304	1,561,455	2,409,299
Bottling.....	5	121,400	3,425	16,900	32,270
Bread and other bakery products.....	9	180,243	12,904	141,165	77,484

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
-------------------------------	------------------------	----------	--------	-------------------------	---

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—Concluded.

Ogdensburg—Continued.					
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	\$9,390	\$5,471	\$8,279	\$31,325
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	15	11,730	6,058	8,474	28,949
Confectionery.....	3	3,350	300	1,238	8,010
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	189,500	12,370	321,058	374,710
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	54,100	15,138	11,750	44,076
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	5	621,784	78,471	757,052	927,770
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	56,500	13,534	15,545	72,128
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3,890	936	3,158	5,950
Ship and boat building, wood.....	5	91,500	40,507	33,344	101,553
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	8	16,408	6,602	6,986	21,990
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	10	52,452	11,089	11,737	46,805
All other industries.....	42	550,679	130,499	324,769	651,279
Other places†	488	12,950,151	1,033,357	5,029,270	7,920,569
Boxes, wooden packing.....	3	30,125	7,512	6,055	23,470
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	9,251	1,400	6,014	13,518
Brick and tile.....	3	9,652	2,661	1,358	6,625
Carriages and wagons.....	16	94,680	9,541	26,978	67,204
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	158	495,346	84,888	2,203,264	2,536,299
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	12	29,616	16,233	23,309	69,341
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	8	4,380	4,080	3,397	12,022
Cooperage.....	6	66,403	23,877	21,503	56,254
Flouring and grist mill products.....	38	319,012	13,046	437,281	520,754
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	52,700	18,518	18,730	55,633
Furniture, factory product.....	4	80,450	15,905	16,896	53,118
Kaoilin and other earth grinding.....	6	4,872,103	34,066	149,689	291,358
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	269,956	14,664	171,717	211,810
Lime and cement.....	5	22,329	7,100	12,846	26,681
Lumber and timber products.....	78	3,202,328	273,108	1,022,647	1,632,042
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	10	108,009	18,432	28,605	66,432
Marble and stone work.....	8	398,281	62,193	27,593	154,633
Monuments and tombstones.....	8	141,471	31,585	38,381	101,235
Paper and wood pulp.....	10	2,032,983	297,264	553,044	1,867,602
Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	88,400	8,975	28,302	135,900
Photography.....	6	4,552	990	2,792	8,070
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	11	101,861	25,204	12,209	58,031
Saddlery and harness.....	24	40,496	2,929	20,272	41,436
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	28	65,580	11,902	27,368	66,300
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	6,525	954	3,544	9,785
Woolen goods.....	3	26,750	4,067	9,505	17,018
All other industries.....	21	426,932	42,263	155,971	318,493

SARATOGA COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	550	\$16,615,963	\$3,033,786	\$3,338,611	\$15,038,794
Ballston Spa*	62	3,415,471	439,183	2,107,160	3,075,836
Ballston Spa (excluding hand trades)†.....	29	3,290,961	401,526	2,036,921	2,885,797
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	10,650	4,979	6,535	18,690
Saddlery and harness.....	3	7,070	480	1,489	3,500
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	3,135	2,012	5,068	11,835
All other industries.....	19	3,270,106	394,055	2,023,879	2,851,782

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
SARATOGA COUNTY—Concluded.					
Corinth*.....	23	\$71,930	\$22,411	\$40,047	\$81,722
Corinth (excluding hand trades)†.....	13	58,305	15,022	25,096	50,503
Lumber and timber products.....	5	28,540	4,241	7,625	15,986
All other industries.....	8	29,765	10,781	17,471	34,517
Hadley*.....	6	101,297	24,578	32,018	75,822
Hadley (excluding hand trades)†.....	4	99,647	23,876	30,982	73,075
Mechanicville*.....	66	2,652,410	505,732	1,014,400	2,186,005
Mechanicville (excluding hand trades)†.....	33	2,606,807	453,075	886,128	1,934,047
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	3,075	2,892	10,631	16,525
Photography.....	3	4,425	1,506	1,598	7,013
All other industries.....	27	2,599,307	448,677	873,899	1,910,509
Saratoga Springs*.....	170	1,863,526	369,876	980,895	2,006,259
Saratoga Springs (excluding hand trades)†.....	87	1,623,092	249,858	750,428	1,525,866
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	43,270	26,685	65,316	110,421
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	15	22,865	13,387	13,294	60,706
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	12	13,525	10,658	7,256	26,462
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	104,500	28,034	92,232	137,881
Photography.....	5	6,425	3,142	5,909	18,441
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	16,430	3,172	2,548	9,150
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	61,854	18,658	10,914	54,116
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	14,805	10,484	14,226	37,324
All other industries.....	33	1,339,418	135,638	538,833	1,071,365
South Glens Falls*.....	7	316,085	63,402	169,537	267,077
South Glens Falls (excluding hand trades)†.....	3	314,940	63,168	168,079	262,077
Waterford*.....	58	2,593,021	773,786	1,544,719	2,966,060
Waterford (excluding hand trades)†.....	42	2,567,406	759,030	1,526,373	2,914,860
Clothing, men's, dressmaking.....	4	400	851	1,243	4,999
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	306,144	99,765	86,491	277,314
Hosiery and knit goods.....	9	1,871,384	572,108	1,222,330	2,210,550
All other industries.....	24	389,478	86,306	216,309	422,005
Other places†.....	115	5,525,779	814,393	2,432,565	4,289,747
Brick and tile.....	4	124,565	37,761	22,139	95,359
Flouring and grist mill products.....	20	57,960	4,105	220,629	159,479
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	396,038	84,441	19,307	280,551
Lumber and timber products.....	35	253,674	49,323	118,343	240,846
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	91,500	6,464	2,380	37,300
Paper and wood pulp.....	12	3,129,133	355,504	1,405,667	2,471,297
Vinegar and cider.....	4	8,825	155	1,300	4,080
All other industries.....	34	1,464,084	276,640	512,800	1,000,935

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	444	\$14,409,716	\$5,699,012	\$11,109,811	\$20,207,473
Schenectady*.....	388	6,517,864	2,527,352	4,953,662	9,288,387
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	6	10,950	4,450	3,214	12,683
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	16	24,880	15,104	12,527	45,815
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	28	7,483	5,161	8,187	28,278

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Schenectady—Continued.</i>					
Bottling.....	7	\$49,623	\$8,803	\$32,652	\$59,770
Bread and other bakery products.	17	34,090	24,734	84,725	149,559
Brooms and brushes.....	4	35,750	16,194	35,735	66,500
Carpentering.....	39	94,150	141,671	368,789	703,444
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	31	62,779	41,697	53,052	129,955
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	38	7,635	19,345	4,903	48,449
Confectionery.....	7	11,700	2,700	6,132	13,843
Electrical construction and repairs	3	17,250	7,546	15,430	31,150
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	3,587,069	1,494,190	3,209,395	5,207,586
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	7	6,766	5,684	4,934	19,228
Looking-glass and picture frames.	3	2,585	300	1,810	3,650
Masonry, brick and stone.....	20	33,285	103,748	111,309	251,492
Millinery, custom work.....	12	34,970	12,616	65,480	103,623
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	33,900	5,824	9,871	30,960
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	18,750	6,720	7,877	21,200
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	40	27,212	77,470	36,218	153,516
Patent medicines and compounds.	3	100,510	5,724	13,771	247,400
Paving and paving materials.....	5	51,520	67,046	59,412	148,636
Photography.....	7	10,015	2,614	3,844	15,980
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting..	9	111,700	94,005	115,799	263,406
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	6	31,150	3,518	3,706	13,250
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	50,269	32,067	15,809	80,388
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	8,900	10,996	20,309	36,947
Saddlery and harness.....	4	3,475	2,298	8,360	16,934
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	6,125	3,151	6,591	13,700
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	11	35,015	21,659	31,849	32,107
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8	6,230	5,112	5,497	19,524
All other industries.....	35	2,002,128	285,205	596,495	1,269,414
<i>Other places†</i>	25	7,782,051	3,101,626	6,046,646	10,682,386
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	37,705	2,910	95,277	117,288
Lumber and timber products.....	5	8,114	600	3,600	6,801
All other industries.....	16	7,736,232	3,098,116	5,947,469	10,558,297

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	251	\$1,053,933	\$197,429	\$781,091	\$1,631,156
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	155	940,939	178,758	723,399	1,492,781
Agricultural implements.....	3	82,675	11,176	23,350	41,952
Carriages and wagons.....	3	7,415	650	2,070	5,455
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	12	45,076	6,502	86,823	161,126
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	2,750	2,996	3,699	9,032
Cooperage.....	3	3,495	450	1,738	3,109
Flouring and grist mill products.....	27	161,116	7,519	270,929	594,064
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	24,200	2,500	2,781	8,230
Lumber and timber products.....	34	135,571	17,705	100,327	164,903
Marble and stone work.....	4	15,955	14,025	3,435	49,994
Photography.....	4	9,375	200	2,179	5,220
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	9	46,150	7,225	5,285	29,647
Saddlery and harness.....	9	11,710	1,450	8,004	14,975
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	12	25,135	3,970	8,527	18,497
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	10,525	2,250	4,573	9,419
Vinegar and cider.....	4	8,025	580	1,749	5,200
All other industries.....	20	351,766	99,550	197,930	371,958

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
SCHUYLER COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	159	\$2,805,392	\$165,554	\$630,491	\$1,088,041
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	93	2,554,233	156,113	603,024	1,014,499
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	6	25,775	10,155	7,391	27,660
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	10,850	6,650	6,146	20,650
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4	3,185	2,784	2,412	8,600
Cooperage.....	3	1,535	780	3,127	4,900
Flouring and grist mill products.....	18	76,982	3,523	177,141	218,597
Lumber and timber products.....	15	54,411	8,367	31,230	58,803
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	23,700	5,569	3,279	16,795
Saddlery and harness.....	4	10,500	1,540	3,645	7,625
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	3	12,600	5,600	9,940	21,500
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	5,925	2,900	4,683	11,220
Vinegar and cider.....	3	3,280	528	1,406	8,320
All other industries.....	23	2,325,540	107,767	352,624	614,819
SENECA COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	181	\$4,414,481	\$961,102	\$1,992,199	\$4,456,485
Seneca Falls*.....	65	2,422,256	611,630	840,702	1,992,115
Seneca Falls (excluding hand trades)†.....	37	2,369,746	586,151	812,123	1,914,618
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	22,800	6,216	16,556	37,078
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	1,852,269	463,377	526,702	1,345,394
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	24,775	6,231	3,246	17,293
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	2,675	2,200	3,774	9,600
All other industries.....	19	467,227	108,127	261,845	505,253
Waterloo*.....	36	1,644,687	305,648	907,222	1,580,395
Waterloo (excluding hand trades)†.....	24	1,629,747	293,808	896,145	1,544,763
Other places†.....	48	323,885	37,125	227,829	841,278
Boxes, wooden packing.....	3	14,150	6,422	10,020	25,065
Flouring and grist mill products.....	8	45,957	3,458	87,443	100,952
Lumber and timber products.....	8	34,400	1,730	8,935	17,850
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	15,320	2,176	1,954	8,498
Saddlery and harness.....	4	5,930	1,573	6,731	10,305
Vinegar and cider.....	3	5,565	510	1,455	1,696
All other industries.....	19	202,563	21,256	112,286	677,392
STEUBEN COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	783	\$8,755,887	\$2,123,914	\$5,490,950	\$10,254,224
Corning*.....	138	2,212,109	870,770	1,429,478	3,061,172
Corning (excluding hand trades)†.....	89	2,146,964	820,678	1,343,738	2,874,862
Bottling.....	4	26,100	5,070	47,365	65,310
Bread and other bakery products.....	5	10,585	4,382	18,986	35,148
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	8	26,508	12,992	22,366	53,985
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	9	4,098	3,199	1,688	9,578
Confectionery.....	4	11,775	3,961	18,828	34,065

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
STEUBEN COUNTY—Concluded.					
Corning—Continued.					
Foundry and machine shop products.....	6	\$270,417	\$62,906	\$108,149	\$231,298
Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting.....	5	347,215	225,798	180,283	635,761
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	3	8,180	1,640	2,207	8,450
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	46,800	7,482	6,675	34,945
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2,625	1,674	3,116	8,159
Tinsmithing, cooper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	5	16,300	5,831	10,651	27,198
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	8	15,757	6,810	12,815	31,820
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling.....	4	177,050	50,266	266,305	348,800
All other industries.....	22	1,183,584	428,667	644,804	1,350,345
Hornellsville*.....	154	1,952,072	680,974	1,515,287	2,873,670
Hornellsville (excluding hand trades)†.....	87	1,829,350	619,017	1,372,517	2,578,299
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	9,225	5,760	20,063	48,607
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	24,830	13,492	15,372	43,959
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	9	4,540	3,740	1,412	10,588
Confectionery.....	3	2,885	554	5,188	9,580
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	504,851	52,339	268,680	375,882
Photography.....	3	5,175	1,053	1,879	6,081
Saddlery and harness.....	4	5,315	1,654	6,331	10,872
Silk and silk goods.....	3	216,079	61,403	70,896	189,846
Tinsmithing, cooper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	4,375	4,864	4,206	13,398
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	7	24,664	7,764	16,804	37,598
Wire work, including wire rope and cable.....	3	56,458	4,240	30,287	52,900
All other industries.....	31	970,953	462,154	925,419	1,770,520
Other places†.....	340	4,356,185	515,242	2,426,074	3,991,207
Bottling.....	3	6,675	2,325	26,168	45,640
Bores, wooden packing.....	6	25,890	8,497	14,036	31,830
Bread and other bakery products.....	5	3,375	1,258	4,295	10,735
Carriages and wagons.....	7	36,150	5,500	15,180	36,990
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	43	78,517	13,740	275,582	326,118
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	9	7,050	3,112	6,804	18,689
Cooperage.....	4	6,165	2,700	7,887	13,689
Flouring and grist mill products.....	43	353,952	27,203	587,469	721,007
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	68,150	34,604	66,148	125,947
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	7	30,569	5,993	11,486	24,954
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	4	666,900	38,523	474,608	614,504
Liquors, vinous.....	16	1,207,174	40,997	223,382	548,394
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3	5,500	210	2,750	6,275
Lumber and timber products.....	76	343,753	65,966	146,881	287,100
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	9	390,519	64,955	237,903	352,330
Monuments and tombstones.....	4	12,550	3,100	19,590	30,075
Photography.....	7	8,630	.....	1,953	7,450
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	15	106,757	17,209	12,406	65,748
Saddlery and harness.....	13	41,468	16,629	50,248	83,021
Tinsmithing, cooper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	12	14,485	4,562	7,643	20,349
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	18	36,456	12,890	20,811	60,259
Vinegar and cider.....	3	6,950	735	1,580	6,168
All other industries.....	29	898,550	144,534	211,264	554,640

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
SUFFOLK COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	550	\$6,552,492	\$1,372,212	\$3,368,825	\$6,710,336
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	302	6,011,472	1,053,277	2,670,408	5,340,606
Awning, tents and sails.....	7	27,550	13,550	21,619	45,395
Bottling.....	10	59,050	6,240	51,970	82,384
Bread and other bakery products.....	12	29,450	12,576	46,247	91,268
Brick and tile.....	7	276,737	76,300	24,504	153,336
Carriages and wagons.....	16	67,010	16,190	22,907	64,645
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	3	6,805	308	13,781	16,618
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	16	42,475	12,718	50,625	84,557
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	5	1,080	1,175	5,850	10,480
Confectionery.....	3	10,800	1,900	9,576	16,500
Flouring and grist mill products.....	22	124,654	5,084	149,109	186,700
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	3	176,156	4,869	9,012	30,985
Ice, manufactured.....	3	87,550	5,200	6,541	23,300
Lumber and timber products.....	4	270,650	53,265	212,540	324,875
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	9	193,395	34,765	184,832	256,176
Mineral and soda waters.....	10	49,734	3,745	10,968	31,616
Monuments and tombstones.....	9	27,966	2,930	16,821	34,926
Photography.....	9	14,890	1,828	3,450	12,029
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	21	1,364,079	109,338	48,305	703,543
Saddlery and harness.....	19	43,525	7,699	19,012	42,209
Ship and boat building, wood.....	28	227,200	83,610	77,086	208,053
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	26	118,680	36,479	84,551	164,865
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	16	120,975	42,864	60,426	219,873
Wood, turned and carved.....	3	8,503	1,800	2,295	7,425
All other industries.....	41	2,662,558	518,844	1,538,381	2,528,348
SULLIVAN COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	302	\$1,198,266	\$255,650	\$817,136	\$1,479,338
County total (excluding hand trades)†.....	196	1,068,088	228,598	759,012	1,316,511
Carriages and wagons.....	8	29,170	3,472	5,872	15,030
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	19	63,473	8,936	158,733	190,969
Chemicals.....	4	136,000	19,428	39,995	93,360
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2,475	1,100	1,967	5,400
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	172,711	5,336	158,102	195,383
Lumber and timber products.....	46	305,337	53,659	132,564	284,881
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	27,650	5,028	7,042	18,719
Marble and stone work.....	23	52,500	54,745	14,275	119,292
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	11,850	1,280	2,895	9,250
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	31,730	5,384	4,172	23,215
Saddlery and harness.....	10	17,065	2,022	9,863	18,216
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	48,325	9,213	10,928	28,225
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	15,552	7,882	8,116	22,865
All other industries.....	24	154,250	51,113	204,488	291,686
TIOGA COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	279	\$2,277,052	\$389,071	\$1,722,143	\$2,740,177
Owego*.....	82	1,023,961	183,524	780,769	1,261,161
Owego (excluding hand trades)†.....	50	995,128	172,551	762,442	1,200,252

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
TIOGA COUNTY—Concluded.					
Owego—Continued.					
Bread and other bakery products.	4	\$2,390	\$1,768	\$10,699	\$15,960
Carriages and wagons.	3	315,429	53,324	145,490	286,620
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	3	201,813	9,192	210,462	242,596
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	3	5,570	4,300	6,769	16,948
Flouring and grist mill products.	4	31,450	1,380	35,543	43,565
Photography.	3	1,850	900	1,804	5,660
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	3	35,100	8,702	4,830	35,010
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	3	1,328	915	1,475	3,957
All other industries.	24	400,198	92,070	245,370	549,938
Waverly*.	90	477,724	112,332	359,246	656,784
Waverly (excluding hand trades)†.	43	417,142	94,363	316,595	556,477
Bread and other bakery products.	3	12,620	3,642	8,148	16,916
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	5	21,525	7,670	6,803	20,700
Confectionery.	3	6,175	300	2,338	4,670
Flouring and grist mill products.	3	34,500	4,485	115,470	130,740
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	5	20,655	13,642	11,634	47,565
All other industries.	24	321,667	64,624	172,202	335,886
Other places†.	57	719,648	82,372	557,093	750,653
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.	7	81,515	6,520	129,175	146,646
Flouring and grist mill products.	15	75,904	3,711	144,828	172,777
Lumber and timber products.	12	97,560	13,225	32,095	61,410
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	3	9,510	2,028	1,312	6,508
Saddlery and harness.	4	2,250	203	1,840	3,300
All other industries.	16	502,909	56,688	247,843	360,012

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.	383	\$6,365,873	\$862,342	\$2,216,781	\$4,293,864
Ithaca*.	194	2,998,057	631,984	1,114,845	2,535,151
Ithaca (excluding hand trades)†.	108	2,751,063	485,399	844,533	1,878,419
Bookbinding and blank book making.	3	6,010	2,450	4,160	13,375
Bread and other bakery products.	3	36,500	9,772	46,991	85,208
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.	15	71,565	39,344	53,528	142,620
Confectionery.	6	7,675	3,455	8,749	21,930
Flouring and grist mill products.	3	75,760	3,772	69,180	86,191
Foundry and machine shop products.	4	221,713	28,074	35,719	100,799
Glass.	3	122,100	81,222	48,513	143,127
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.	4	190,500	39,696	130,487	197,867
Photography.	5	13,790	2,046	5,339	17,850
Printing and publishing, book and job.	3	22,650	13,688	5,206	35,617
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	5	88,000	30,320	15,468	65,450
Saddlery and harness.	6	17,350	2,000	11,426	19,345
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.	4	8,080	12,874	18,532	38,375
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	12	72,567	44,344	68,061	50,753
All other industries.	32	1,796,813	172,342	323,174	59,912

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
TOMPKINS COUNTY—Concluded.					
Other places†.....	128	\$3,315,313	\$221,616	\$1,075,810	\$1,684,914
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	13	85,776	14,118	270,412	325,860
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	4,025	1,850	6,285	11,210
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	1,730	350	1,131	2,780
Cooperage.....	3	8,055	2,613	4,770	9,518
Flouring and grist mill products.....	30	176,170	8,252	238,358	351,221
Lumber and timber products.....	28	120,587	15,414	51,612	98,490
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	17,903	900	11,730	16,615
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	12,150	3,923	3,170	18,153
Saddlery and harness.....	4	3,480	450	1,616	3,600
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	2,975	.....	1,113	2,285
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	2,725	1,248	4,855	9,967
All other industries.....	29	2,879,787	172,498	430,758	\$35,305

ULSTER COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	817	\$9,553,501	\$2,860,402	\$5,479,466	\$11,345,733
Ellenville*.....	59	353,768	88,338	211,167	413,073
Ellenville (excluding hand trades)†.....	35	340,880	82,353	198,900	374,628
Saddlery and harness.....	3	1,860	400	3,585	5,934
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	4,985	1,275	2,793	6,730
All other industries.....	28	334,035	80,678	192,522	361,963
Kingston*.....	344	3,657,551	1,245,557	2,560,822	5,280,473
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	4	3,060	580	2,704	6,087
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	16	24,100	12,819	12,349	45,535
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	19	6,350	2,952	9,185	24,108
Bottling.....	4	18,490	4,652	39,156	55,161
Bread and other bakery products.....	17	32,225	20,804	76,551	147,394
Brick and tile.....	3	251,599	102,651	24,608	159,131
Bridges.....	3	11,065	3,804	81,013	48,510
Carpentering.....	20	43,673	67,014	111,216	216,000
Carriages and wagons.....	6	33,350	8,588	9,652	32,593
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	3	92,427	33,662	15,018	58,212
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	24	31,575	12,116	36,341	72,460
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	82	13,104	12,845	8,079	38,098
Confectionery.....	8	34,775	7,708	43,600	78,526
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	18,450	3,900	69,586	80,112
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	167,530	44,721	51,875	134,800
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	5	20,000	9,794	22,950	45,302
Kindling wood.....	3	6,100	1,534	6,321	11,900
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	7	260,753	37,800	226,348	417,114
Marble and stone work.....	6	300,790	89,362	133,574	271,914
Masonry, brick and stone.....	13	40,740	86,257	89,043	198,096
Millinery, custom work.....	17	18,207	8,432	31,574	64,465
Mineral and soda waters.....	5	20,175	4,756	7,906	21,151
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	16	23,755	24,335	22,858	62,732
Patent medicines and compounds.....	6	50,910	7,844	39,540	158,252
Photography.....	8	9,635	2,675	4,499	18,000
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	10	74,425	36,335	81,938	170,275
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	9,200	2,554	1,738	9,400

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
-------------------------------	------------------------	----------	--------	-------------------------	---

ULSTER COUNTY—Concluded.

Kingston—Continued.					
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	\$73,680	\$33,857	\$20,407	\$97,182
Roofing and roofing materials.....	5	9,930	6,096	10,331	22,693
Saddlery and harness.....	6	4,895	3,850	6,632	17,691
Ship and boat building, wood.....	4	90,000	93,476	88,660	207,201
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	11	54,025	18,024	19,105	59,248
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	8	15,100	6,656	4,255	17,525
All other industries.....	38	1,788,486	433,384	1,205,110	2,213,605
Saugerties*.....	117	1,202,299	264,614	717,539	1,352,114
Saugerties (excluding hand trades)†.....	69	1,148,409	226,833	661,143	1,217,568
Bottling.....	3	11,600	2,208	2,053	6,000
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	20,140	5,240	19,730	35,486
Brick and tile.....	3	71,945	30,300	11,920	47,000
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	4,625	1,140	3,254	5,600
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	3	2,242	100	182	1,644
Confectionery.....	3	19,000	990	8,979	6,842
Flouring and grist mill products.....	4	8,065	.....	15,486	19,766
Marble and stone work.....	16	289,760	37,831	155,708	266,629
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	5,352	86	1,896	4,581
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	17,557	4,027	1,940	12,418
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3,240	624	1,647	3,370
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	4	6,822	3,039	3,948	11,650
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	31,048	17,636	23,182	68,995
All other industries.....	11	657,013	123,642	416,268	727,587
Other places†.....	225	4,256,639	1,243,810	1,952,214	4,193,593
Boxes, wooden packing.....	8	62,000	16,580	35,437	65,504
Brick and tile.....	12	664,753	276,747	97,542	519,190
Carriages and wagons.....	7	16,300	3,014	5,699	15,805
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	3	10,841	1,100	13,246	15,589
Cooperage.....	4	2,127	1,200	4,084	6,838
Flouring and grist mill products.....	26	88,314	4,310	153,726	197,350
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	17,815	4,620	5,101	17,080
Furniture, factory product.....	3	108,260	46,836	63,810	151,223
Lime and cement.....	7	1,473,259	453,749	500,075	1,289,588
Lumber and timber products.....	41	218,214	83,247	147,031	308,061
Marble and stone work.....	55	84,235	30,634	45,959	140,162
Paper and wood pulp.....	3	168,031	20,227	38,238	72,757
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7	28,700	6,102	2,650	15,434
Saddlery and harness.....	5	8,785	1,100	2,705	7,019
Upholstering materials.....	3	20,440	9,150	9,926	24,000
Vinegar and cider.....	6	6,925	1,080	4,115	7,975
Wood, turned and carved.....	4	6,630	2,310	2,325	8,762
All other industries.....	25	1,276,010	281,804	820,545	1,331,326

WARREN COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	285	\$5,510,160	\$1,303,765	\$2,800,432	\$5,713,058
Glens Falls*.....	162	4,474,907	1,033,416	2,230,408	4,571,253
Glens Falls (excluding hand trades)†.....	88	4,332,549	938,986	2,008,712	4,133,859
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	6,800	2,284	13,904	25,670
Carriages and wagons.....	3	55,603	22,920	19,625	65,699
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	8	30,850	8,903	22,228	56,615
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	4	1,419	1,480	1,144	6,860

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
WARREN COUNTY—Concluded.					
Glens Falls—Continued.					
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	3	\$287,679	\$266,559	\$342,932	\$767,224
Confectionery.....	5	4,425	780	10,717	16,854
Furnishing goods, men's.....	4	368,908	155,114	199,678	485,349
Lime and cement.....	4	916,779	140,743	61,461	292,426
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	72,908	24,475	14,725	64,028
Saddlery and harness.....	4	18,850	3,121	6,599	16,255
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	10	27,973	10,734	18,447	47,842
All other industries.....	37	2,541,855	301,873	1,297,252	2,289,037
Other places†.....					
Carriages and wagons.....	3	979,268	265,364	548,952	1,087,596
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	11,250	3,125	4,012	10,865
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	9	38,325	1,654	60,194	74,720
Lumber and timber products.....	3	42,100	16,175	9,981	34,200
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	30	272,855	42,660	153,296	249,889
Saddlery and harness.....	2	18,725	2,878	2,702	11,765
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	7	11,375	375	5,990	9,210
Woolen goods.....	6	22,250	2,300	3,974	8,845
All other industries.....	3	12,925	6,800	16,489	24,730
	18	549,463	189,997	293,325	663,262

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	397	\$8,949,513	\$1,282,676	\$4,011,347	\$7,313,307
Sandy Hill*.....					
Sandy Hill (excluding hand trades)†.....	50	3,999,674	437,904	1,663,816	2,974,025
Foundry and machine shop products.....	21	3,386,190	301,080	1,325,876	2,280,820
All other industries.....	4	263,999	80,196	115,760	270,766
	17	3,122,191	220,884	1,210,116	2,010,054
Whitehall*.....					
Whitehall (excluding hand trades)†.....	47	643,228	125,816	320,424	596,971
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	28	612,806	118,209	287,254	539,082
Ship and boat building, wood.....	4	3,530	3,108	5,110	12,190
All other industries.....	5	15,900	16,720	17,722	42,710
	19	593,376	98,381	264,422	484,182
Other places†.....					
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	181	4,168,647	696,207	1,956,224	3,567,063
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	21	58,745	9,603	162,796	185,221
Flouring and grist mill products.....	6	8,830	3,700	5,703	16,460
Hosiery and knit goods.....	18	45,490	3,540	127,439	154,283
Lime and cement.....	4	187,076	53,211	175,420	282,758
Lumber and timber products.....	3	94,402	17,400	26,671	63,092
Mineral and soda waters.....	31	120,901	17,183	37,365	77,354
Monuments and tombstones.....	5	25,893	3,547	3,245	13,810
Paper and wood pulp.....	4	14,485	4,095	12,373	25,063
Photography.....	9	2,664,266	366,502	1,135,820	1,970,331
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	5	6,775	.....	2,410	5,890
Roofing and roofing materials.....	8	40,925	10,797	6,365	33,560
Saddlery and harness.....	6	123,275	13,850	27,968	77,616
Shirts.....	12	18,907	1,399	8,652	16,478
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	4	52,721	88,868	2,894	114,942
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	22,474	3,160	4,031	9,936
Vinegar and cider.....	6	11,620	3,975	10,495	23,358
All other industries.....	4	4,743	274	1,229	3,180
	29	667,119	95,103	211,348	514,741

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
WAYNE COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	660	\$3,765,700	\$680,142	\$2,822,463	\$4,680,877
Clyde*.....	46	533,305	97,658	352,998	557,169
Clyde (excluding hand trades)†	27	509,680	92,864	333,450	516,869
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	3	74,026	8,941	22,437	45,795
All other industries.....	24	435,654	83,923	311,013	471,074
Lyons*.....	80	713,840	119,395	546,390	881,939
Lyons (excluding hand trades)†.....	55	677,265	107,460	512,183	812,959
Agricultural implements.....	3	19,964	2,870	5,145	16,867
Carriages and wagons.....	3	26,200	7,594	5,179	21,169
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	16,200	5,250	8,170	17,950
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	49,000	2,300	82,235	92,670
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	28,500	3,950	4,093	21,750
Saddlery and harness.....	4	3,750	350	3,425	6,956
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	3	5,300	2,242	4,450	7,410
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	6	17,785	8,691	13,401	35,870
All other industries.....	26	510,566	74,213	386,085	592,327
Newark*.....	77	555,332	123,893	517,257	900,974
Newark (excluding hand trades)†.....	54	510,917	107,198	448,779	788,066
Carriages and wagons.....	3	11,250	2,740	1,930	7,805
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	29,075	4,940	8,900	19,750
Flouring and grist mill products.....	3	37,900	2,385	67,949	79,290
Printing and publishing.....	3	27,100	6,290	5,553	20,400
Saddlery and harness.....	3	5,450	1,000	1,720	4,600
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	5	96,148	21,860	82,552	142,860
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	9	21,214	11,605	12,104	39,722
All other industries.....	25	282,780	56,378	268,071	473,639
Other places†.....	361	1,840,449	318,353	1,348,068	2,185,909
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	9,625	2,180	13,074	20,195
Carriages and wagons.....	5	11,900	1,968	2,647	7,040
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	11	46,508	6,774	113,311	139,577
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	2,973	1,492	3,054	7,669
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	6	2,085	2,243	2,989	8,957
Cooperage.....	11	14,860	4,983	11,925	21,860
Flouring and grist mill products.....	23	189,225	10,323	314,740	384,448
Foundry and machine shop products.....	9	144,073	41,999	37,419	107,471
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	182	159,672	73,259	318,832	470,253
lime and cement.....	3	14,261	2,295	4,635	11,577
Lumber and timber products.....	27	167,568	26,445	89,611	167,282
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	4	12,250	1,625	21,186	27,069
Monuments and tombstones.....	3	14,450	2,330	13,885	19,500
Oil, essential.....	3	1,680	863	79	2,240
Photography.....	7	8,525	.....	2,264	8,080
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	34,550	8,488	4,872	27,199
Saddlery and harness.....	10	11,620	1,484	6,382	13,030
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	9	16,730	4,763	9,181	20,798
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	4	25,548	7,689	10,144	29,480
Vinegar and cider.....	5	3,554	495	791	3,021
All other industries.....	23	948,791	116,655	367,047	689,103

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.					
COUNTY TOTAL*.....	1,411	\$30,188,543	\$8,198,768	\$19,799,793	\$37,088,057
New Rochelle*.....	131	3,887,269	457,058	838,829	1,811,333
New Rochelle (excluding hand trades)†.....	66	3,620,786	301,690	443,600	956,834
Bottling.....	4	35,000	3,704	27,395	43,390
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	81,675	21,432	67,651	116,237
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	12,593	2,512	4,269	17,810
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	7	11,977	6,264	10,170	29,155
Confectionery.....	3	8,080	5,472	12,864	29,591
Photography.....	3	3,880	.....	981	4,910
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	28,615	6,822	2,968	18,060
Saddlery and harness.....	8	61,450	18,900	21,795	59,259
All other industries.....	20	3,378,046	136,514	295,007	689,422
Ossining*.....	137	1,357,816	445,238	884,942	2,068,458
Ossining (excluding hand trades)†.....	69	1,230,483	353,197	728,533	1,713,043
Bread and other bakery products.....	3	11,243	4,354	16,573	34,176
Carriages and wagons.....	3	17,225	4,720	7,026	16,834
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	6,573	8,029	9,153	25,966
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	18	12,689	2,053	20,610	32,177
Confectionery.....	3	11,524	1,320	6,938	11,401
Foundry and machine shop products.....	5	290,050	109,409	180,834	439,433
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	19,800	5,281	2,788	19,337
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3,075	1,112	2,758	6,000
Smithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	5	15,319	4,553	5,401	15,168
All other industries.....	21	842,985	212,337	476,470	1,112,683
Peekskill*.....	153	1,712,335	751,833	1,024,283	2,339,370
Peekskill (excluding hand trades)†.....	82	1,573,831	656,598	881,867	1,996,636
Bottling.....	2	22,000	1,694	9,525	17,159
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	26,325	10,416	45,973	85,938
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	5	18,975	14,500	18,453	45,438
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	13	13,307	7,464	31,485	45,067
Clothing, women's, factory products.....	3	211,025	130,143	267,974	480,933
Confectionery.....	5	10,950	1,636	6,326	14,940
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	787,608	315,332	207,501	710,977
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds.....	3	31,800	15,471	23,649	47,019
Mineral and soda waters.....	3	5,050	718	1,724	7,115
Photography.....	4	9,142	1,000	4,630	11,471
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	24,540	8,340	5,284	25,850
Saddlery and harness.....	3	7,674	1,300	3,274	7,421
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	30,814	32,189	34,713	95,535
All other industries.....	22	353,621	116,495	221,256	433,928
Port Chester*.....	79	3,024,814	646,202	2,700,829	3,840,733
Port Chester (excluding hand trades)†.....	44	2,967,449	586,355	2,619,094	3,633,819
Bottling.....	3	4,455	2,050	12,150	19,675
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	25,575	10,768	38,899	64,500
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	6	5,862	4,000	5,430	16,390
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3	2,375	1,200	2,227	7,300
All other industries.....	26	2,929,182	568,337	2,560,388	3,546,054

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Continued.					
Tarrytown*.....	77	\$467,707	\$207,453	\$327,008	\$719,020
Tarrytown (excluding hand trades)†.....	37	315,798	88,118	136,481	301,622
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	3,560	6,012	10,254	23,784
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	5	1,421	3,268	13,471	21,349
Confectionery.....	4	5,945	360	5,032	10,469
All other industries.....	24	804,869	78,478	107,724	246,070
Yonkers*	387	13,097,205	3,888,892	10,555,218	19,580,324
Awnings, tents and sails.....	3	10,250	3,655	12,276	25,851
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	8	5,175	4,862	4,874	16,950
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	26	57,150	29,974	29,382	100,477
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	46	10,532	4,641	15,218	46,933
Bottling.....	4	17,315	1,916	18,899	28,664
Bread and other bakery products.....	17	68,775	42,679	142,736	251,996
Carpentering.....	24	195,511	137,666	213,915	454,351
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	27	17,305	22,570	42,348	98,916
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	11	26,950	15,980	48,535	81,940
Confectionery.....	8	22,850	13,208	31,822	78,367
Electrical construction and repairs.....	3	7,450	9,060	13,351	33,500
Foundry and machine shop products.....	12	1,012,892	352,114	798,207	1,381,903
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering.....	9	20,455	9,335	10,104	30,465
Lock and gunsmithing.....	4	2,010	594	1,205	4,810
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3	2,960	1,540	2,402	7,330
Marble and stone work.....	3	40,100	28,844	25,332	72,200
Masonry, brick and stone.....	8	110,722	154,301	233,222	517,616
Millinery, custom work.....	10	10,343	3,422	21,644	39,417
Mineral and soda waters.....	5	44,400	17,592	34,407	68,442
Painting, house, sign, etc.....	14	65,775	66,237	36,512	129,993
Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	174,407	30,711	221,653	744,784
Photography.....	7	9,925	3,501	5,926	21,500
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	4	14,300	3,450	13,068	25,260
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	25	110,300	78,634	195,830	352,974
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	6	10,060	4,452	3,437	14,500
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	6	123,450	22,423	14,106	108,172
Roofing and roofing materials.....	3	48,000	10,160	14,735	40,350
Saddlery and harness.....	7	7,300	2,866	10,669	20,849
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet iron working.....	12	40,515	39,069	51,421	117,588
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	17	16,240	7,722	14,990	39,014
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing.....	11	18,665	5,310	5,844	20,124
All other industries.....	40	10,775,123	2,760,404	5,266,643	14,605,074
Other places†	231	5,826,776	1,359,899	2,739,952	5,726,328
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	4	20,650	11,795	19,032	32,425
Bottling.....	12	32,640	5,460	31,508	49,741
Bread and other bakery products.....	19	90,897	43,554	103,698	198,846
Brick and tile.....	11	895,301	222,013	61,825	391,764
Carriages and wagons.....	9	101,780	81,737	72,945	213,575
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	11	8,151	3,716	19,627	36,752
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	7	7,625	2,832	9,872	18,067
Flouring and grist mill products.....	11	39,575	1,715	50,102	67,109
Foundry and machine shop products.....	3	418,000	166,772	439,509	692,981
Gravel and other earth grinding.....	3	44,500	7,952	32,690	79,350
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	3	54,500	27,498	99,592	155,762
Lime and cement.....	5	201,983	41,333	71,066	167,726

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
-------------------------------	------------------------	----------	--------	-------------------------	---

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Concluded.

Other places—Continued.					
Lumber and timber products.....	10	\$44,015	\$23,459	\$60,423	\$115,635
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds..	7	300,493	94,006	202,903	373,530
Mineral and soda waters.....	4	76,685	13,743	21,215	69,855
Monuments and tombstones.....	10	45,075	12,207	17,942	45,800
Photography.....	5	6,300	728	4,766	10,403
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	4	270,753	127,289	56,522	246,839
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	16	413,572	97,730	219,351	633,710
Saddlery and harness.....	10	11,725	2,014	5,002	15,990
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	15	248,793	47,921	108,041	257,787
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	10	18,701	2,820	6,955	18,647
Vinegar and cider.....	8	30,776	3,480	5,128	14,286
All other industries.....	34	2,444,316	318,050	1,010,238	1,819,748

WYOMING COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	340	\$5,838,061	\$687,701	\$2,054,616	\$3,759,833
Warsaw*.....					
Warsaw (excluding hand trades)†.....	31	3,271,076	127,336	285,727	601,039
Bread and other bakery products.	3	14,800	3,400	12,771	25,920
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	3	6,750	1,865	2,498	7,245
Saddlery and harness.....	3	2,435	1,950	2,864	5,275
Salt.....	5	3,049,946	80,714	183,184	379,463
All other industries.....	17	197,145	40,357	84,440	183,136
Other places†.....	212	2,486,175	539,741	1,722,553	3,017,891
Carriages and wagons.....	9	14,705	3,935	5,806	18,083
Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product.....	51	141,633	30,473	525,718	612,198
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	7	7,925	6,710	10,198	28,550
Cooperage.....	3	9,070	2,441	6,817	14,659
Flouring and grist mill products.	31	204,871	9,815	293,928	354,027
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	4	5,300	5,515	16,517	25,388
Lumber and timber products.....	27	134,297	29,711	38,992	102,713
Marble and stone work.....	4	130,206	38,796	8,347	78,709
Photography.....	6	4,885	536	1,852	6,012
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	10	30,950	7,867	4,358	24,477
Saddlery and harness.....	13	13,305	1,889	7,966	16,210
Salt.....	3	981,637	100,931	311,479	709,089
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing and sheet iron working.....	13	20,335	4,828	11,021	26,899
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	3	5,465	1,340	3,553	8,445
Vinegar and cider.....	3	1,935	330	1,308	2,470
All other industries.....	25	779,656	295,129	474,663	989,952

YATES COUNTY.

COUNTY TOTAL*.....	158	\$1,244,148	\$201,542	\$362,771	\$1,416,432
Penn Yan*.....	84	822,142	129,889	542,395	915,543
Penn Yan (excluding hand trades)†.....	53	778,781	104,087	505,975	826,128
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	4	9,200	3,897	4,830	14,216
Hardware.....	3	6,050	808	1,913	4,986
Liquors, vinous.....	5	199,883	10,937	54,964	113,424

*All industries, including the hand trades.

†Excluding all the 19 hand trades or neighborhood industries, except tailoring and dressmaking.

Table XIII.—Concluded.

CITIES, TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
YATES COUNTY—Concluded.					
<i>Penn Yan—Continued.</i>					
Paper and wood pulp.....	3	\$146,550	\$19,818	\$100,153	\$156,463
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	3	43,200	4,730	3,040	17,600
Saddlery and harness.....	5	9,336	2,267	3,669	9,236
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	8	7,609	4,633	6,321	17,215
All other industries.....	22	356,953	56,947	331,185	492,988
Other places†.....	44	396,514	68,227	312,618	472,363
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	3	20,810	9,333	8,396	21,684
Cooperage.....	5	7,345	3,300	6,568	11,810
Flouring and grist mill products..	10	89,765	7,940	173,935	206,914
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.....	6	4,500	4,897	17,005	29,831
Lumber and timber products.....	9	99,406	26,876	54,022	101,240
Saddlery and harness.....	3	3,587	.....	1,435	3,000
All other industries.....	8	171,101	15,881	51,257	97,884

TABLE XIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN

To avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments no particulars other than number smaller than counties that are specified are the 86 cities and villages which appear in Table X, without specifying any place, it is to be understood as referring to "other places" than the 86, cultural implements; boots and shoes, factory product; carriages and wagons; cars and general milk, factory product; chemical products (combined); flouring and grist mill products; iron finished; lumber and timber products; paper and wood pulp; printing and publishing (news-

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.
AGRICULTURAL								
1	The State.....	87	\$20,115,962	80	659	\$675,999	5,551	\$2,797,209
2	Albany county.....	6	\$309,822	5	14	(1)	73	(1)
3	Albany.....	3	180,500	3	10	\$10,190	54	\$26,600
4	Cohoes.....	1					3	
5	Green Island.....	1			4		16	
6	Other places.....	1						
7	Allegany county:							
8	Wellsville.....	1					1	
9	Broome county:							
10	Binghamton.....	1			3		48	
11	Other places.....	1					4	
12	Cattaraugus county..	2					4	
13	Olean.....	1					4	
14	Other places.....	1						
15	Cayuga county.....	6	6,125,441	7	118	119,706	1,575	776,192
16	Auburn.....	3	6,084,941	2	111	119,106	1,551	767,342
17	Other places.....	3	40,500	5	2	600	24	8,880
18	Chautauque county:							
19	Jamestown.....	1			1		1	
20	Chemung county:							
21	Elmira.....	1			3		58	
22	Clinton county.....	2					3	
23	Columbia county.....	2			1		6	
24	Dutchess county:							
25	Poughkeepsie.....	2			20		361	
26	Erie county.....	3	1,493,965	1	70	78,982	472	257,555
27	Buffalo.....	1			66		463	
28	Other places.....	2			4		9	
29	Genesee county.....	5	2,383,182	2	117	99,066	699	360,803
30	Batavia.....	3			108		675	
31	Leroy.....	1			9		23	
32	Other places.....	1					1	
33	Livingston county...	4	172,654	1	16	13,886	53	27,973
34	Dansville.....	1			2		10	
35	Mount Holly.....	1			8		29	
36	Other places.....	2			6		14	
37	Madison county:							
38	Canastota.....	1			13		43	
39	Other places.....	1			6		22	
40	Monroe county.....	3	12,000	5			2	770
41	Brookport.....	1					1	
42	Other places.....	2					1	
43	Montgomery county..	2			1		35	
44	New York county.....	2			4		3	
45	Niagara county.....	4	415,190	4	4	(1)	26	12,080
46	Niagara Falls.....	1			4		20	
47	Other places.....	3					6	
48	Oneida county.....	4	1,087,393	6	37	27,792	271	110,068
49	Utica.....	3			34		186	
50	Other places.....	1			3		85	
51	Onondaga county:							
52	Syracuse.....	2			55		381	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK.

of employees are given for less than three establishments. The only political subdivisions Outside of those centers are combined under "Other places." If a total is given for a county The following 14 industries are included in this table, arranged in alphabetical order:—Agriculture, construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; cheese, butter and condensed milk; steel (blast furnaces, rolling mills, forges and bloomeries); leather, tanned, curried and papers and periodicals; slaughtering and meat packing; textiles (combined).

SEE OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

IMPLEMENTS.

5,522	\$3,790,620	24	\$6,022	5	\$627	\$6,787	\$4,824,871	\$10,537,254	1
73	(1)					\$110	\$44,328	\$112,088	2
54	\$26,600						81,617	75,940	3
									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
									10
									11
									12
									13
									14
1,561	772,531	14	3,661			100	1,198,624	2,371,616	15
1,537	763,681	14	3,661				1,188,176	2,338,191	16
24	8,850					100	10,448	33,425	17
									18
									19
									20
									21
									22
									23
									24
									25
472	257,555					200	420,259	871,410	26
									27
688	358,342	10	2,361	1	100		690,862	1,341,798	28
									29
									30
									31
53	27,973					5,606	55,474	127,467	32
									33
									34
									35
									36
									37
									38
1	620			1	150		1,768	4,932	39
									40
									41
									42
									43
26	12,030						34,690	63,475	44
									45
									46
271	110,068						243,169	495,509	47
									48
									49
									50
									51
									52

of individual establishments

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

AGRICULTURAL								
53	Ontario county.....	5	\$943,697	1	65	\$48,968	185	86,925
54	Canandaigua.....	1			4		10	
55	Other places.....	4			61		175	
56	Orleans county.....	2					7	
57	Otsego county.....	1			3		36	
58	Rensselaer county.....	2			45		833	
59	Hoosick Falls.....	1			44		825	
60	Other places.....	1			1		8	
61	St. Lawrence county.....	2					13	
62	Saratoga county.....	2					8	
63	Schenectady county.....	1			18		106	
64	Schenectady.....	1			18		106	
65	Schoharie county.....	3	82,675	3	3	1,100	24	11,176
66	Steuben county.....	1					4	
67	Suffolk county.....	1					1	
68	Sullivan county.....	1					1	
69	Tioga county.....	1			4		4	
70	Tompkins county.....	1					3	
71	Washington county.....	2			8		38	
72	Wayne county.....	5	568,978	6	35	(1)	144	66,453
73	Lyons.....	3					7	
74	Other places.....	2			35		137	
75	Wyoming county.....	1					3	

BOOTS AND SHOES,

76	The State.....	223	\$11,983,239	264	1,076	\$1,018,153	15,796	\$6,138,653
77	Albany county:							
78	Albany.....	2			3		47	
79	Broome county.....	3	\$1,221,706		45	\$24,546	1,624	\$596,000
80	Binghamton.....	2			4		40	
81	Lestershire.....	1			41		1,584	
82	Cayuga county:							
83	Auburn.....	1			16		973	
84	Chautauque county:							
85	Jamestown.....	2			34		291	
86	Chemung county.....	2			22		259	
87	Elmira.....	1			21		223	
88	Other places.....	1			1		36	
89	Dutchess county:							
90	Poughkeepsie.....	2			11		189	
91	Erie county.....	18	656,641	19	71	59,313	728	193,655
92	Buffalo.....	17			69		725	
93	Other places.....	1			2		3	
94	Fulton county.....	1			12		131	
95	Genesee county.....	3	37,250	6	10	(1)	110	25,085
96	Batavia.....	2			10		109	
97	Other places.....	1					1	
98	Herkimer county.....	1			3		12	
99	Kings county.....	44	2,708,740	59	195	204,950	3,494	1,519,228
100	Livingston county:							
101	Dansville.....	2			4		51	
102	Monroe county.....	61	3,148,389	67	412	383,760	4,697	1,729,013
103	Brockport.....	1			17		212	
104	Rochester.....	60			395		4,485	
105	Montgomery county.....	1			2		28	
106	Nassau county.....	1					12	
107	New York county.....	55	1,446,241	74	136	121,977	1,936	917,351
108	Oneida county:							
109	Utica.....	1			3		49	
110	Other places.....	1			9		73	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of material used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

IMPLEMENTS.—Continued.

185	\$86,925						\$179,908	\$566,161	53
									54
									55
									56
									57
									58
									59
									60
									61
									62
									63
									64
24	11,176						23,350	41,952	65
									66
									67
									68
									69
									70
									71
143	66,296			1	\$157		127,916	329,507	72
									73
									74
									75

FACTORY PRODUCT.

9,754	\$4,465,363	5,483	\$1,584,992	559	\$88,298	\$100,111	\$15,611,386	\$25,585,631	76
									77
									78
1,104	\$447,547	470	\$136,462	50	\$12,000		\$2,667,816	\$3,453,677	79
									80
									81
									82
									83
									84
									85
									86
									87
									88
									89
432	150,967	260	38,108	36	4,580		574,896	896,216	90
									91
									92
									93
									94
54	15,810	56	9,275				94,770	157,560	95
									96
									97
									98
2,328	1,160,691	1,092	347,432	74	11,105	4,240	3,213,911	5,733,432	99
									100
									101
2,555	1,141,463	1,886	547,359	274	40,191	37,108	4,263,829	7,311,126	102
									103
									104
									105
1,368	712,200	537	200,456	31	4,695	55,917	1,868,814	3,391,063	106
									107
									108
									109
									110

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

BOOTS AND SHOES,								
111	Onondaga county:							
112	Syracuse.....	4	\$481,533	4	52	\$54,498	\$469	\$178,548
113	Orange county.....	1					2	
114	Oswego county:							
115	Fulton.....	1					1	
116	Rensselaer county:							
117	Troy.....	1					1	
118	Rockland county.....	8	101,886	13	11	5,182	220	89,338
119	Nyack.....	3	71,459	3	7	3,310	113	53,598
120	Other places.....	5	30,427	10	4	1,872	107	36,740
121	Seneca county:							
122	Seneca Falls.....	1			5		9	
123	Steuben county:							
124	Hornellsville.....	1			14		100	
125	Westchester county..	5	148,758	4	6	(1)	290	123,020
126	Ossining.....	1			6		249	
127	Other places.....	4					41	

CARRIAGES

128	The State.....	893	\$14,141,207	1,066	486	\$520,231	6,981	\$3,899,899
129	Albany county.....	22	\$278,811	34	6	\$3,424	137	\$80,539
130	Albany.....	11	226,626	22	6	7,624	98	61,283
131	Cohoes.....	1					6	
132	Green Island.....	1					1	
133	Watervliet.....	4			1		18	
134	Other places.....	5	19,661	6			14	6,867
135	Allegany county.....	16	59,420	19			28	12,886
136	Wellsville.....	4	29,445	5			15	7,186
137	Other places.....	12	28,975	14			13	6,700
138	Broome county.....	17	407,998	18	16	19,116	260	118,799
139	Binghamton.....	9	330,738	7	16	19,116	193	89,045
140	Other places.....	8	77,260	11	7		67	29,145
141	Cattaraugus county.....	10	141,019	11	7	(1)	49	26,507
142	Olean.....	2			7		43	
143	Salamanca.....	1					5	
144	Other places.....	7	15,400	8	2		5	2,350
145	Cayuga county.....	7	46,993	7		552	19	8,060
146	Auburn.....	6			2		19	
147	Other places.....	1						
148	Chautauque county.....	10	29,252	12			19	10,350
149	Fredonia.....	1					5	
150	Jamestown.....	2			4		4	
151	Silver creek.....	1					1	
152	Westfield.....	1			6		6	
153	Other places.....	5	7,152	6			3	1,400
154	Chemung county:							
155	Elmira.....	4	32,125	4			25	11,430
156	Chenango county.....	9	36,624	11			20	8,196
157	Norwich.....	1					1	
158	Other places.....	8					19	
159	Clinton county.....	13	26,700	14			12	5,091
160	Plattsburg.....	4	1,300	4			2	661
161	Other places.....	9	25,400	10			10	4,430
162	Columbia county.....	5	15,306	5			9	4,660
163	Hudson.....	1						
164	Other places.....	4					9	
165	Cortland county.....	16	1,303,880	20	41	(1)	470	225,841
166	Cortland.....	9	966,497	11	35	45,727	811	156,459
167	Homer.....	2			6		157	
168	Other places.....	5					2	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

FACTORY PRODUCT.—Continued.

319	\$137,250	140	\$39,278	10	\$2,020	.....	\$470,483	\$304,762	111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
140	64,353	70	22,477	10	2,508	.....	230,824	333,427	118
70	37,928	37	12,814	6	1,856	.....	114,661	176,197	119
70	26,425	33	9,663	4	652	.....	116,233	157,230	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
230	109,469	60	13,551	.....	.....	.....	347,410	514,371	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127

AND WAGONS.

6,908	\$3,879,282	58	\$16,938	15	\$3,679	\$38,067	\$5,174,662	\$13,068,385	128
137	\$80,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$51	\$79,276	\$226,330	129
98	61,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,366	168,975	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
14	6,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,832	23,156	134
27	12,511	1	375	.....	.....	12	16,960	46,481	135
15	7,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6,896	21,381	136
12	5,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,064	25,100	137
253	117,166	7	1,594	.....	.....	825	224,951	436,227	138
187	88,251	6	1,394	.....	.....	75	166,829	318,511	139
66	23,945	1	200	.....	.....	760	58,122	122,716	140
48	26,322	.....	.....	1	185	.....	57,177	123,966	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
5	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,070	12,832	144
19	8,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,430	7,206	43,186	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
19	10,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,346	28,177	147
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
8	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,974	7,302	152
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
25	11,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,453	41,320	154
19	8,046	.....	.....	1	150	.....	14,688	34,602	155
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
12	5,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	8,010	24,823	158
2	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,125	5,038	159
10	4,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,885	19,785	160
9	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	5,487	15,536	161
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
456	219,991	14	5,350	.....	.....	100	456,404	1,027,564	164
298	151,639	13	4,850	.....	.....	100	358,731	684,290	165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168

Individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish-ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM- PLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Num-ber.	Salaries.	TOTAL	
							Aver- age num- ber.	Wages.
CARRIAGES AND								
169	Dela ware county . . .	18	\$240,158	21	16	\$11,968	120	\$49,596
170	Dutchess county. . .	16	155,550	19	5	3,460	62	33,100
171	Fishkill Landing. . .	2	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....
172	Matteawan. . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....
173	Poughkeepsie. . .	4	58,500	5	3	2,200	29	19,060
174	Other places. . .	9	28,550	10	.....	.....	13	6,035
175	Erie county. . .	83	1,463,355	93	35	21,980	488	268,760
176	Buffalo. . .	58	1,387,426	65	35	21,980	456	235,260
177	Tonawanda. . .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
178	Other places. . .	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
179	Essex county. . .	8	38,072	8	1	800	13	6,805
180	Franklin county. . .	11	26,725	13	.....	.....	10	4,900
181	Malone. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	Other places. . .	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
183	Fulton county. . .	4	9,650	7	.....	.....	10	5,600
184	Gloversville. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
185	Johnstown. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
186	Other places. . .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
187	Genesee county. . .	10	15,500	14	.....	.....	13	7,419
188	Ratavia. . .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
189	Other places. . .	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
190	Greene county. . .	3	5,676	3	.....	.....	4	2,550
191	Catskill. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
192	Coxsackie. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
193	Other places. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
194	Herkimer county. . .	13	42,625	19	.....	.....	32	16,131
195	Ilion. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
196	Little Falls. . .	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
197	Other places. . .	7	24,025	9	.....	.....	10	5,101
198	Jefferson county. . .	15	1,269,552	15	59	67,641	472	234,915
199	Watertown. . .	4	1,236,480	.....	59	67,641	463	231,150
200	Other places. . .	11	33,072	15	.....	.....	9	3,765
201	Kings county. . .	83	876,835	108	14	13,820	575	344,326
202	Lewis county. . .	8	40,660	8	.....	.....	18	7,310
203	Livingston county. . .	4	20,840	4	.....	.....	9	4,610
204	Madison county. . .	15	155,618	19	9	8,262	91	39,139
205	Canastota. . .	1	.....	.....	3	.....	18	.....
206	Oneida. . .	8	59,600	11	5	4,198	56	24,149
207	Other places. . .	6	.....	.....	1	.....	17	.....
208	Monroe county. . .	29	1,470,221	29	60	83,559	527	317,354
209	Brockport. . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	Rochester. . .	16	1,318,070	13	55	75,559	463	284,943
211	Other places. . .	12	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....
212	Montgomery county. . .	13	31,950	17	.....	.....	18	8,574
213	Amsterdam. . .	3	2,400	4	.....	.....	6	3,100
214	Fort Plain. . .	3	15,100	4	.....	.....	7	2,924
215	Other places. . .	7	14,450	9	.....	.....	5	2,550
216	Nassau county. . .	10	80,815	13	.....	.....	37	20,657
217	New York county. . .	128	2,634,198	159	101	112,241	1,715	1,132,921
218	Niagara county. . .	13	75,321	14	2	425	33	18,210
219	Lockport. . .	3	38,616	3	.....	.....	10	5,366
220	Niagara Falls. . .	3	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....
221	North Tonawanda. . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....
222	Other places. . .	6	6,456	6	.....	.....	2	846
223	Oneida county. . .	33	196,128	40	9	10,912	140	71,992
224	Rome. . .	5	10,925	5	.....	.....	5	2,406
225	Utica. . .	6	54,468	8	5	6,912	83	41,476
226	Other places. . .	22	130,735	27	4	4,000	52	28,110
227	Onondaga county. . .	27	513,900	30	16	33,310	322	162,046
228	Syracuse. . .	20	494,982	22	16	33,310	314	158,792
229	Baldwinsville. . .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
230	Other places. . .	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....

Industries in New York—Continued.

BER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of ma- terials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.				

WAGONS—Continued.

118	\$48,838			2	\$758		\$119,488	\$245,677	169
62	33,100						32,068	107,206	170
									171
									172
29	19,080						11,807	49,950	173
13	6,035						11,381	33,305	174
485	268,139	1	\$300	2	321	930	400,221	1,090,224	175
455	254,960	1	300			905	375,195	1,021,194	176
									177
									178
13	6,805						10,014	25,337	179
10	4,900						5,559	22,138	180
									181
									182
9	5,400			1	200		4,825	17,510	183
									184
									185
									186
13	7,419						9,174	26,945	187
									188
4	2,550						6,093	13,301	189
									190
									191
									192
									193
30	15,631	1	300	1	200		23,505	58,160	194
									195
									196
9	4,901			1	200		6,903	18,115	197
455	230,311	16	4,251	1	253		559,626	1,008,198	198
446	226,546	16	4,351	1	253		552,053	985,440	199
9	3,765						7,573	22,758	200
575	344,326					3,480	380,779	1,049,935	201
18	7,310					25	9,119	22,745	202
9	4,610						4,846	13,639	203
91	39,139					1,258	78,237	170,683	204
									205
56	24,149					300	52,157	109,935	206
									207
526	317,054			1	300	11,518	356,060	953,692	208
									209
463	284,943					3,518	275,640	790,417	210
									211
18	8,574						12,336	36,296	212
6	3,100						2,955	9,600	213
7	2,924						3,654	10,315	214
5	2,550						5,797	16,380	215
37	20,657					125	22,436	63,015	216
1,711	1,131,221	1	700	3	1,000	4,180	955,748	3,060,306	217
83	18,210					500	23,271	61,902	218
10	5,366						6,453	16,179	219
									220
									221
2	846						8,150	9,126	222
140	71,992					250	120,664	276,508	223
5	2,406					250	3,042	16,015	224
83	41,476						49,709	119,255	225
52	28,110						67,913	147,253	226
310	159,415	12	2,631			480	262,636	534,306	227
302	156,161	12	2,631			470	258,521	590,436	228
									229
									230

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish-ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM-PLYEES.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Num-ber.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average num-ber.	Wages.

CARRIAGES AND								
231	Ontario county	5	\$127,300	8	7	(1)	93	\$43,903
232	Canandaigua	1					5	
233	Geneva.....	2			7		56	
234	Other places	2					32	
235	Orange county	16	59,587	18			57	31,369
236	Middletown.....	1					5	
237	Newburgh.....	2					13	
238	Port Jervis.....	2					10	
239	Other places	11	35,987	12			29	15,639
240	Orleans county	3	6,925	3			2	(1)
241	Albion.....	1					1	
242	Medina.....	1					1	
243	Other places	1						
244	Oswego county	11	67,300	14	1	\$600	39	19,786
245	Fulton.....	1					12	
246	Oswego.....	4			1		14	
247	Other places	6	25,450	7	1	600	13	6,932
248	Oswego county	8	62,023	10	1	312	32	12,528
249	Oneonta.....	1						
250	Other places	7			1		32	
251	Putnam county.....	3	16,900	3			9	4,418
252	Queens county	14	63,223	18			68	41,817
253	Rensselaer county	15	155,665	14	5	4,480	75	43,474
254	Lansingburg	3	65,830	2	4	2,980	19	10,675
255	Rensselaer.....	1					4	
256	Troy.....	8	74,775	8	1	1,500	51	29,246
257	Other places	3					1	
258	Richmond county.....	11	53,495	12	2	2,000	67	40,686
259	Rockland county:							
260	Nyack.....	2					6	
261	St. Lawrence county	16	94,660	18	1	750	32	9,541
262	Saratoga county.....	7	25,950	7			10	5,623
263	Ballston Spa.....	1					4	
264	Mechanicville	1					2	
265	Saratoga Springs.....	2					1	
266	Waterford.....	1					1	
267	Other places	2					2	
268	Schenectady county.....	3	12,435	5			5	2,300
269	Schenectady.....	2					3	
270	Other places	1					2	
271	Schoharie county.....	3	7,415	3			2	650
272	Seneca county:							
273	Watertown.....	1			11		120	
274	Steuben county.....	9	55,050	11			22	11,892
275	Hornellsville.....	2					10	
276	Other places	7					17	
277	Suffolk county.....	14	67,010	19			33	16,190
278	Sullivan county.....	8	29,170	9			7	3,472
279	Tioga county:							
280	Owego.....	3	315,429	3	11	12,100	117	53,324
281	Tompkins county.....	3	179,820	3	4	(1)	75	44,546
282	Ithaca.....	1					5	
283	Other places	2			4		70	
284	Ulster county.....	14	50,250	16			24	11,602
285	Kingston.....	6	33,350	7			18	8,568
286	Saugerties.....	1						
287	Other places	7					6	
288	Warren county.....	6	66,853	9	3	1,232	51	26,045
289	Glens Falls.....	3	55,603	4	3	1,232	43	22,920
290	Other places	3	11,250	5			8	3,125
291	Washington county.....	3	15,100	3			11	5,968
292	Sandy Hill.....	1					4	
293	Other places	2					7	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

WAGONS—Continued.

92	\$43,565	1	\$337				\$76,360	\$157,485	231
									232
									233
									234
57	31,360					515	27,511	85,653	235
									236
									237
									238
29	15,639					515	16,085	49,041	239
2	(1)						2,706	6,540	240
									241
									242
									243
30	19,786						29,350	75,047	244
									245
									246
13	6,932						8,563	25,145	247
33	12,528						43,735	69,900	248
									249
									250
9	4,418						4,543	15,680	251
68	41,817					40	30,996	99,120	252
75	43,474					340	47,995	134,956	253
19	10,675					40	13,726	37,040	254
									255
51	29,246					300	27,662	82,695	256
									257
67	40,686						43,006	106,011	258
									259
									260
32	9,541					3,603	26,978	67,204	261
10	5,622						7,836	22,860	262
									263
									264
									265
									266
5	2,300						2,670	9,325	267
									268
									269
2	650						2,070	5,455	270
									271
									272
22	11,892						25,523	60,643	273
									274
									275
33	16,190						22,907	64,645	276
7	3,472						5,872	15,030	277
									278
117	53,324						145,490	286,620	279
75	44,546						44,045	115,730	280
									281
									282
24	11,602						15,858	49,848	283
18	8,588						9,652	32,693	284
									285
									286
51	26,045						23,637	76,664	287
43	22,920						19,625	65,699	288
8	3,125						4,012	10,965	289
11	5,968						4,562	13,045	290
									291
									292
									293

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish- ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM- PLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Num- ber.	Salaries.	TOTAL	
							Average num- ber.	Wages.

CARRIAGES AND								
294	Wayne county.....	11	\$49,350	14	.....	.....	25	\$12,302
295	Lyons.....	3	26,200	5	.....	.....	15	7,594
296	Newark.....	3	11,250	4	.....	.....	6	2,740
297	Other places.....	5	11,900	5	.....	.....	4	1,968
298	Westchester county.	18	189,325	21	37	\$18,916	217	112,992
299	New Rochelle.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
300	Port Chester.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
301	Ossining.....	3	17,225	3	1	416	7	4,720
302	Tarrytown.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
303	Yonkers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
304	Other places.....	9	101,750	11	36	18,500	163	81,737
305	Wyoming county.....	9	14,705	10	.....	.....	9	3,935
306	Yates county.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	16	.....
307	Penn Yan.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	16	.....

CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND

308	The State.....	82	\$11,244,747	.....	443	\$344,596	13,062	\$6,762,504
309	Albany county.....	4	\$2,675,308	.....	34	\$32,659	2,308	\$1,262,971
310	Albany.....	3	.....	.....	25	.....	1,953	.....
311	Green Island.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	355	.....
312	Allegany county.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	27	.....
313	Broome county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	Binghamton.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	51	.....
315	Cattaraugus county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
316	Olean.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	285	.....
317	Salamanca.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	85	.....
318	Chautauque county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	Jamestown.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
320	Chemung county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
321	Elmira.....	3	255,184	.....	33	24,334	497	257,640
322	Chenango county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
323	Norwich.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	182	.....
324	Clinton county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
325	Plattsburg.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	25	.....
326	Other places.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	37	.....
327	Columbia county.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	75	.....
328	Cortland county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
329	Cortland.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	17	.....
330	Delaware county.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....
331	Dutchess county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Poughkeepsie.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....
333	Wappingers Falls..	1	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....
334	Erie county.....	13	3,073,358	.....	98	81,856	4,534	2,261,836
335	Buffalo.....	11	.....	.....	87	.....	3,688	.....
336	Other places.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	848	.....
337	Essex county.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....
338	Franklin county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
339	Malone.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	95	.....
340	Other places.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	22	.....
341	Fulton county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	Gloversville.....	1	.....	.....	42	.....	31	.....
343	Greene county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
344	Catskill.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
345	Herkimer county.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	97	.....
346	Monroe county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
347	Rochester.....	4	362,895	.....	23	22,343	508	251,608
348	New York county.....	6	418,158	.....	28	17,210	424	259,879
349	Niagara county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
350	Niagara Falls.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	68	.....
351	Oneida county:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
352	Utica.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	67	.....

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 609

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

WAGONS—Continued.

25	\$12,802						\$9,756	\$38,004	294
15	7,594						5,179	21,159	295
6	2,740						1,930	7,805	296
4	1,968						2,647	7,040	297
215	112,680			2	\$312	\$1,150	106,788	304,510	298
									299
7	4,720						7,026	16,824	300
									301
									302
161	81,425			2	312	1,150	72,945	213,575	303
9	8,935						5,806	18,093	304
									305
									306
									307

REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

13,013	\$6,747,126	49	\$15,378				\$8,879,813	\$16,194,850	308
2,300	1,260,497	8	2,474				\$1,851,273	\$3,189,970	309
									310
									311
									312
									313
									314
									315
									316
									317
									318
									319
495	257,326	2	314				403,823	668,226	320
									321
									322
									323
									324
									325
									326
									327
									328
									329
									330
									331
									332
4,623	2,258,770	11	3,116				3,012,185	5,425,207	333
									334
									335
									336
									337
									338
									339
									340
									341
									342
									343
									344
									345
505	251,608						252,042	531,678	346
399	251,614	25	8,265				279,760	562,308	347
									348
									349
									350
									351
									352

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND								
353	Onondaga county....	4	\$98,253	11	\$10,549	150	\$77,253	
354	Syracuse.....	3		9		117		
355	Other places.....	1		2		33		
356	Orange county.....	4	349,665	29	18,366	643	322,448	
357	Middletown.....	1		14		282		
358	Port Jervis.....	1		10		318		
359	Other places.....	2		5		43		
360	Oswego county:							
361	Oswego.....	1		10		473		
362	Otsego county.....	2		13		475		
363	Oneonta.....	1		12		467		
364	Other places.....	1		1		8		
365	Queens county.....	3	306,400	14	10,732	433	243,549	
366	Rensselaer county:							
367	Rensselaer.....	1		4		231		
368	Richmond county.....	1		2		91		
369	St. Lawrence county:							
370	Ogdensburg.....	1		1		16		
371	Saratoga county:							
372	Mechanicville.....	1		2		72		
373	Steuben county.....	3	484,709	52	36,300	841	410,210	
374	Corning.....	1		17		240		
375	Hornellsville.....	1		33		598		
376	Other places.....	1		2		3		
377	Tioga county:							
378	Waverly.....	1		2		5		
379	Ulster county:							
380	Kingston.....	3	92,427	7	4,974	56	33,662	
381	Washington county:							
382	Whitehall.....	1		4		57		
383	Wayne county:							
384	Lyons.....	1		2		22		
385	Other places.....	1		1		10		

CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED

386	The State.....	1,908	\$7,084,130	1,772	227	\$122,292	\$2,439	\$1,157,061
387	Albany county.....	8	\$19,730	2	4	\$807	7	\$4,207
388	Albany.....	1						
389	Other places.....	7			4		7	
390	Allegany county.....	103	214,744	119	1	100	53	26,116
391	Wellsville.....	1						
392	Other places.....	102			1		53	
393	Broome county.....	43	286,959	41	5	3,320	70	37,903
394	Binghamton.....	2						
395	Other places.....	41			5		70	
396	Cattaraugus county.....	132	284,985	120	9	3,021	108	53,019
397	Salamance.....	1					1	
398	Other places.....	131			9		107	
399	Cayuga county.....	18	61,954	10	5	2,400	19	9,669
400	Auburn.....	2			2		2	
401	Other places.....	16			3		17	
402	Chautauque county.....	82	168,713	84	5	522	64	31,064
403	Chemung county.....	9	47,250	4	8	6,678	22	10,062
404	Chenango county.....	61	308,437	40	12	9,253	119	52,832
405	Norwich.....	5	118,824	4	3	1,337	32	9,355
406	Other places.....	56	189,613	36	9	7,916	87	43,477
407	Clinton county.....	30	144,100	41	8	(1)	31	15,835
408	Plattsburg.....	1			8		2	
409	Other places.....	29					29	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

150	\$77,253						\$67,072	\$155,767	353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
643	322,448						486,134	833,998	355
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
433	243,549						238,131	497,252	365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
839	409,275	2	\$935				537,853	969,511	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
56	33,662						15,018	58,212	380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385

MILK, FACTORY PRODUCT.

2,065	\$1,063,837	345	\$91,917	9	\$1,327	\$566	\$22,496,869	\$26,557,888	386
7	\$4,207						\$52,059	\$62,445	387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
49	25,025	4	\$1,091			\$10	958,597	1,072,374	389
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
52	31,412	18	6,491			30	611,104	765,453	392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
101	51,149	6	1,790	1	\$80	50	1,359,006	1,561,802	395
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
19	9,699						174,151	204,272	398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
61	30,494	2	490	1	100	40	913,932	1,068,842	401
21	9,762	1	300				139,261	180,737	402
106	49,945	13	2,887			40	820,568	989,841	403
21	6,938	11	2,417				124,700	153,694	404
85	43,007	2	470			40	695,868	838,147	405
31	15,935					85	327,032	401,845	406
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYERS—		AVERAGE NUM.	
					Num-ber.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average num-ber.	Wages.
CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED								
410	Columbia county....	6	\$17,733	3	1	\$345	6	\$3,007
411	Cortland county:							
412	Cortland.....	38	102,067	38	4	2,700	38	18,924
413	Delaware county...	31	229,958	26	7	5,940	62	29,549
414	Dutchess county...	6	161,688	2	5	10,860	109	45,095
415	Poughkeepsie.....	1					1	
416	Other places.....	5			5		108	
417	Erie county.....	62	165,807	62	5	1,518	65	33,600
418	Buffalo.....	1					8	
419	Other places.....	61			5		57	
420	Essex county.....	4	13,830	3	2	740	8	3,860
421	Franklin county...	51	132,198	56	3	215	36	19,234
422	Malone.....	4	8,609	4			2	1,080
423	Other places.....	47	123,589	52	3	215	34	18,144
424	Fulton county...	7	18,087	5			6	2,650
425	Gloversville.....	1					1	
426	Johnstown.....	1					1	
427	Other places.....	5					4	
428	Genesee county...	5	21,197	1	1	(1)	3	2,012
429	Leroy.....	1			1		1	
430	Other places.....	4					2	
431	Greene county...	2					2	
432	Hamilton county...	1						
433	Herkimer county...	100	279,136	91	8	(1)	65	(1)
434	Herkimer.....	2						
435	Little Falls.....	1			1		1	
436	Other places.....	97	277,336		7	2,200	64	33,344
437	Jefferson county...	166	376,383	165	24	2,926	151	75,337
438	Watertown.....	4	15,236	6			3	1,480
439	Other places.....	162	361,147	159	24	2,926	148	73,857
440	Lewis county...	94	156,390	90	1	35	53	27,428
441	Livingston county	7	16,256	10			6	3,575
442	Mount Morris.....	1					1	
443	Other places.....	6					5	
444	Madison county...	58	147,956	46	3	537	48	25,146
445	Monroe county...	6	17,301	3			4	2,210
446	Rochester.....	1						
447	Other places.....	5					4	
448	Montgomery county	36	168,209	21	8	8,152	75	35,490
449	Fort Plain.....	1					3	
450	Other places.....	35			8		72	
451	Nassau county...	1					1	
452	New York county...	1					1	
453	Niagara county...	5	8,825	5				
454	Oneida county...	143	293,120	149	4	1,078	83	42,523
455	Rome.....	3					1	
456	Other places.....	141			4		82	
457	Onondaga county...	25	104,929	19	5	1,975	21	11,230
458	Baldwinsville.....	1					1	
459	Other places.....	24			5		20	
460	Ontario county...	5	11,440	3			3	1,728
461	Orange county...	25	981,860	14	27	28,015	294	123,554
462	Middletown.....	1			1		1	
463	Other places.....	24			26		293	
464	Orleans county...	7	12,100	6			2	1,055
465	Oswego county...	67	247,359	56	2	(1)	63	33,074
466	Fulton.....	1			2		15	
467	Other places.....	66					48	
468	Otsego county...	96	341,456	87	11	3,185	208	84,604
469	Oneonta.....	3	8,100	3				
470	Other places.....	93	338,356	84	11	3,185	208	84,604
471	Putnam county...	1			3		123	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

MILK, FACTORY PRODUCT—Continued.

6	\$3,007						\$36,484	\$46,532	410
36	18,524	2	\$400				367,649	411,638	411
60	28,909	2	640				628,922	770,313	412
77	27,670	32	7,425				653,648	730,726	413
									414
									415
61	23,750	3	650	1	\$200	8	572,238	685,921	416
									417
									418
8	3,860						74,212	92,544	419
36	19,224					50	591,105	714,278	420
2	1,080						28,749	33,006	421
24	18,144					50	562,356	681,272	422
4	2,300	1	200	1	180		45,889	53,119	423
									424
									425
									426
3	2,012						88,283	45,347	427
									428
									429
									430
61	(1)	4	1,176				797,397	902,103	431
									432
60	32,168	4	1,176				785,881	889,046	433
138	72,835	13	3,002				1,362,219	1,648,763	434
2	1,830	1	150				39,636	46,140	435
136	71,005	12	2,852				1,322,583	1,602,623	436
50	26,428	3	1,000				659,667	755,574	437
6	3,575						61,055	68,600	438
									439
47	24,886	1	260				448,399	526,040	440
4	2,210						35,410	41,085	441
									442
50	28,350	25	7,140				679,757	784,834	443
									444
									445
									446
									447
79	41,503	3	840	1	180	69	20,910	22,262	448
							1,022,230	1,167,362	449
31	11,220						291,364	331,224	450
									451
3	1,725						27,597	32,256	452
207	108,323	87	19,231				1,465,567	1,787,775	453
									454
2	1,055					50	25,780	29,306	455
57	31,234	5	1,740	1	100		682,620	769,288	456
									457
156	69,223	52	15,381			60	1,496,162	1,863,979	458
							13,900	16,164	459
156	69,223	52	15,381			60	1,482,262	1,847,815	460

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER	
					Number	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED								
472	Rensselaer county...	6	\$23,238	1	6	\$1,805	5	\$3,200
473	St. Lawrence county...	159	495,346	182	6	1,381	162	85,438
474	Ogdensburg...	1					1	
475	Other places...	158			6		161	
476	Saratoga county...	3	8,255		1	(1)	3	2,000
477	Mechanicville...	1			1		2	
478	Other places...	2			1		1	
479	Schenectady county...	1					1	
480	Schoharie county...	12	45,076	6	2	850	16	6,512
481	Schuyler county...	2					3	
482	Seneca county...	2					8	
483	Seneca Falls...	1					7	
484	Other places...	1					1	
485	Steuben county...	44	83,217	47	2	1,300	31	15,536
486	Hornellsville...	1			1		3	
487	Other places...	43			1		28	
488	Suffolk county...	3	6,805	2	1	600	1	308
489	Sullivan county...	19	63,473	16			19	8,936
490	Tioga county...	10	233,328	6	6	4,076	36	15,712
491	Owego...	3	201,813	1	5	3,716	21	9,192
492	Other places...	7	31,515	5	1	360	15	6,520
493	Tompkins county...	13	85,776	8	2	1,660	30	14,118
494	Ulster county...	3	10,841	1	1	280	2	1,100
495	Washington county...	23	62,145	7	2	(1)	18	9,603
496	Whitehall...	2			2			
497	Other places...	21					18	
498	Wayne county...	14	62,658	7	12	(1)	16	(1)
499	Clyde...	1			1		3	
500	Lyons...	1			4		1	
501	Newark...	1						
502	Other places...	11	46,508	5	7	1,615	12	6,774
503	Wyoming county...	52	147,833	60	5	2,883	59	31,113
504	Warsaw...	1			1		2	
505	Other places...	51			4		57	

CHEMICAL

[Includes chemicals (acids, bases and salts), dyestuffs]

506	The State.	279	\$46,459,948	109	1,600	\$2,393,583	8,854	\$4,638,859
507	Albany county.	7	\$305,912	4	29	\$33,750	140	\$59,024
508	Albany.	5			28		130	
509	Cohoes.	1					1	
510	Other places.	1			1		9	
511	Broome county.	6	291,364	3	7	11,600	51	22,368
512	Binghamton.	3	217,364		5	10,800	19	10,888
513	Other places.	3	74,000	3	2	800	32	11,480
514	Cattaraugus county.	3	126,602	1	8	7,401	28	11,370
515	Olean.	1			2		23	
516	Salamanca.	1					1	
517	Other places.	1			6		4	
518	Cayuga county.							
519	Anburn.	1					1	
520	Other places.	1						
521	Chemung county.							
522	Elmira.	1			1		1	
523	Chenango county.	2					2	
524	Columbia county.	1					1	
525	Delaware county.	16	800,273	2	36	24,474	256	111,179
526	Dutchess county.							
527	Poughkeepsie.	1			14		35	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

MILK, FACTORY PRODUCT—Continued.

5	\$3,200						\$68,071	\$70,803	472
157	84,296	2	\$625	3	\$517		2,218,594	2,553,174	473
									474
									475
3	2,000						28,405	32,928	476
									477
									478
16	6,512						86,823	161,126	479
									480
									481
									482
									483
									484
30	15,396	1	140				300,389	354,662	485
									486
									487
1	308						13,781	16,618	488
18	8,736	1	200			24	158,733	180,989	489
32	15,184	4	528				339,637	389,242	490
20	9,014	1	178				210,462	242,596	491
12	6,170	3	350				129,175	146,646	492
30	14,118						270,412	325,850	493
2	1,100						13,246	15,589	494
17	9,503	1	100				166,314	189,152	495
									496
									497
16	(1)					100	156,172	189,097	498
									499
									500
									501
12	6,774					100	113,311	139,577	502
54	29,765	5	1,348				547,830	636,128	503
									504
									505

PRODUCTS.

and extracts, fertilizers, oil, essential, paints and varnish.]

8,529	\$4,546,029	313	\$90,455	12	\$2,375	\$3,150	\$24,554,418	\$40,663,363	506
120	\$53,132	20	\$5,892				\$454,405	\$771,684	507
									508
									509
									510
50	21,900	1	468				493,010	643,660	511
18	10,420	1	468				466,483	590,400	512
32	11,480						26,527	53,260	513
26	10,975	1	200	1	195		48,156	96,772	514
									515
									516
									517
									518
									519
									520
									521
									522
									523
									524
256	111,179						279,059	615,182	525
									526
									527

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Ranking number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.
CHEMICAL								
529	Erie county.....	15	\$4,945,125	4	169	\$223,809	635	\$309,663
530	Buffalo.....	13			126		497	
531	Other places.....	2			43		138	
532	Essex county.....	1			1		1	
533	Genesee county.....	1			4		5	
534	Herkimer county.....	1			1		14	
535	Jefferson county.....	2					4	
536	Kings county.....	64	9,244,516	26	358	712,774	1,607	858,858
537	Madison county.....							
538	Oneida.....	1					2	
539	Monroe county.....	4	186,111	1	20	16,119	80	29,094
540	Fairport.....	1			17		66	
541	Rochester.....	2			3		11	
542	Other places.....	1					3	
543	Nassau county.....				1		1	
544	New York county.....	71	8,267,858	29	355	503,651	1,758	977,247
545	Niagara county.....	12	8,349,657		89	129,580	628	339,137
546	Niagara Falls.....	10			83		613	
547	North Tonawanda.....	2			7		15	
548	Oneida county.....	5	94,374	4	7	7,500	18	9,031
549	Rome.....	3			2		6	
550	Utica.....	1			2		3	
551	Other places.....	1			3		9	
552	Onondaga County.....	5	5,642,651		151	230,654	2,287	1,130,040
553	Syracuse.....	4			35		67	
554	Other places.....	1			116		2,190	
555	Orleans county:							
556	Albion.....	1					4	
557	Oswego county.....	1					2	
558	Otsego county:							
559	Oneonta.....	1			2		1	
560	Putnam county.....	2			4		92	
561	Queens county.....	20	4,917,072	7	201	248,057	885	526,399
562	Rensselaer county.....	6	550,995	1	17	22,066	66	38,261
563	Troy.....	3	181,800		10	9,166	42	24,974
564	Other places.....	3	169,195	1	7	12,900	24	13,287
565	Richmond county.....	3	1,473,224		83	151,188	153	82,024
566	St. Lawrence county:							
567	Ogdensburg.....	2			6		10	
568	Saratoga county:							
569	Saratoga Springs.....	1			2		1	
570	Schenectady county:							
571	Schenectady.....	2					2	
572	Seneca county.....	1						
573	Steuben county.....	1			8		1	
574	Suffolk county.....	1			2		13	
575	Sullivan county.....	4	136,000	2	4	2,252	80	19,438
576	Tioga county: ..							
577	Waverly.....	1			7		6	
578	Warren county:							
579	Glens Falls.....	1			3			
580	Wayne county.....	6	61,205	2	7	4,778	18	6,063
581	Lyons.....	2			5		14	
582	Newark.....	1			2		2	
583	Other places.....	3	1,680				2	863
584	Westchester county.....	2			2		25	
585	Yates county.....	1			1		1	

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

PRODUCTS—Continued.

622	\$306,060	18	\$3,612				\$2,558,484	\$4,118,834	529
.....									530
.....									531
.....									532
.....									533
.....									534
.....									535
1,450	820,882	151	36,596	6	\$1,380	\$2,500	7,516,113	11,190,204	536
.....									537
.....									538
66	28,268	14	3,826				63,965	180,704	539
.....									540
.....									541
.....									542
.....									543
1,690	980,097	68	27,180			5,500	6,366,832	9,556,723	544
620	337,473	8	1,664				911,343	2,023,464	545
.....									546
.....									547
18	9,031						51,749	30,279	548
.....									549
.....									550
.....									551
3,267	1,130,040						1,749,687	4,207,861	552
.....									553
.....									554
.....									555
.....									556
.....									557
.....									558
.....									559
.....									560
879	524,199	6	2,200				2,251,401	4,091,352	561
62	87,637			4	624		179,716	326,906	562
38	24,350			4	624		106,200	300,676	563
34	13,287						73,516	126,230	564
125	74,062	27	7,912				796,888	1,390,846	565
.....									566
.....									567
.....									568
.....									569
.....									570
.....									571
.....									572
.....									573
.....									574
50	19,428						39,995	91,360	575
.....									576
.....									577
.....									578
16	5,663	2	400				224,714	263,240	579
.....									580
.....									581
.....									582
2	863						79	2,240	583
.....									584
.....									585

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYERS.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.
FLOURING AND GRIST								
586	The State.....	1,513	\$23,384,858	1,844	388	\$440,029	2,489	\$1,284,438
587	Albany county.....	22	\$194,823	32	1	(1)	32	\$20,206
588	Albany.....	2			1		22	
589	Cohoes.....	1					2	
590	Other places.....	19	89,623	26			8	2,886
591	Allegany county.....	26	197,061	30	3	\$1,670	30	14,010
592	Wellsville.....	1					2	
593	Other places.....	25			3		28	
594	Broome county.....	20	348,560	19	15	14,790	49	23,559
595	Binghamton.....	5	226,960	4	12	12,270	33	15,403
596	Other places.....	15	121,600	15	3	2,520	16	8,191
597	Cattaraugus county.....	40	445,675	57	8	(1)	60	(1)
598	Olean.....	2			5		15	
599	Salamanca.....	1						
600	Other places.....	37	330,932	52	3	1,493	45	21,326
601	Cayuga county.....	35	340,218	45	4	2,500	35	17,264
602	Auburn.....	3	127,500	5	1	700	15	7,344
603	Other places.....	32	212,718	40	3	1,800	20	9,920
604	Chautauque county.....	51	342,730	65	3	2,280	39	20,128
605	Dunkirk.....	1					1	
606	Fredonia.....	2					2	
607	James town.....	3	37,800	4	1	600	10	5,100
608	Silver creek.....	1					1	
609	Westfield.....	2					1	
610	Other places.....	42	238,530	53	2	1,680	24	12,428
611	Chemung county.....	21	146,406	25	6	(1)	28	13,715
612	Elmira.....	2			6		10	
613	Other places.....	19					18	
614	Chenango county.....	29	160,547	32	1	400	18	7,281
615	Norwich.....	5	41,682	5			4	1,124
616	Other places.....	24	118,885	27	1	400	14	6,157
617	Clinton county.....	17	100,966	21			14	6,771
618	Plattsburg.....	3	55,760	4			6	3,376
619	Other places.....	14	45,206	17			8	3,395
620	Columbia county.....	30	173,769	33			14	6,564
621	Cortland county.....	3	115,310	28	2	2,300	10	6,630
622	Cortland.....	3	39,900	5	1	1,500	3	1,750
623	Homer.....	5	22,200	9			3	1,500
624	Other places.....	12	53,210	14	1	800	4	2,380
625	Delaware county.....	35	199,029	48	2	970	16	7,002
626	Dutchess county.....	47	193,164	55			17	7,934
627	Erie county.....	54	1,997,509	62	39	44,354	247	138,158
628	Buffalo.....	9	1,593,589	11	37	43,937	195	112,331
629	Other places.....	45	403,920	51	2	417	52	26,827
630	Essex county.....	14	81,960	15			7	3,560
631	Franklin county.....	19	135,187	25	2	552	16	7,595
632	Malone.....	5	63,981	8			4	2,206
633	Other places.....	14	71,206	17	2	552	12	5,389
634	Fulton county.....	11	78,250	17			9	6,934
635	Gloversville.....	2					3	
636	Johnstown.....	1					3	
637	Other places.....	8	22,650	10			3	3,800
638	Genesee county.....	28	213,660	32	6	4,725	27	14,090
639	Batavia.....	4	26,900	4			5	2,720
640	Leroy.....	3	74,300	2	5	4,500	13	6,500
641	Other places.....	21	112,260	26	1	225	9	4,870
642	Greene county.....	20	65,390	22			6	3,560
643	Catskill.....	4					1	
644	Coxsackie.....	1						
645	Other places.....	15	48,840	17			5	2,940

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

GROWTH AND LOCATION OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIES 619

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
2,404	\$1,267,340	85	\$17,098	.....	.....	\$300	\$36,523,959	\$42,796,340	586
32	\$20,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$361,937	\$448,567	587
8	2,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,787	220,027	589
30	14,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358,682	416,132	591
49	23,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230,709	1,384,199	593
33	15,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030,981	1,142,925	594
16	8,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,728	241,274	595
60	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723,388	901,424	596
45	21,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552,003	685,347	597
35	17,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504,090	594,323	598
15	7,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,837	202,540	599
20	9,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,253	391,783	600
39	20,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$300	604,050	719,406	601
10	5,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,847	132,595	602
24	12,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	438,989	522,150	603
28	13,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379,306	458,512	604
18	7,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252,950	309,196	605
4	1,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,008	60,241	606
14	6,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201,944	248,957	607
14	6,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,806	185,556	608
6	3,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,482	89,320	609
8	3,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,324	96,236	610
14	5,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,335	273,316	611
10	5,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,697	233,126	612
3	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,511	75,956	613
3	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,986	63,351	614
4	2,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,200	93,819	615
16	7,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258,627	310,665	616
17	7,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263,649	321,637	617
247	138,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,506,450	3,963,81	618
195	112,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,932,191	3,263,697	619
52	25,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574,259	700,200	620
7	3,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,366	133,468	621
16	7,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,824	237,214	622
4	2,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,384	68,916	623
12	5,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,440	168,298	624
9	6,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,165	166,243	625
3	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,001	81,822	626
27	14,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,550	394,524	627
5	2,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,847	66,509	628
13	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,803	140,413	629
9	4,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,900	187,602	630
6	3,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,353	126,687	631
5	2,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,660	98,914	632

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish-ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM- PLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Num-ber.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.
FLOURING AND GRIST								
646	Herkimer county....	20	\$101,042	20	.....	.....	18	\$6,550
647	Herkimer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
648	Ilion.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
649	Little Falls.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
650	Other places.....	16	53,242	15	.....	.....	7	3,279
651	Jefferson county....	40	489,802	46	11	\$11,860	44	21,342
652	Watertown.....	5	273,634	2	11	11,860	27	12,939
653	Other places.....	35	218,168	44	.....	.....	17	8,403
654	Kings county.....	3	1,487,103	1	20	38,280	112	73,964
655	Lewis county.....	19	98,280	27	.....	.....	12	5,860
656	Livingston county...	29	233,996	45	4	2,080	29	14,764
657	Dansville.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....
658	Mount Morris.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
659	Other places.....	24	132,300	36	1	450	14	7,830
660	Madison county.....	30	288,121	33	12	7,487	26	10,884
661	Canastota.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
662	Oneida.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
663	Other places.....	28	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....
664	Monroe county.....	39	1,106,006	56	34	35,936	193	100,912
665	Brookport.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....
666	Rochester.....	14	.....	.....	27	.....	136	.....
667	Other places.....	24	272,711	37	6	3,986	47	22,830
668	Montgomery county..	23	123,442	27	.....	.....	20	9,986
669	Amsterdam.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
670	Fort Plain.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
671	Other places.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
672	Nassau county.....	7	28,460	8	.....	.....	3	1,600
673	New York county....	3	5,824,960	3	51	92,438	355	185,557
674	Niagara County.....	24	1,224,356	27	36	50,911	208	96,122
675	Lockport.....	3	.....	.....	20	.....	49	.....
676	Niagara Falls.....	3	784,092	3	12	22,850	144	65,197
677	North Tonawanda....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....
678	Other places.....	16	107,099	20	.....	.....	12	5,800
679	Oneida county.....	45	331,426	56	5	(1)	41	19,516
680	Rome.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
681	Utica.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....
682	Other places.....	40	266,671	47	3	1,006	27	12,923
683	Onondaga county....	50	578,516	52	15	18,490	75	40,851
684	Syracuse.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	24	.....
685	Baldwinsville.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	26	.....
686	Other places.....	45	210,947	49	2	1,550	25	12,964
687	Ontario county.....	33	553,928	41	11	13,625	72	34,627
688	Canandaigua.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....
689	Geneva.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	36	.....
690	Other places.....	28	167,773	34	1	600	21	9,571
691	Orange county.....	33	169,665	35	1	600	21	11,706
692	Middletown.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
693	Newburgh.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
694	Port Jervis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
695	Other places.....	27	185,515	26	1	600	15	8,166
696	Orleans county.....	16	126,825	19	3	1,580	19	7,853
697	Albion.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
698	Medina.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
699	Other places.....	12	89,325	13	3	1,580	14	5,322
700	Oswego county.....	36	460,993	51	2	988	39	19,981
701	Fulton.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	26	.....
702	Oswego.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
703	Other places.....	30	169,493	38	1	468	12	5,440
704	Otsego county.....	33	119,714	37	13	(1)	26	13,445
705	Oneonta.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	16	.....
706	Other places.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
707	Putnam county.....	9	41,625	12	.....	.....	1	300
708	Queens county.....	4	45,675	7	4	820	8	3,023

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
13	\$6,550						\$212,099	\$250,476	646
									647
									648
									649
7	3,279						106,643	124,209	650
42	20,927	2	\$415				617,260	731,448	651
26	12,524	2	415				278,429	329,753	652
17	8,403						338,831	401,695	653
112	73,964						1,671,977	1,926,185	654
12	5,860						169,695	208,359	655
29	14,764						398,694	480,169	656
									657
									658
14	7,830						226,417	273,656	659
26	10,884						385,744	461,496	660
									661
									662
									663
198	100,912						3,414,559	3,925,117	664
									665
									666
47	22,830						691,926	803,818	667
20	9,986						237,010	283,787	668
									669
									670
									671
3	1,600						39,294	45,823	672
290	173,716	65	12,841				4,767,242	5,280,117	673
198	94,141	10	1,981				2,665,948	3,084,679	674
									675
144	65,197						1,764,460	1,935,964	676
									677
12	5,800						187,688	211,295	678
41	19,516						808,242	602,787	679
									680
									681
27	12,923						373,748	442,035	682
76	40,851						1,196,545	1,414,788	683
									684
									685
26	12,964						380,009	464,103	686
72	34,627						972,318	1,154,225	687
									688
									689
21	9,571						404,467	478,632	690
21	11,706						252,812	308,168	691
									692
									693
									694
15	8,166						191,459	229,436	695
19	7,853						241,973	298,704	696
									697
									698
14	5,328						155,340	197,549	699
39	19,981						530,765	659,638	700
									701
									702
12	5,440						197,834	255,105	703
26	13,445						710,246	900,758	704
									705
									706
1	300						39,124	47,590	707
8	3,022						68,743	86,235	708

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number	Wages.
FLOURING AND GRIST MILL								
709	Rensselaer county...	25	\$311,871	33	8	\$5,697	44	\$16,213
710	Hoosick Falls...	2					1	
711	Rensselaer...	1					2	
712	Troy...	2			6		27	
713	Other places...	20	101,842	28	1	52	14	5,420
714	Richmond county...	1			15		68	
715	Rockland county...	10	38,060	11			8	3,778
716	Haverstraw...	1						
717	Other places...	9					8	
718	St. Lawrence county...	43	508,512	53	11	7,160	45	25,416
719	Ogdensburg...	5	189,500	5	11	7,160	18	12,370
720	Other places...	38	319,012	48			27	13,046
721	Saratoga county...	27	94,935	33			12	5,341
722	Ballston Spa...	2						
723	Corinth...	1					1	
724	Mechanicville...	2						
725	Saratoga Springs...	2					2	
726	Other places...	20	57,960	23			9	4,105
727	Schenectady county...	6	87,705	14			13	5,900
728	Schenectady...	2					6	
729	Other places...	4					7	
730	Schoharie county...	27	161,116	35	1	100	17	7,519
731	Schuyler county...	18	76,982	21	1	500	7	3,523
732	Seneca county...	12	103,977	13	2	(1)	19	9,028
733	Seneca Falls...	2					5	
734	Waterloo...	2			1		6	
735	Other places...	8	45,957	8	1	500	8	3,458
736	Steuben county...	47	479,552	50	13	9,484	64	33,906
737	Corning...	2			3		5	
738	Hornellsville...	2			1		5	
739	Other places...	43	353,952	45	9	6,688	50	27,203
740	Suffolk county...	22	124,654	24	4	3,500	11	5,064
741	Sullivan county...	30	172,711	35			11	5,336
742	Tioga county...	22	141,854	27	2	740	20	9,576
743	Owego...	4	31,450	4	1	480	3	1,380
744	Waverly...	3	34,500	4	1	260	9	4,485
745	Other places...	15	75,904	19			8	3,711
746	Tompkins county...	33	251,920	37	2	2,652	22	12,024
747	Ithaca...	3	75,750	2	2	2,652	6	3,772
748	Other places...	30	176,170	35			16	8,252
749	Ulster county...	35	131,229	41			18	9,128
750	Ellenville...	2					2	
751	Kingston...	3					7	
752	Saugerties...	4	8,065	6				
753	Other places...	26	88,314	29			9	4,310
754	Warren county...	11	42,325	14	1	416	5	1,974
755	Glens Falls...	2					1	
756	Other places...	9			1		4	
757	Washington county...	20	49,390	23			8	3,740
758	Sandy Hill...	1					1	
759	Whitehall...	1						
760	Other places...	18					7	
761	Wayne county...	31	319,625	38	7	3,504	42	17,270
762	Clyde...	2			2		5	
763	Lyons...	3	49,000	2	1	936	6	2,300
764	Newark...	3			1		6	
765	Other places...	23	189,225	29	3	1,060	25	10,323
766	Westchester county...	15	87,175	20			4	(1)
767	Peekskill...	1						
768	Port Chester...	1						
769	Ossining...	1					1	
770	Yonkers...	1						
771	Other places...	11	39,575	14			3	1,715
772								

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
44	\$16,213						\$692,252	\$784,447	709
									710
14	5,420						184,356	222,072	711
									712
8	3,778						71,945	86,345	713
									714
									715
									716
									717
45	25,416						758,339	895,464	718
18	12,370						321,058	374,710	719
27	13,046						437,281	520,754	720
12	5,341						285,880	235,769	721
									722
									723
									724
9	4,105						220,629	159,479	725
13	5,800						168,759	204,133	726
									727
									728
									729
16	7,019	1	\$500				270,929	594,064	730
7	3,523						177,141	218,597	731
19	9,028						295,755	336,420	732
									733
									734
8	3,458						87,448	100,952	735
63	33,645	1	161				721,264	885,848	736
									737
									738
									739
49	27,042	1	161				587,469	721,007	740
11	5,084						149,109	186,700	741
11	5,336						158,102	195,383	742
20	9,576						295,841	347,082	743
3	1,380						35,543	43,565	744
9	4,485						115,470	130,740	745
8	3,711						144,828	172,777	746
22	12,024						357,538	437,412	747
6	3,772						69,180	86,191	748
16	8,252						288,358	351,221	749
18	9,128						257,727	321,876	750
									751
									752
9	4,310						15,486	19,766	753
5	1,974						153,726	197,380	754
							70,781	88,445	755
									756
									757
8	3,740						138,787	167,335	758
									759
									760
									761
42	17,270						552,312	655,576	762
									763
6	2,300						82,235	92,670	764
									765
25	10,323						314,740	384,445	766
4	(1)						77,932	102,642	767
									768
									769
									770
3	1,715						50,102	67,109	771

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.

FLOURING AND GRIST MILL

773	Wyoming county.....	31	\$204,871	43	2	\$1,200	24	\$9,815
774	Yates county.....	12	160,465	13	5	(1)	36	15,140
775	Penn Yan.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	21	.....
776	Other places.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....

IRON AND STEEL. (INCLUDES BLAST FURNACES,

777	The State.....	30	\$12,183,866	15	238	\$377,988	5,418	\$3,062,711
778	Albany county:							
779	Cohoes.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	287	.....
780	Cayuga county:							
781	Auburn.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	186	.....
782	Chemung county:							
783	Elmira.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	288	.....
784	Clinton county.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	41	.....
785	Columbia county.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	35	.....
786	Dutchess county:							
787	Poughkeepsie.....	2	.....	.....	22	.....	360	.....
788	Erie county:							
789	Buffalo.....	3	\$1,631,289	.....	32	\$49,036	871	\$541,803
790	Essex county.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	58	.....
791	Kings county.....	2	.....	.....	21	.....	171	.....
792	Monroe county.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....
793	New York county.....	3	371,600	6	21	21,320	528	254,433
794	Niagara county.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	447	.....
795	Lockport.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	98	.....
796	North Tonawanda.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	349	.....
797	Oneida county.....	3	514,447	.....	14	20,587	250	131,390
798	Rome.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	176	.....
799	Other places.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	74	.....
800	Onondaga county:							
801	Syracuse.....	3	1,811,560	.....	32	57,204	751	406,706
802	Queens county.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....
803	Rensselaer county:							
804	Troy.....	2	.....	.....	36	.....	1,128	.....

LEATHER; TANNED, CUR

805	The State.....	147	\$19,062,817	199	193	\$264,724	6,530	\$2,775,115
806	Albany county:							
807	Albany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
808	Allegany county:							
809	Wellsville.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	91	.....
810	Broome county.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	206	.....
811	Binghamton.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	195	.....
812	Other places.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....
813	Cattaraugus county.....	13	\$6,496,816	7	44	\$80,736	1,261	555,892
814	Olean.....	6	2,312,563	1	20	40,049	523	219,923
815	Salamanca.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	237	.....
816	Other places.....	5	.....	.....	15	.....	501	.....
817	Chautauqua county.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	34	.....
818	Chemung county.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	63	.....
819	Elmira.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	30	.....
820	Other places.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
821	Chenango county.....	3	28,025	5	.....	.....	6	1,910
822	Cortland county.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	41	.....
823	Delaware county.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
824	Erie county.....	7	1,472,177	15	12	10,250	630	249,731
825	Buffalo.....	8	1,295,095	10	9	7,850	561	319,653
826	Other places.....	4	177,082	5	3	2,400	69	30,079

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

BER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of mater- ials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

PRODUCTS — Continued.

24	\$9,815						\$293,928	\$354,027	773
30	13,940	6	\$1,200				366,222	449,134	774
									775
									776

ROLLING MILLS, FORGES AND BLOOMERIES.)

5,365	\$3,052,886	35	\$7,650	18	\$2,775	\$8,312	\$7,676,155	\$13,856,553	777
									778
									779
									780
									781
									782
									783
									784
									785
									786
									787
									788
834	\$534,153	34	\$7,306	3	\$432		\$1,629,168	\$2,624,547	789
									790
									791
									792
528	254,432						207,549	631,100	793
									794
									795
247	131,240			3	159		549,344	821,883	797
									798
									799
									800
739	404,524			12	2,184	\$6,092	673,519	1,861,613	801
									802
									803
									804

RIED AND FINISHED.

6,397	\$2,738,721	122	\$33,510	11	\$2,884	\$1,000	\$17,424,300	\$28,205,991	805
									806
									807
									808
									809
									810
									811
									812
1,261	\$555,892						\$5,816,476	\$7,376,809	813
528	219,923						2,246,122	2,786,199	814
									815
									816
									817
									818
									819
									820
6	1,910						85,838	46,064	821
									822
599	243,851	31	5,880				1,364,950	1,948,651	824
530	213,772	31	5,880				1,151,700	1,663,350	825
69	30,079						213,250	285,301	826

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish-ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM-PLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Num-ber.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

LEATHER; TANNED, CURRIED								
827	Franklin county.....	3	\$212,775	4	1	(1)	100	\$41,348
828	Malone.....	2			1		48	
829	Other places.....	1			1		52	
830	Fulton county.....	53	2,035,784	87	43	\$42,592	2,042	902,443
831	Gloversville.....	27	1,066,252	41	29	26,032	1,123	474,723
832	Johnstown.....	25			14		919	
833	Other places.....	1						
834	Hamilton county.....	1					4	
835	Herkimer county.....	3	615,583	5	12	15,982	226	84,480
836	Little Falls.....	1			8		141	
837	Other places.....	2			4		85	
838	Kings county.....	7	1,157,000	8	14	19,676	527	245,264
839	Lewis county.....	1			3		50	
840	Monroe county:							
841	Rochester.....	2					3	
842	Montgomery county:							
843	Fort Plain.....	1					2	
844	New York county.....	10	1,208,141	17	15	12,920	223	116,850
845	Oneida county.....	1						
846	Orange county.....	4	437,722	3	9	13,825	200	54,882
847	Middletown.....	1			5		89	
848	Other places.....	3			4		111	
849	Oswego county.....	2			4		20	
850	Rensselaer county:							
851	Rensselaer.....	1			1		8	
852	Rockland county.....	1					3	
853	St. Lawrence county.....	4	297,956	6	3	3,768	62	25,064
854	Ogdensburg.....	1					28	
855	Other places.....	3			3		34	
856	Saratoga county:							
857	Ballston Spa.....	1			5		393	
858	Steuben County.....	5	819,100	6	5	6,702	184	51,921
859	Hornellsville.....	1			1		26	
860	Other places.....	4			4		108	
861	Sullivan county.....	1			2		39	
862	Tioga county:							
863	Owego.....	1			2		10	
864	Other places.....	1			3		28	
865	Tompkins county.....	1					1	
866	Ulster county:							
867	Ellenville.....	1			1		29	
868	Warren county.....	3	42,100	6	1	800	39	16,175
869	Wayne county.....							
870	Lyons.....	1					3	
871	Other places.....	1					1	
872	Westchester county.....	3	54,500	3	1	1,250	43	27,493

LUMBER AND

873	The State.....	1,765	\$21,873,203	2,161	333	\$270,891	6,850	\$2,737,361
874	Albany county.....	15	\$51,347	17	1	\$400	18	\$7,546
875	Allegany county.....	54	479,936	69	11	6,799	182	71,212
876	Wallsville.....	3	103,639	5	4	3,480	33	12,800
877	Other places.....	51	376,297	64	7	3,319	149	58,412
878	Broome county.....	38	203,290	45	2	730	97	36,536
879	Cattaraugus county.....	88	1,268,180	114	12	7,870	331	143,961
880	Cayuga county.....	29	119,714	37	2	1,216	28	11,057
881	Chautauque county.....	89	763,134	110	25	21,640	389	145,511
882	Jamestown.....	4			9		71	
883	Silver Creek.....	1					3	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

BER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of ma- terials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.				

AND FINISHED — Continued.

100	\$41,348						\$331,598	\$396,669	827
									828
2,041	902,263			1	\$180	\$1,000	1,846,108	3,179,066	829
1,122	474,543			1	180		806,779	1,521,050	830
									831
									832
									833
219	82,330			7	2,150		683,569	840,783	834
									835
									836
440	218,770	87	\$26,494				1,741,174	2,360,101	837
									838
									839
									840
									841
									842
222	116,614	1	236				732,704	971,035	843
									844
197	54,278	2	500	1	104		440,026	516,091	845
									846
									847
									848
									849
									850
61	24,664	1	400				205,547	280,810	851
									852
									853
									854
									855
									856
134	51,921						664,668	866,004	857
									858
									859
									860
									861
									862
									863
									864
									865
									866
39	16,175						9,981	34,200	867
									868
									869
									870
43	27,493						99,592	155,762	871
									872

TIMBER PRODUCTS.

6,751	\$2,719,966	77	\$12,985	22	4,410	\$1,560	\$9,038,425	\$15,766,977	873
18	7,546						\$16,445	\$39,750	874
182	71,212						224,585	400,383	875
33	12,800						67,450	100,248	876
149	58,412						157,185	300,135	877
93	35,880			4	\$656		97,263	175,393	878
331	143,961						567,204	950,962	879
28	11,057						41,126	82,508	880
379	144,070	10	1,441				494,200	928,489	881
									882
									883

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

LUMBER AND TIMBER								
884	Westfield.....	1					12	
885	Other places.....	83	\$513,559	104	16	\$10,702	303	\$107,740
886	Chemung county.....	5	83,543	6	3	1,332	45	14,148
887	Chenango county.....	60	177,593	74	1	500	119	42,845
888	Norwich.....	3	3,015	3			1	610
889	Other places.....	57	174,578	71	1	500	118	42,235
890	Clinton county.....	32	488,393	35	14	8,033	234	81,860
891	Plattsburg.....	2					48	
892	Other places.....	30					186	
893	Columbia county.....	15	67,202	20	1	720	34	13,652
894	Cortland county.....	30	127,105	37			31	11,248
895	Homer.....	2					3	
896	Other places.....	28					28	
897	Delaware county.....	51	369,666	57	6	3,263	99	36,951
898	Dutchess county.....	11	47,500	16			19	7,590
899	Erie county.....	41	241,652	58	7	4,624	118	44,061
900	Essex county.....	42	467,990	50	5	3,700	180	7,885
901	Franklin county.....	42	4,256,371	38	30	21,737	610	231,046
902	Malone.....	6	37,156	6	1	468	27	9,156
903	Other places.....	36	4,219,215	32	29	21,269	583	221,890
904	Fulton county.....	42	484,908	53	11	(1)	176	71,378
905	Gloversville.....	2					41	
906	Johnstown.....	1					1	
907	Other places.....	39	326,199	48	3	1,470	134	54,493
908	Genesee county.....	7	31,015	10			15	5,400
909	Greene county.....	28	126,116	31			37	11,874
910	Catskill.....	1						
911	Coxsackie.....	1					2	
912	Other places.....	26					35	
913	Hamilton county.....	14	56,940	21			13	5,496
914	Herkimer county.....	45	1,320,153	50	25	32,225	381	161,147
915	Herkimer.....	1					12	
916	Little Falls.....	3					110	
917	Other places.....	41	754,508	45	9	11,225	209	100,675
918	Jefferson county.....	45	362,623	56	10	6,800	105	38,701
919	Watertown.....	1					1	
920	Other places.....	44					104	
921	Kings county.....	1					1	
922	Lewis county.....	55	830,396	61	13	11,936	216	78,843
923	Livingston county.....	17	136,165	20	5	2,450	72	31,948
924	Madison county.....	32	180,975	40	6	3,490	60	22,371
925	Monroe county.....	8	38,836	9	2	(1)	50	20,694
926	Rochester.....	2					40	
927	Other places.....	6					10	
928	Montgomery county.....	12	116,652	13	3	(1)	31	10,783
929	Fort Plain.....	1					12	
930	Other places.....	11					19	
931	Nassau county.....	1					4	
932	New York county.....	6	389,098	7	22	23,063	193	118,226
933	Niagara county.....	7	79,560	5	5	2,700	65	19,103
934	Oneida county.....	50	345,354	60	3	2,900	115	44,258
935	Rome.....	1					2	
936	Other places.....	49					113	
937	Onondaga county.....	17	77,445	22			27	10,168
938	Syracuse.....	1					4	
939	Other places.....	16					23	
940	Ontario county.....	16	92,467	21	1	500	65	20,915
941	Canandaigua.....	1					14	
942	Other places.....	15					51	
943	Orange county.....	14	39,585	15			20	8,493
944	Orleans county.....	18	55,930	19	1	200	40	15,554
945	Oswego county.....	46	248,008	49	2	1,600	119	41,069

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

PRODUCTS — Continued.

292	\$106,299	10	\$1,441				\$343,615	\$662,778	884
45	14,148						83,480	118,930	885
119	42,845						111,377	224,347	886
1	610						1,345	2,680	887
118	42,235						110,032	221,667	888
234	81,860					\$1,560	298,408	502,051	889
									890
									891
84	13,652						39,989	84,612	892
81	11,248						42,857	83,173	893
									894
									895
									896
99	36,951						110,217	217,036	897
19	7,590						38,760	61,398	898
118	44,061						136,196	241,228	899
180	67,885						222,366	3,666,424	900
610	231,046						900,543	1,447,661	901
27	9,156						29,515	45,897	902
583	221,890						871,028	1,401,764	903
176	71,378						249,960	397,043	904
									905
									906
184	54,493						132,497	233,634	907
15	5,480						11,897	22,690	908
84	11,439			8	\$435		41,784	82,709	909
									910
									911
13	5,495						18,409	31,740	912
372	159,087	9	2,060				703,109	1,160,673	913
									914
									915
									916
280	98,615	9	2,060				591,341	917,361	917
105	38,701						119,494	238,974	918
									919
									920
									921
216	78,843						323,954	539,789	922
72	31,948						64,060	135,022	923
60	22,371						53,608	105,108	924
50	20,694						100,890	177,989	925
									926
									927
81	10,783						31,481	55,799	928
									929
									930
									931
193	118,236						207,876	467,372	932
42	16,806	15	2,800	7	997		55,602	103,030	933
115	44,258						166,973	292,606	934
									935
									936
27	10,168						22,219	53,743	937
									938
									939
62	20,655	8	260				69,465	118,074	940
									941
20	8,493						25,283	52,505	942
40	15,554						36,247	56,800	943
119	41,069						110,466	214,453	944

operations of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM.	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

LUMBER AND TIMBER

946	Otsego county.....	68	\$230,605	86			115	\$47,220
947	Oneonta.....	3	19,690	6			6	2,325
948	Other places.....	65	210,915	80			109	44,895
949	Putnam county.....	4	9,225	4			2	860
950	Rensselaer county.....	23	68,177	24			25	8,945
951	Rockland county.....	6	21,425	6			10	3,010
952	St. Lawrence county.....	80	3,215,978	99	29	\$26,080	617	274,008
953	Ogdensburg.....	2					2	
954	Other places.....	78			29		615	
955	Saratoga county.....	48	754,712	61	10	12,116	333	138,483
956	Ballston Spa.....	2					4	
957	Corinth.....	5	28,540	9	1	500	11	4,241
958	Hadley.....	2					4	
959	Saratoga Springs.....	2			1		10	
960	South Glens Falls.....	1			3		134	
961	Waterford.....	1			2		44	
962	Other places.....	35	253,674	41	3	3,400	126	49,323
963	Schenectady county.....	5	8,114	5			2	600
964	Schoharie county.....	34	135,571	47	1	500	50	17,705
965	Schuyler county.....	15	54,411	16			26	8,367
966	Seneca county.....	8	34,400	11			6	1,730
967	Steuben county.....	78	439,453	110	7	6,040	215	82,331
968	Corning.....	2			4		36	
969	Other places.....	76			3		179	
970	Suffolk county.....	4	270,650	10	7	5,424	113	53,265
971	Sullivan county.....	46	305,337	58	9	6,300	148	53,659
972	Tioga county.....	15	115,245	18	2	1,100	41	17,205
973	Owego.....	2					5	
974	Waverly.....	1					3	
975	Other places.....	12	97,560	15	2	1,100	33	13,225
976	Tompkins county.....	28	120,587	32	1	200	40	15,414
977	Ulster county.....	42	217,199	55	4	1,925	176	83,797
978	Saugerties.....	1					1	
979	Other places.....	41			4		175	
980	Warren county.....	31	752,855	42	9	11,435	199	70,680
981	Glens Falls.....	1			5		69	
982	Other places.....	30			4		120	
983	Washington county.....	32	420,901	34	11	8,290	108	44,183
984	Sandy Hill.....	1			9		61	
985	Other places.....	31			2		47	
986	Wayne county.....	29	184,748	37	5	3,230	78	29,005
987	Lyons.....	1						
988	Newark.....	1					8	
989	Other places.....	27			5		70	
990	Westchester county.....	10	44,015	11	3	4,500	45	23,450
991	Wyoming county.....	27	134,297	35	3	3,100	73	29,711
992	Yates county.....	9	99,406	12	3	1,300	89	26,876

PAPER AND

993	The State.....	179	\$37,349,390	129	604	\$858,662	9,268	\$4,099,771
994	Albany county.....							
995	Albany.....	1					4	
996	Cohoes.....	1			1		8	
997	Broome county.....							
998	Binghamton.....	1			3		26	
999	Clinton county.....	8	\$1,755,693	3	15	\$37,470	379	\$132,078
1000	Plattsburg.....	4	722,873	1	3	1,900	99	43,977
1001	Other places.....	4	1,032,820	2	12	35,570	280	88,101
1002	Columbia county.....	11	420,022	10	9	7,490	167	69,314

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

PRODUCTS — Continued.

115	\$47,230						\$142,787	\$244,890	946
6	2,325						12,005	17,550	947
109	44,895						130,782	237,310	948
2	860						1,745	5,265	949
25	8,945						14,657	40,788	950
10	3,010						17,695	26,790	951
612	272,055	3	\$953	2	\$1,000		1,024,077	1,634,637	952
333	138,483						360,623	637,109	953
11	4,241						7,625	15,986	954
126	49,823						118,848	240,846	955
2	800						3,900	6,801	956
50	17,705						100,327	164,903	957
26	8,367						31,230	58,803	958
6	1,730						8,935	17,350	959
215	82,331						190,626	367,000	960
113	53,265						212,540	324,875	961
148	53,659						132,564	284,881	962
41	17,205						37,905	75,797	963
33	13,225						32,095	61,410	964
40	15,414						51,612	98,490	965
172	82,967			4	830		148,306	311,751	966
190	69,560	9	1,120				281,745	442,789	967
108	44,183						153,885	243,354	968
78	29,005						104,306	192,002	969
45	23,259						60,423	115,635	970
71	29,219			2	492		38,992	102,713	971
61	22,526	28	4,351				54,022	101,240	972

WOOD PULP.

8,811	\$3,995,068	451	\$103,060	6	\$1,643	\$99,429	\$14,563,222	\$26,715,628	993
379	\$132,078					\$700	\$322,436	\$778,458	994
99	43,977						96,346	242,696	995
290	88,101					700	226,080	535,762	996
151	65,836	16	\$3,478			300	236,000	406,316	997

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish- ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM- PLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM.	
					Num- ber.	Salaries.	Aver- age num- ber.	Wages.
PAPER AND WOOD								
1063	Dutchess county.....	1					1	
1064	Essex county.....	5	\$2,525,740	2	57	\$85,344	686	\$290,703
1065	Franklin county.....	2			5		56	
1066	Fulton county.....	3	31,800	5			20	4,600
1067	Herkimer county.....	3	222,068	3	8	12,228	105	51,370
1068	Herkimer.....	1			6		52	
1069	Little Falls.....	2			2		23	
1070	Jefferson county.....	22	3,730,760	5	77	122,822	1,191	545,146
1071	Watertown.....	6	1,458,304		32	63,647	640	306,901
1072	Other places.....	16	2,281,456	5	45	60,176	551	228,245
1073	Kings county.....	2			8		84	
1074	Lewis county.....	9	1,760,537	13	26	25,186	344	142,830
1075	Livingston county:							
1076	Danville.....	1					2	
1077	Monroe county.....	3	176,196	2	8	11,048	69	34,142
1078	Rochester.....	1			5		48	
1079	Other places.....	2			3		21	
1080	Montgomery county.....	6	142,945	9			33	14,174
1081	Amsterdam.....	1					20	
1082	Other places.....	5					12	
1083	Niagara county.....	10	3,622,124	4	61	82,140	911	487,988
1084	Lockport.....	5	1,225,638	2	19	24,970	252	123,589
1085	Niagara Falls.....	4			38		634	
1086	Other places.....	1			4		25	
1087	Oneida county.....	3	620,913	6	5	8,918	142	69,122
1088	Onondaga county.....	9	412,012	5	22	17,953	159	54,737
1089	Ridgeway.....	1			2		13	
1090	Other places.....	8			20		146	
1091	Ontario county.....	2			3		18	
1092	Orange county.....	5	608,800	4	12	11,896	158	67,569
1093	Oswego county.....	9	1,196,602	8	27	31,354	280	112,340
1094	Fulton.....	2			14		134	
1095	Other places.....	7			13		146	
1096	Rensselaer county.....	10	2,020,794	15	26	30,006	360	159,560
1097	Troy.....	5	1,104,889	9	9	10,062	170	82,296
1098	Other places.....	5	915,905	6	17	19,944	190	77,265
1099	St. Lawrence county.....	10	2,032,983	3	33	40,499	721	297,264
1040	Saratoga county.....	16	6,890,371	7	74	142,145	1,518	717,078
1041	Ballston Spa.....	1			9		256	
1042	Hadley.....	1			1		8	
1043	Mechanicville.....	1			13		424	
1044	Waterford.....	1			5		49	
1045	Other places.....	12	3,129,133	6	46	56,773	771	355,504
1046	Seneca county:							
1047	Seneca Falls.....	1					11	
1048	Suffolk county.....	1					4	
1049	Sullivan county.....	1					25	
1050	Tompkins county:							
1051	Ithaca.....	2			2		21	
1052	Ulster county.....	4	175,031	3	2	1,560	71	22,917
1053	Saugerties.....	1					7	
1054	Other places.....	3			2		64	
1055	Warren county:							
1056	Glens Falls.....	1			39		323	
1057	Other places.....	1			1		28	
1058	Washington county.....	11	5,315,384	2	75	110,742	1,244	532,264
1059	Sandy Hill.....	2			21		348	
1060	Other places.....	9			54		896	
1061	Yates county.....	4	238,126	6	5	4,410	89	33,770
1062	Penn Yan.....	3			4		60	
1063	Other places.....	1			1		20	

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

PULP — Continued.

669	\$295,054	27	\$4,649			\$47,498	\$1,258,422	\$2,093,626	1003
20	4,600						23,777	56,235	1004
88	47,389	17	3,981				86,423	292,950	1005
									1006
									1007
									1008
									1009
1,089	519,729	102	25,417			5,780	1,918,660	3,757,577	1010
571	291,033	69	15,868				906,938	1,870,282	1011
518	228,696	33	9,549			5,780	1,011,722	1,887,295	1012
									1013
337	141,488	7	1,351			25	885,218	822,137	1014
									1015
									1016
64	32,942	5	1,200				117,221	261,016	1017
									1018
									1019
33	14,174						56,030	89,231	1020
									1021
									1022
880	450,336	29	7,182	2	\$470		1,500,237	2,799,845	1023
242	120,989	10	2,600				568,336	879,260	1024
									1025
									1026
139	68,859	3	263				232,807	404,753	1027
130	49,763	29	4,974				271,362	402,820	1028
									1029
									1030
									1031
114	60,799	44	6,770				268,330	486,381	1032
243	104,036	37	8,184			397	493,467	823,889	1033
									1034
									1035
348	156,478	11	2,848	1	284	157	718,578	1,197,432	1036
169	82,013	1	282				462,960	783,176	1037
179	74,465	10	2,596	1	284	157	255,618	414,256	1038
699	287,414	29	8,911	8	939	43,174	553,044	1,367,602	1039
1,463	701,984	55	15,094			11	2,623,626	4,768,278	1040
									1041
									1042
									1043
									1044
761	353,536	10	1,968			11	1,405,667	2,471,297	1045
									1046
									1047
									1048
									1049
									1050
									1051
63	21,813	8	1,104				47,923	89,119	1052
									1053
									1054
									1055
									1056
									1057
1,225	527,377	19	4,887			1,487	2,160,969	3,655,413	1058
									1059
									1060
89	33,770						138,875	225,747	1061
									1062
									1063

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM.	
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING,								
1064	The State.....	1,206	\$55,486,474	1,107	7,415	\$9,096,420	16,460	\$10,924,755
1065	Albany county.....	23	\$796,734	23	56	\$58,229	431	\$255,548
1066	Albany.....	15	714,443	11	50	53,937	392	232,963
1067	Cohoes.....	4	60,041	6	6	4,292	31	17,378
1068	Watervliet.....	1					3	
1069	Other places.....	3					5	
1070	Allegany county.....	16	94,870	17	4	2,356	43	12,992
1071	Wellsville.....	2					12	
1072	Other places.....	14			4		31	
1073	Broome county.....	15	269,404	13	29	19,232	109	58,504
1074	Binghamton.....	6			29		82	
1075	Lestershire.....	1					3	
1076	Other places.....	8	38,050	8			24	8,085
1077	Cattaraugus county.....	17	102,908	26	6	2,263	62	22,777
1078	Olean.....	3	32,888	5	2	780	21	10,479
1079	Salamanca.....	3	21,000	5	3	1,204	11	3,803
1080	Other places.....	11	49,020	16	1	279	30	8,495
1081	Cayuga county.....	13	155,700	16	2	1,850	103	35,892
1082	Auburn.....	3	122,450	6	2	1,850	85	29,600
1083	Other places.....	10	33,250	10			18	6,292
1084	Chautauqua county.....	20	202,660	20	47	(1)	105	39,312
1085	Dunkirk.....	2			15		33	
1086	Jamestown.....	8	101,335	6	32	23,439	45	20,299
1087	Silver Creek.....	1					1	
1088	Westfield.....	1					4	
1089	Other places.....	8	35,775	9			22	5,779
1090	Chemung county.....	7	269,147	4	16	25,543	124	68,829
1091	Elmira.....	5			16		119	
1092	Other places.....	2					5	
1093	Chenango county.....	14	88,377	15	3	1,940	42	15,135
1094	Norwich.....	3	53,990	3	3	1,940	21	8,084
1095	Other places.....	11	34,387	12			21	7,051
1096	Clinton county.....	4	33,700	1	6	5,292	21	10,540
1097	Plattsburg.....	3			5		17	
1098	Other places.....	1			1		4	
1099	Columbia county.....	7	89,875	5	7	5,302	40	20,036
1100	Hudson.....	3	62,903	2	5	3,222	23	12,336
1101	Other places.....	4	26,972	3	2	2,080	17	7,700
1102	Cortland county.....	5	77,964	5	8	(1)	37	13,625
1103	Cortland.....	2			8		30	
1104	Homer.....	1					4	
1105	Other places.....	2					3	
1106	Delaware county.....	19	92,389	20	3	2,680	46	16,964
1107	Dutchess county.....	20	159,174	22	7	4,567	119	55,320
1108	Poughkeepsie.....	5			5		85	
1109	Wappinger Falls.....	1			2		3	
1110	Other places.....	14	44,049	16			31	12,710
1111	Erie county.....	46	1,893,096	42	252	200,226	895	486,585
1112	Buffalo.....	32	1,788,558	25	252	200,226	749	445,340
1113	Other places.....	14	104,538	17			146	41,245
1114	Essex county.....	6	43,361	3	7	6,550	31	16,576
1115	Franklin county.....	11	56,025	13	1	624	28	10,468
1116	Malone.....	4	24,750	6	1	624	13	4,630
1117	Other places.....	7	31,275	7			15	5,838
1118	Fulton county.....	7	90,008	13	7	(1)	60	26,660
1119	Gloversville.....	2			4		30	
1120	Johnstown.....	4	51,693	10	3	4,370	29	11,213
1121	Other places.....	1					1	
1122	Genesee county.....	8	45,800	9	6	3,592	34	14,133
1123	Batavia.....	2			5		20	
1124	Leroy.....	3			1		11	
1125	Other places.....	3	2,525	3			3	668

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operation s

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WYGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

13304	\$9,861,947	2,849	\$1,018,564	307	\$44,244	\$5,885,123	\$14,511,890	\$62,965,076	1064
391	\$243,261	30	\$11,036	10	\$1,251	\$11,480	\$157,146	\$659,378	1065
360	221,595	30	11,036	2	332	10,803	148,343	592,124	1066
26	16,748			5	630	600	11,697	47,041	1067
									1068
25	9,537	13	2,905	5	550		11,050	55,909	1069
									1070
									1071
395	54,696	11	3,388	3	420	20	49,740	254,580	1072
									1073
									1074
14	5,781	8	1,984	2	320	20	4,447	24,946	1075
39	17,403	16	4,561	7	813	150	17,237	89,054	1076
17	8,873	4	1,606			135	7,231	36,393	1077
8	3,430			3	378	15	2,477	16,728	1078
14	5,100	12	2,955	4	440		7,529	35,933	1079
53	24,618	47	10,704	3	570	179	19,697	121,813	1080
41	19,700	43	9,700	1	200	169	13,968	95,750	1081
12	4,918	4	1,004	2	370	10	5,729	26,063	1082
63	29,924	32	7,917	10	1,471	2,229	28,250	148,177	1083
									1084
34	18,350	6	1,169	5	780	1,669	16,310	81,094	1085
									1086
									1087
11	3,904	8	1,418	3	457	560	5,284	21,985	1088
110	64,005	13	4,704	1	120	50	53,807	238,955	1089
									1090
									1091
30	11,909	8	2,656	4	570		11,194	52,913	1092
14	5,958	7	2,128				5,838	29,756	1093
16	5,951	1	530	4	570		5,356	23,157	1094
19	9,190	2	1,350				5,755	31,805	1095
									1096
									1097
39	19,936			1	100	96	10,271	63,061	1098
23	12,336						3,707	39,257	1099
16	7,600			1	100	96	6,664	23,804	1100
22	9,759	14	3,816	1	50		7,763	48,902	1101
									1102
									1103
									1104
36	15,258	3	1,032	7	674		11,120	79,361	1105
110	52,752	7	2,268	2	300		27,490	140,050	1106
									1107
									1108
24	11,078	5	1,332	2	300		8,812	41,409	1109
722	451,785	134	31,065	39	3,735	32,027	383,030	1,823,803	1110
671	429,127	39	12,478	39	3,735	32,027	362,772	1,735,978	1111
51	22,658	95	18,587				20,258	87,825	1112
26	15,276	2	700	3	600		10,179	46,980	1113
27	9,968	1	500				9,274	4,025	1114
13	4,630						2,763	18,175	1115
14	5,338	1	500				6,511	21,850	1116
54	24,768	4	1,682	2	210	100	20,749	90,321	1117
									1118
24	9,911	3	1,092	2	210		9,350	46,511	1119
29	13,309	2	520	3	304		9,052	49,692	1120
									1121
									1122
									1123
1	468			2	200		1,899	6,025	1124

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWS								
1126	Greene county.....	14	\$62,584	15	4	\$3,080	37	\$13,823
1127	Athens.....	1	16,541	7	4	8,080	1	2,424
1128	Catskill.....	4	36,830	4	4	8,080	20	7,738
1129	Coxsackie.....	2	18,384	7			5	4,007
1130	Other places.....	7					11	
1131	Hamilton county.....	2	80,441	20			59	21,418
1132	Herkimer county.....	12					14	
1133	Herkimer.....	2					16	
1134	Ilion.....	2					21	9,200
1135	Little Falls.....	8	34,000	5			8	2,424
1136	Other places.....	5	16,541	7			114	60,088
1137	Jefferson county.....	17	273,634	18	15	13,168	83	49,013
1138	Watertown.....	8	202,839	5	15	13,168	31	11,045
1139	Other places.....	9	70,796	13			753	475,781
1140	Kings county.....	20	2,332,510	16	350	375,554	13	5,618
1141	Lewis county.....	5	59,460	6			92	30,599
1142	Livingston county.....	17	156,556	20	7	9,800	60	18,815
1143	Dansville.....	4	90,160	4	6	9,500	8	2,925
1144	Mount Morris.....	3	13,000	4			24	8,859
1145	Other places.....	10	53,396	12	1	300	52	19,525
1146	Madison county.....	11	71,509	14	2	900	6	
1147	Canastota.....	2					22	8,839
1148	Oneida.....	3			2		787	372,310
1149	Other places.....	6	31,375	8			7	
1150	Monroe county.....	32	2,528,284	28	242	227,710	6	
1151	Brookport.....	2					766	263,573
1152	Fairport.....	2					8	2,626
1153	Rochester.....	20	2,474,634	13	242	227,710	56	26,072
1154	Other places.....	8	16,150	11			28	15,482
1155	Montgomery county.....	13	132,045	14	4	3,016	11	4,090
1156	Amsterdam.....	3	56,400	3	4	3,016	17	6,560
1157	Fort Plain.....	3	29,500	4			49	20,532
1158	Other places.....	7	46,145	7			8,982	7,133,968
1159	Nassau county.....	7	142,535	6	4	4,950	98	37,418
1160	New York county.....	371	38,258,674	239	5,765	7,581,321	35	16,953
1161	Niagara county.....	16	245,637	12	43	26,046	5	
1162	Lockport.....	5	95,830	4	10	5,638	272	165,001
1163	Niagara Falls.....	6	103,990	3	26	17,890	55	31,296
1164	North Tonawanda.....	2			7		196	124,292
1165	Other places.....	3					21	9,413
1166	Oneida county.....	22	487,475	20	97	93,601	473	251,811
1167	Rome.....	4	44,800	3	4	8,500	420	234,759
1168	Utica.....	9	396,100	4	92	84,801	9	
1169	Other places.....	9	46,575	13	1	300	73	27,561
1170	Onondaga county.....	28	841,681	19	90	89,761	21	8,907
1171	Syracuse.....	16	757,252	9	83	84,681	39	13,915
1172	Baldwinsville.....	2			3		13	4,839
1173	Other places.....	10			4		191	90,812
1174	Ontario county.....	15	122,550	17	6	5,120	48	
1175	Canandaigua.....	3	50,000	4	2	968	80	33,829
1176	Geneva.....	5	44,150	4	3	4,100	20	
1177	Other places.....	7	28,400	9	1	152	14	4,232
1178	Orange county.....	27	305,823	32	23	15,736	10	
1179	Middletown.....	5			8		3	
1180	Newburg.....	6	116,086	6	16	11,702		
1181	Port Jervis.....	2			4		23	19,194
1182	Other places.....	14	71,587	17			47	8,793
1183	Orleans county.....	7	37,650	7			14	4,232
1184	Albion.....	4	20,700	4			10	
1185	Medina.....	2					3	
1186	Other places.....	1						

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
29	\$12,362	4	\$1,185	4	\$276		\$8,625	\$52,969	1126
15	7,082	2	500	3	156		4,581	30,049	1127
10	3,562	1	445				2,674	13,720	1128
49	18,880	9	2,433	1	100		18,107	73,635	1129
19	8,325	2	875				8,249	28,449	1130
5	1,866	3	558				1,864	8,909	1131
85	49,826	23	9,752	6	480	\$1,208	25,272	193,276	1132
61	39,761	20	8,952	2	300	1,208	25,778	149,841	1133
24	10,065	3	800	4	180		9,494	43,435	1134
670	425,027	60	40,693	23	3,861	12,776	342,972	2,034,746	1135
12	5,500			1	118		8,340	21,975	1136
58	23,051	34	7,548				30,998	134,076	1137
29	11,841	31	6,974				23,512	94,729	1138
8	2,925						1,984	9,600	1139
21	8,285	3	574				5,802	29,747	1140
40	16,223	9	2,824	3	468		10,316	60,320	1141
16	6,239	8	2,600				4,362	27,629	1142
622	321,820	162	49,932	3	558	62,139	279,674	1,413,752	1143
608	314,777	157	48,596	1	200	61,779	273,845	1,380,531	1144
4	1,768	2	500	2	358		2,605	15,008	1145
54	25,816			2	256		14,351	102,753	1146
27	15,826			1	156		7,029	56,414	1147
11	4,030						3,670	19,839	1148
16	6,460			1	100		3,652	26,500	1149
29	15,165	19	5,306	1	61		32,971	100,226	1150
7,259	6,484,251	1,668	637,994	55	11,723	5,548,846	11,784,160	40,097,739	1151
101	48,942	52	11,351	5	864	1,025	51,635	192,227	1152
62	29,533	36	7,885				30,969	98,080	1153
31	16,169	2	500	2	284	1,025	14,122	62,990	1154
258	161,245	8	2,864	6	892	2,760	91,859	533,145	1155
51	30,250	2	734	2	312	2,400	13,068	71,318	1156
190	123,151	2	561	4	580	360	73,958	428,822	1157
17	7,844	4	1,569				4,833	33,005	1158
417	236,329	46	14,093	10	1,389	5,392	171,750	766,102	1159
388	224,625	25	9,216	7	918	5,392	159,776	707,486	1160
42	18,196	31	9,365			104	16,141	89,006	1174
17	7,681	4	1,226				4,916	28,690	1175
16	6,959	23	6,956			104	7,441	37,613	1176
9	3,656	4	1,183				3,784	22,703	1177
171	83,957	17	6,481	3	374		56,940	268,930	1178
72	35,775	8	3,054				29,637	122,087	1179
38	18,285	2	535	3	374		11,318	54,997	1182
16	6,601	9	2,092	2	200	1,200	4,806	32,459	1183
7	3,020	5	1,012	2	200	1,200	2,260	13,800	1184

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish-ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM- PLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Num-ber.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWS								
1187	Oswego county.....	16	\$118,686	14	15	(1)	91	\$35,090
1188	Fulton.....	2					5	
1189	Oswego.....	2			12		59	
1190	Other places.....	12	51,225	12	3	\$1,455	27	8,769
1191	Otsego county.....	21	169,513	27	5	4,768	86	27,783
1192	Oneonta.....	4	36,096	4	4	3,568	33	8,767
1193	Other places.....	17	133,417	23	1	1,200	53	19,016
1194	Putnam county.....	4	20,200	4			12	5,265
1195	Queens county.....	14	208,105	13	23	18,650	101	58,484
1196	Rensselaer county.....	21	711,990	15	33	40,644	289	173,061
1197	Hoosick Falls.....	2					7	
1198	Lansingburg.....	3			1		4	
1199	Rensselaer.....	12	25,300	2	1	2,000	15	6,940
1200	Troy.....	12	669,690	7	32	38,644	260	160,370
1201	Other places.....	2					3	
1202	Richmond county.....	8	67,260	11	8	5,742	52	32,860
1203	Rockland county.....	8	162,994	8	16	(1)	43	21,803
1204	Haverstraw.....	3					9	
1205	Nyack.....	3	136,094	3	15	11,586	33	17,836
1206	Other places.....	2			1		1	
1207	St. Lawrence county.....	14	158,361	18	11	7,500	89	38,738
1208	Ogdensburg.....	3	56,500	1	9	6,400	48	13,534
1209	Other places.....	11	101,861	17	2	1,100	41	25,204
1210	Saratoga county.....	10	108,429	10	12	6,437	62	30,103
1211	Ballston Spa.....	2					18	
1212	Corinth.....	1					2	
1213	Mechanicville.....	1					2	
1214	Saratoga Springs.....	3	61,854	2	12	6,437	33	18,668
1215	Waterford.....	1					2	
1216	Other places.....	2					5	
1217	Schenectady county.....	6	52,619	6	11	6,000	63	32,829
1218	Schenectady.....	5			11		61	
1219	Other places.....	1					2	
1220	Schoharie county.....	9	46,150	10	3	2,400	20	7,225
1221	Schuyler county.....	5	23,700	6			16	5,569
1222	Seneca county.....	8	55,545	7	6	3,230	32	10,172
1223	Seneca Falls.....	3	24,775	1	6	3,230	18	6,231
1224	Waterloo.....	2					8	
1225	Other places.....	3					6	
1226	Steuben county.....	20	194,057	20	12	9,988	87	36,255
1227	Corning.....	3					18	
1228	Hornellsville.....	2			2		24	
1229	Other places.....	15	106,757	13	6	5,728	45	17,209
1230	Suffolk county.....	21	1,364,079	23	38	55,459	180	109,338
1231	Sullivan county.....	7	31,780	10			13	5,384
1232	Tioga county.....	8	57,324	11	4	1,450	39	14,478
1233	Owego.....	3			2		22	
1234	Waverly.....	2			2		11	
1235	Other places.....	3	9,510	4			6	2,028
1236	Tompkins county.....	9	100,150	12	6	3,820	71	34,243
1237	Ithaca.....	5	88,000	6	6	3,820	59	30,320
1238	Other places.....	4	12,150	6			12	3,922
1239	Ulster county.....	17	132,297	19	15	11,084	110	46,352
1240	Ellenville.....	2					8	
1241	Kingston.....	5	73,650	6	14	10,184	72	33,857
1242	Saugerties.....	3			1		13	
1243	Other places.....	7	28,700	8			17	6,102
1244	Warren county.....	5	91,633	6	6	4,320	55	27,353
1245	Glens Falls.....	3			4		48	
1246	Other places.....	2			2		7	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

DER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued.

59	\$27,246	27	\$7,106	5	\$738		\$16,565	\$102,822	1187
15	6,495	7	1,536	5	738		6,739	34,589	1188
64	24,068	9	2,567	13	1,148		16,991	93,603	1189
24	7,819	1	364	8	584		4,750	81,286	1190
40	16,249	8	2,203	5	504		11,941	62,818	1191
11	5,065	1	200				2,566	16,254	1192
86	55,798	6	1,686	9	700	\$11,446	27,656	181,154	1193
278	168,922	10	4,087	1	52	4,008	100,602	582,890	1194
11	4,860	4	2,080				5,125	23,400	1195
254	158,363	6	2,007			3,948	91,200	538,398	1196
50	32,060	2	800			1,086	13,372	83,665	1197
32	19,303	11	2,500			785	22,544	72,002	1198
22	15,336	11	2,500			785	19,495	53,025	1199
58	32,480	28	5,808	3	450		27,754	130,159	1200
32	10,784	16	2,750				15,645	72,128	1201
26	21,696	12	3,058	3	450		12,209	58,031	1202
54	28,215	6	1,633	2	255		16,263	85,114	1203
32	18,553			1	105		10,914	54,116	1204
43	24,195	19	8,478	1	156	1,255	16,289	83,548	1205
15	6,029	4	1,118	1	78		5,285	29,647	1206
8	3,806	6	1,543	2	220		3,279	16,795	1207
17	6,459	11	3,188	4	525		7,075	35,641	1208
11	4,183	7	2,048				3,246	17,293	1209
67	30,376	18	5,658	2	221		32,544	135,571	1210
37	15,130	6	1,858	2	221		12,406	65,748	1211
108	84,428	70	24,598	2	312	179,998	48,305	703,543	1212
9	4,618	2	510	2	256		4,172	23,215	1213
32	13,374	5	918	2	186		7,386	52,804	1214
5	1,892			1	136		1,312	6,508	1215
39	21,565	32	12,678			1,100	18,638	83,603	1216
30	18,602	29	11,718			1,100	15,468	65,450	1217
9	2,963	3	960				3,170	18,153	1218
101	44,093	4	1,321	5	938		26,855	133,434	1219
68	32,548	3	1,109	1	200		20,407	97,182	1220
16	5,890	1	212				2,650	15,484	1221
46	25,119	7	1,880	2	354		17,427	75,793	1222

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWS

1247	Washington county.	11	\$62,225	13	4	(1)	46	\$16,805
1248	Sandy Hill.	1					7	
1249	Whitehall.	2			1		10	
1250	Other places.	8	40,925	9	3	\$2,528	29	10,797
1251	Wayne county.	18	99,150	25	5	8,098	66	20,813
1252	Clyde.	2			1		8	
1253	Lyons.	3	28,500	7	3	2,060	13	3,950
1254	Newark.	3			1		20	
1255	Other places.	10	34,550	12			25	8,488
1256	Westchester county.	36	643,187	30	56	43,300	270	152,214
1257	New Rochelle.	4	28,615	4			14	6,882
1258	Peekskill.	3	24,540	3	3	1,640	16	8,340
1259	Port Chester.	2			3		15	
1260	Ossining.	3	19,800	5			10	5,281
1261	Tarrytown.	2			2		8	
1262	Yonkers.	6	123,450	1	12	16,720	37	22,423
1263	Other places.	16	413,572	14	36	22,068	170	97,730
1264	Wyoming county.	12	50,450	14	2	(1)	31	12,142
1265	Warsaw.	2			2		11	
1266	Other places.	10					20	
1267	Yates county.	4	50,700	3	7	4,035	18	5,666
1268	Penn Yan.	3			4		15	
1269	Other places.	1			1		3	

SLAUGH

(Includes slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, and

1270	The State.	110	\$15,357,075	140	602	\$584,386	3,099	\$1,846,434
1271	Albany county.	9	\$168,953	12	1	(1)	54	\$25,344
1272	Albany.	8					42	
1273	Other places.	1			1		12	
1274	Columbia county.							
1275	Hudson.	1			5		11	
1276	Cortland county.							
1277	Cortland.	1			4		5	
1278	Dutchess county.							
1279	Poughkeepsie.	4	17,775	4			9	4,069
1280	Erie county.	26	5,209,899	30	204	146,783	942	442,319
1281	Buffalo.	24			203		928	
1282	Tonawanda.	1			1		13	
1283	Other places.	1					1	
1284	Herkimer county.							
1285	Little Falls.	1			2		7	
1286	Kings county.	10	618,825	16	35	32,660	227	136,777
1287	Monroe county.							
1288	Rochester.	1			1		7	
1289	Montgomery county.							
1290	Amsterdam.	1					18	
1291	Other places.	1			12		49	
1292	New York county.	42	8,648,436	55	320	378,194	1,705	1,166,749
1293	Niagara county.							
1294	Lockport.	1					1	
1295	Oneida county.							
1296	Utica.	3	117,826	5	5	1,150	26	11,845
1297	Onondaga county.	3	34,169	5	2	(1)	14	4,860
1298	Syracuse.	1			2		11	
1299	Other places.	2					3	
1300	Orange county.							
1301	Newburgh.	1			4		3	
1302	Oswego county.							
1303	Oswego.	1			1		2	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

DER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued.

34	\$13,739	9	\$2,736	3	\$330		\$9,067	\$56,060	1247
23	9,479	3	988	3	330		6,365	33,560	1248
35	13,891	23	5,612	8	1,310	\$35	16,051	77,419	1249
7	2,310	6	1,640			35	4,093	21,750	1250
16	6,466	6	1,572	3	450		4,872	27,169	1251
218	131,723	40	18,000	12	2,491	3,600	248,678	846,687	1252
10	5,782	2	700	2	400		2,868	18,050	1253
16	8,340						5,384	25,850	1254
10	5,281						2,788	19,327	1255
29	19,908	4	1,615	4	900	3,600	14,106	108,172	1256
130	80,864	34	15,685	6	1,191		219,351	633,710	1257
22	9,430	9	2,712				6,662	38,557	1258
16	5,500			2	166		3,675	21,106	1259

TERING.

slaughtering, wholesale not including meat packing.)

3,009	\$1,820,954	79	\$23,636	11	\$1,844	\$2,379	\$50,523,186	\$57,431,293	1270
54	\$25,244						\$759,379	\$851,780	1271
9	4,069						147,707	176,442	1272
889	426,557	45	14,612	8	1,150		10,085,668	11,675,027	1273
227	136,777						3,783,042	4,126,632	1274
1,696	1,163,751	6	2,304	3	694	609	34,230,835	38,752,586	1275
24	11,245	2	600				185,036	231,494	1276
14	4,860						116,580	136,672	1277

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

SLAUGHTERING

1304	Rensselaer county:							
1305	Troy	1			3		4	
1306	Other places	1					8	
1307	Steuben county:							
1308	Corning	1			2		3	
1309	Ulster county:							
1310	Kingston	1			1		4	

TEXT

Includes carpets and rugs, other than rag, cotton goods (including cotton small wares) wool hats, woollen goods

1311	The State.....	537	\$93,722,819	526	2,077	\$2,713,689	64,901	\$22,672,339
1312								
1313	Albany county	36	\$9,797,685	29	123	(1)	7,276	(1)
1314	Albany	6	640,321	4	12	\$14,986	463	\$145,450
1315	Cohoes	27	8,294,314	23	99	133,136	6,326	2,152,600
1316	Green Island	1			3		157	
1317	Watervliet	1			9		330	
1318	Other places	1						
1319	Broome county:							
1320	Binghamton	1					2	
1321	Lestershire	1			5		75	
1322	Cattaraugus county.	2					6	
1323	Cayuga county:							
1324	Auburn	4	727,315	2	12	16,303	784	263,231
1325	Chautauqua county.	11	4,186,403	19	84	125,204	2,172	659,407
1326	Fredonia	1			1		9	
1327	Jamestown	7	3,906,790	11	78	120,712	2,003	608,675
1328	Other places	3			5		160	
1329	Chester county	7	841,953	1	16	19,046	992	213,668
1330	Elmira	5			14		941	
1331	Other places	2			2		51	
1332	Chenango county ..	5	519,544	6	24	34,560	286	107,123
1333	Norwich	2			21		197	
1334	Other places	3			3		89	
1335	Clinton county	1						
1336	Columbia county ..	17	3,574,855	13	58	64,517	2,537	871,867
1337	Hudson	3	576,888	2	12	18,206	707	228,328
1338	Other places	14	2,997,967	11	46	46,311	1,830	642,539
1339	Cortland county:							
1340	Homer	1			2		11	
1341	Delaware county ..	3	418,286	6	15	18,060	295	100,338
1342	Dutchess county ..	7	2,610,134	3	29	49,091	1,726	755,308
1343	Fishkill-on-Hudson	1			8		287	
1344	Matteawan	2			8		398	
1345	Poughkeepsie	2			3		95	
1346	Wappingers Falls ..	1			9		908	
1347	Other places	1			1		38	
1348	Erie county	5	164,585	7	12	7,700	108	26,599
1349	Buffalo	4			12		108	
1350	Other places	1						
1351	Franklin county ..	3	127,259	1	7	(1)	82	26,111
1352	Malone	2			7		81	
1353	Other places	1					1	
1354	Fulton county	10	616,224	9	17	21,438	494	150,001
1355	Gloversville	3	167,052		10	12,088	157	45,334
1356	Johnstown	3	191,150	4	4	5,800	117	41,377
1357	Other places	4	258,022	5	3	3,850	210	65,800
1358	Greene county	3	492,607	3	23	22,996	498	187,235
1359	Athens	1			4		126	
1360	Catskill	2			19		372	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
.....	1304
.....	1305
.....	1306
.....	1307
.....	1308
.....	1309
.....	1310

—Continued.

—Continued.

TILES.

dyeing and finishing textiles, felt goods, hosiery and knit goods, shoddy, silk and silk goods and worsted goods.]

26801	\$11,817,581	34720	\$10,275,402	3,380	\$579,356	\$1,254,847	\$50,584,295	\$94,263,047	1311
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1313
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1314
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1318
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1321
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1323
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1324
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1325
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1327
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1328
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1329
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1330
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1331
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1332
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1333
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1334
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1335
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1336
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1337
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1338
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1339
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1340
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1344
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1346
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1347
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1348
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1349
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1350
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1352
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1354
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1355
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1356
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1358
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1359
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1360

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

TEXTILES								
1361	Herkimer county...	17	\$3,939,021	9	79	\$100,374	3,191	\$1,031,215
1362	Herkimer.....	2			6		375	
1363	Ilion.....	1			2		42	
1364	Little Falls.....	9	2,350,580	8	51	63,982	2,227	712,830
1365	Other places.....	5	995,626	1	20	27,192	547	194,002
1366	Jefferson county....	3	117,624	3	6	(1)	141	29,075
1367	Watertown.....	1			6		124	
1368	Other places.....	2					17	
1369	Kings county.....	59	3,558,666	70	171	176,998	2,951	1,104,175
1370	Lewis county.....	2						
1371	Madison county....	4	363,012	4	16	17,832	183	48,493
1372	Oneida.....	1					2	
1373	Other places.....	3			16		181	
1374	Monroe county.....	7	521,692	6	30	28,512	690	184,822
1375	Rochester.....	6			30		683	
1376	Other places.....	1					7	
1377	Montgomery county.	40	8,421,223	53	153	171,281	6,297	2,338,922
1378	Amsterdam.....	26	7,113,380	38	109	135,239	5,134	1,950,441
1379	Fort Plain.....	4	194,225	5	9	6,600	187	54,104
1380	Other places.....	10	1,113,618	10	35	29,442	976	334,377
1381	New York county....	117	9,900,280	132	458	648,078	8,084	3,120,005
1382	Niagara county.....	4	211,086	4	8	7,550	110	46,256
1383	Lockport.....	3			5		84	
1384	Other places.....	1			3		26	
1385	Oneida county.....	40	14,039,982	27	211	301,203	8,066	2,411,871
1386	Rome.....	3	326,504	3	5	5,940	426	109,784
1387	Utica.....	16	7,993,459	7	118	170,053	4,488	1,323,732
1388	Other places.....	21	5,720,019	17	88	125,210	3,152	978,355
1389	Onondaga county....	11	1,508,363	12	40	41,986	828	272,070
1390	Syracuse.....	5	345,786	9	16	17,790	284	76,456
1391	Baldwinsville.....	1			3		23	
1392	Other places.....	5			21		521	
1393	Orange county.....	15	2,885,574	12	47	57,135	1,660	564,774
1394	Middletown.....	1			4		184	
1395	Newburgh.....	5	958,180		21	21,362	698	225,897
1396	Port Jervis.....	2			2		78	
1397	Other places.....	7	1,695,274	10	20	27,381	700	248,203
1398	Oswego county.....	9	4,601,933	5	63	116,817	1,767	547,817
1399	Fulton.....	1						
1400	Oswego.....	5	1,351,617	2	20	25,604	875	217,588
1401	Other places.....	3			43		892	
1402	Otsego county.....	4	575,015	1	15	16,000	393	125,953
1403	Oneonta.....	1			3		29	
1404	Other places.....	3			12		364	
1405	Queens county.....	12	1,990,985	12	38	62,234	1,003	419,687
1406	Rensselaer county..	15	2,078,408	15	51	63,320	1,682	639,919
1407	Hoosick Falls.....	2			8		217	
1408	Lansingburg.....	2					239	
1409	Rensselaer.....	1			7		156	
1410	Troy.....	6	838,507	3	20	37,358	755	319,687
1411	Other places.....	4	588,664	6	16	10,103	315	119,124
1412	Richmond county...	3	91,972	2	8	4,357	70	33,392
1413	Rockland county...	8	2,325,353	8	26	27,892	1,021	469,977
1414	Haverstraw.....	1			8		42	
1415	Nyack.....	2			5		68	
1416	Other places.....	5	2,193,856	8	13	18,679	911	428,461
1417	St. Lawrence county.	4	38,750	5	3	600	18	5,367
1418	Ogdensburg.....	1					7	
1419	Other places.....	3			3		11	

(1) Omitted to avoid disclosing operations

Industries in New York—Continued.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
1,232	\$549,264	1,842	\$465,690	117	\$16,271		\$1,983,263	\$3,704,490	1361
829	369,427	1,293	328,287	105	14,616		1,269,107	2,399,290	1362
272	122,463	265	70,289	10	1,250		380,974	744,641	1363
38	13,904	99	14,671	4	500		58,333	113,358	1364
850	479,056	2,020	612,572	81	12,547	\$71,883	2,115,963	4,270,007	1365
41	18,253	141	30,132	1	108		302,488	397,649	1366
108	46,212	567	136,509	15	2,101		470,215	986,807	1367
2,836	1,198,448	3,277	1,090,614	184	49,860	25,592	5,471,994	9,648,781	1368
2,394	1,025,893	2,602	882,557	138	41,991	14,348	4,403,513	7,870,560	1369
66	24,544	112	28,324	9	1,236		113,923	213,144	1370
376	148,011	563	179,733	37	6,633	11,244	954,558	1,565,077	1371
3,080	1,535,916	4,683	1,530,735	321	53,354	581,662	6,390,341	13,107,318	1372
54	26,034	56	20,222				74,081	191,172	1373
3,483	1,236,058	3,815	1,046,954	768	128,859	169,903	6,136,471	10,882,135	1374
43	19,405	353	85,330	30	5,049		271,309	446,980	1375
1,853	657,726	2,090	590,542	545	85,464	157,932	3,508,413	6,347,492	1376
1,587	554,927	1,372	381,082	193	38,346	11,971	2,356,749	4,087,663	1377
348	145,957	459	122,925	21	3,188	21,080	735,575	1,402,845	1378
42	15,875	231	58,782	11	1,799	21,080	326,126	526,343	1379
869	376,387	622	162,585	169	25,802	52,198	1,376,534	2,477,218	1380
335	136,535	293	78,529	70	10,833	25,128	393,758	811,838	1381
388	174,539	216	59,093	96	14,571	10,669	749,523	1,288,679	1382
665	277,799	955	247,518	147	22,500		1,972,788	3,166,136	1383
234	79,147	580	130,251	61	8,190		758,678	1,153,390	1384
199	88,011	194	37,942			7,000	406,867	744,530	1385
536	259,162	436	155,288	31	5,237	183,161	1,022,710	1,934,549	1386
707	313,400	925	318,016	50	8,503	11,457	1,379,531	2,546,918	1387
352	169,385	379	146,178	24	4,124	11,457	506,440	969,543	1388
170	71,699	139	46,480	6	945		254,131	560,079	1389
47	26,549	23	6,843			2,400	70,209	141,398	1390
717	402,991	250	58,642	54	8,344	36,618	726,528	1,324,840	1391
676	381,231	184	39,366	51	7,864	24,000	654,700	1,189,840	1392
9	3,267	9	2,100				11,790	23,018	1393

of individual establishments.

Table XIV.—Distribution of Certain Leading

Running number.	LOCALITY.	Number of establish- ments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED EM- PLOYERS.		AVERAGE NUM	
					Number.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	
							Average number.	Wages.

TEXTILES								
1420	Saratoga county....	17	\$3,387,115	14	54	\$96,107	2,492	\$908,748
1421	Mechanicsville....	3	274,713	4	4	13,722	255	81,199
1422	Waterford.....	9	1,871,384	4	33	55,085	1,483	572,108
1423	Other places.....	5	1,241,018	6	17	17,300	754	255,441
1424	Schenectady county:							
1425	Schenectady.....	1			4		123	
1426	Seneca county:							
1427	Seneca Falls.....	1			6		116	
1428	Waterloo.....	1			8		415	
1429	Steuben county:							
1430	Hornellsville....	4	271,079	6	17	20,931	384	101,678
1431	Suffolk county.....	1			16		285	
1432	Tioga county.....	1					16	
1433	Ulster county.....	4	695,851	2	20	26,500	496	176,695
1434	Kingston.....	1					67	
1435	Other places.....	3			20		429	
1436	Warren county.....	3	12,925	5	1	400	20	6,300
1437	Washington county.	7	529,492	7	23	34,050	408	103,905
1438	Whitehall.....	1			18		223	
1439	Other places.....	6			5		185	
1440	Westchester county:							
1441	Yonkers.....	3	5,330,220		58	38,945	3,919	1,548,384
1442	Wyoming county...	3	587,280	1	20	12,032	738	226,912
1443	Warsaw.....	1			3		24	
1444	Other places.....	2			17		714	

Industries in New York—Concluded.

SEX OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.						Contract work.	Cost of materials used.	Products, including custom work and repairing.	Running number.
MEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		WOMEN, 16 YEARS AND OVER.		CHILDREN, UNDER 16 YEARS.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
888	\$377,925	1,531	\$516,686	73	\$14,137	\$15,114	\$1,717,132	\$3,269,973	1420
124	45,572	131	35,627	54	10,932	15,114	168,208	328,214	1421
476	217,303	963	343,873	19	3,205		1,222,330	22,210,550	1422
288	115,050	447	137,186				326,594	781,209	1423
									1424
									1425
									1426
									1427
									1428
									1429
102	38,068	272	62,050	10	1,560	14,984	129,262	340,301	1430
									1431
235	116,109	217	52,886	44	7,700		528,965	827,445	1432
									1433
									1434
									1435
11	4,000	9	2,300				15,489	24,730	1436
165	52,868	224	48,975	19	2,062		295,193	505,206	1437
									1438
									1439
									1440
1,643	887,145	2,077	623,075	199	38,164	1,000	3,971,732	8,045,072	1441
187	72,324	514	146,525	37	8,061		376,373	764,332	1442
									1443
									1444

—Continued.

**TABLE XV—DISTRIBUTION OF THIRTY-SIX LEADING
INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTIES OF NEW YORK.**

Number of Establishments and Wage-Earners Employed in June, 1900.

COUNTY.	BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOK MAKING.		BOXES, FANCY AND PAPER.		BOXES, WOODEN PACKING.		BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS.	
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.
Albany.....	6	47	7	194	7	101	103	300
Allegany.....					3	73	5	4
Broome.....	3	6	2	78	1	32	13	89
Cattaraugus.....			1	9	3	6	10	16
Cayuga.....	1	3	2	40	2		15	44
Chautauqua.....	2		1	25	2	19	15	26
Chemung.....	2	24					9	31
Chenango.....			1	2	1		4	5
Clinton.....							4	38
Columbia.....	1	2	1	49			10	15
Cortland.....	1	5	1	59	1	5		
Delaware.....							2	2
Dutchess.....	1	3	2	30			26	75
Erie.....	8	96	9	372	8	385	163	1,114
Essex.....								
Franklin.....							6	5
Fulton.....	1		10	67	1		8	39
Genesee.....	1	1	2	234	1		9	19
Greene.....							7	9
Hamilton.....								
Herkimer.....	1	1	4	221	1	5	9	24
Jefferson.....					2	22	21	70
Kings.....	19	385	20	570	8	621	805	2,822
Lewis.....					3	86	1	1
Livingston.....							5	8
Madison.....					1	2	9	20
Monroe.....	7	123	12	711	4	133	105	282
Montgomery.....	1		4	64	1	12	11	23
Nassau.....							8	27
New York.....	219	5,492	139	4,569	55	919	1,011	7,888
Niagara.....	2	215	1	28	5	104	19	79
Oneida.....	2	7	4	61	7	11	41	142
Onondaga.....	4	36	3	91	6	38	66	239
Ontario.....	1	1					10	34
Orange.....	2		3	25	1		39	104
Orleans.....							4	8
Oswego.....					6	666	14	33
Otsego.....			1	15	3	8	5	12
Putnam.....							3	25
Queens.....	1	7					105	295
Rensselaer.....	2	13	4	248	1	3	45	166
Richmond.....							45	96
Rockland.....			1	19			7	37
St. Lawrence.....	1	1			3	32	15	47
Saratoga.....	1	1	3	43	1	9	16	85
Schenectady.....			1	14			18	44
Schoharie.....					1	1	1	2
Schuyler.....							2	1
Seneca.....							6	17
Steuben.....					5	22	16	26
Suffolk.....	1	42					12	27
Sullivan.....							2	5
Tioga.....							7	14
Tompkins.....	3	6			1		3	22
Ulster.....	2	207			8	95	23	53
Warren.....	1		1	50			3	5
Washington.....							3	5
Wayne.....	1		2	45	3	8	9	13
Westchester.....			2	29			58	239
Wyoming.....							3	11
Yates.....							2	4
	298	6,714	245	7,965	159	3,431	2,996	14,891

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Continued.

COUNTY.	BRICK AND TILE.		CARPETS AND RUGS, OTHER THAN RAG.		CHEMICALS.		CONFECTIONERY.	
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.
Albany.....	10	480	.....	.....	3	91	49	169
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	2	103	.....	.....	5	49	8	18
Cattaraugus.....	3	45	.....	.....	1	17	4	1
Cayuga.....	5	57	1	409	.....	.....	7	8
Chautauque.....	3	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Chemung.....	2	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32
Chenango.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Clinton.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Columbia.....	4	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	250	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	20	1,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	21
Erie.....	9	397	.....	.....	4	122	36	534
Essex.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Fulton.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Greene.....	6	581	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	3	1
Jefferson.....	4	103	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....
Kings.....	1	2	.....	.....	17	387	195	1,595
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	2	104	.....	.....	1	66	43	515
Montgomery.....	2	44	3	2,202	.....	.....	5	8
Nassau.....	4	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
New York.....	.....	.....	3	1,484	16	196	321	3,991
Niagara.....	4	68	.....	.....	10	638	9	21
Oneida.....	6	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13
Onondaga.....	6	139	.....	.....	3	2,630	9	64
Ontario.....	8	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Orange.....	10	1,013	2	384	.....	.....	5	12
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oswego.....	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	92	1	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	1	105	4	296	12	29
Rensselaer.....	7	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	57
Richmond.....	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Rockland.....	33	2,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
St. Lawrence.....	4	49	.....	.....	1	10	4	3
Saratoga.....	5	256	.....	.....	1	2	3	3
Schoenectady.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Seneca.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12
Suffolk.....	7	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	44	1	6
Tioga.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Tompkins.....	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9
Ulster.....	18	1,689	1	271	.....	.....	13	27
Warren.....	1	38	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2
Washington.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	11	883	1	3,764	.....	.....	26	51
Wyoming.....	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	217	11,577	12	8,609	92	4,909	862	7,258

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Continued.

COUNTY.	COOPERAGE.		CORDAGE AND TWINE.		COTTON GOODS.		DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES.	
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.
Albany.....	11	25	.....	.....	1	2,632	1	8
Allegany.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	3	1	1	281	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	5	26	.....	.....	5	120	.....	.....
Chemung.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	38	.....	.....
Chenango.....	4	7	1	25	.....	.....	1	24
Clinton.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	146	.....	.....
Cortland.....	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	8	52	.....	.....	1	37	1	883
Dutchess.....	36	329	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	13	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	36	1,386	5	1,391	3	53	6	148
Kings.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	26	155	.....	.....	1	136	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	52	386	4	1,715	3	320	21	761
New York.....	25	96	.....	.....	2	67	.....	.....
Niagara.....	3	8	1	2	7	3,837	2	184
Oneida.....	10	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	6	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	285	1	115
Orange.....	34	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	8	25	.....	.....	1	87	.....	.....
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	1	2	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	4	7	2	187	2	94	4	61
Rensselaer.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Rockland.....	7	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824
St. Lawrence.....	2	8	.....	.....	1	515	1	21
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	285	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	409	2,878	18	3,630	34	8,652	42	3,061

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Continued.

COUNTY.	ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.		FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS.*		FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CANNING AND PRESERVING.		FURNITURE, CABINETMAKING AND REPAIRING.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.
Albany.....	.....	.....	47	2,191	3	.....	41	78
Allegany.....	.....	.....	8	201	1	22	3	2
Broome.....	.....	.....	17	285	.....	.....	12	22
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	7	132	3	116	8	6
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	12	590	16	56	7	10
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	21	2,585	4	191	8	15
Chemung.....	1	.....	9	194	1	3	10	7
Chenango.....	.....	.....	6	46	.....	.....	3	3
Clinton.....	.....	.....	3	113	.....	.....	2	4
Columbia.....	.....	.....	11	143	8	.....	5	7
Cortland.....	.....	.....	5	132	1	.....	5	4
Delaware.....	.....	.....	10	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	15	552	.....	.....	26	44
Erie.....	.....	.....	99	5,031	5	344	59	111
Essex.....	8	52	3	57	.....	.....	3	1
Franklin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	6	31	.....	.....	7	4
Genesee.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	78	5	1
Greene.....	.....	.....	7	57	3	.....	2	4
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	14	260	2	20	6	8
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	16	1,434	1	41	11	27
Kings.....	12	343	196	8,630	3	147	230	432
Lewis.....	.....	.....	1	11	1	10	2	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	6	17	8	655	5	5
Madison.....	1	1	10	116	5	422	2	.....
Monroe.....	2	8	78	2,026	49	887	26	45
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	14	353	.....	.....	2	4
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	8	16
New York.....	90	4,435	403	11,173	1	38	543	2,105
Niagara.....	.....	.....	33	1,386	42	276	9	7
Oneida.....	2	57	31	1,457	23	494	16	30
Onondaga.....	5	75	48	2,030	4	52	27	61
Ontario.....	1	30	9	389	29	495	7	10
Orange.....	1	4	16	669	2	.....	16	8
Orleans.....	.....	.....	3	152	46	.....	2	1
Oswego.....	1	51	20	731	29	19	5	5
Otsego.....	.....	.....	7	14	1	.....	5	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	3	439	.....	.....	1	5
Queens.....	2	81	11	319	1	103	23	39
Rensselaer.....	1	26	31	1,009	.....	.....	13	55
Richmond.....	.....	.....	6	83	1	100	14	22
Rockland.....	.....	.....	10	584	.....	.....	6	4
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	11	63	.....	.....	5	2
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	12	335	.....	.....	8	18
Schenectady.....	3	4,991	4	2,233	.....	.....	7	8
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	3	3
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	8	932	1	.....	2	1
Steuben.....	.....	.....	13	250	7	.....	8	9
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	2	12	2	62	6	12
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4
Tioga.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	4	1
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	6	47	1	.....	8	20
Ulster.....	.....	.....	10	86	1	6	7	23
Warren.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....	.....	6	8
Washington.....	.....	.....	5	168	.....	.....	6	2
Wayne.....	.....	.....	14	130	187	120	7	10
Westchester.....	4	177	30	1,746	.....	.....	31	71
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	3	34	4	.....	1	1
Yates.....	.....	.....	2	9	6	.....	1	1
	134	10,331	1,391	51,739	511	4,782	1,294	3,406

* Includes steam fittings and heating apparatus.

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Continued.

COUNTY.	FURNITURE, FACTORY PRODUCT.		GLASS.		GLASS, CUTTING, STAINING, ETC.		GLOVES AND MITTENS.	
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.
Albany.....	2	46	.....	.....	2	37	.....	.....
Allegany.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	3	420	1	100	1	1	3	16
Cattaraugus..	1	52	2	243	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	22	1,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Chautauqua..	1	40	.....	.....	1	33	.....	.....
Chemung.....	3	34	.....	.....	1	12	1	2
Chenango.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	30
Clinton.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	3	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	2	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	2	71	1	394	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	20	1,249	1	59	7	86	4	74
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	9,056
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Herkimer.....	3	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	5	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	37	1,199	7	1,081	28	269	2	42
Lewis.....	3	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Madison.....	5	200	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	23	1,460	2	125	3	11	2	3
Montgomery..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	150	5,154	.....	.....	77	978	32	353
Niagara.....	2	32	1	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	12	428	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	15	504	.....	.....	1	1	6	43
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	4	59	2	82	2	12	3	120
Orleans.....	3	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	3	48	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	2	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	2	34	2	1	.....	.....
Rensselaer...	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Rockland.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Lawrence..	4	49	.....	.....	1	1	2	47
Saratoga.....	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Schoharie.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	1	32	1	338	5	566	1	.....
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14
Tioga.....	1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100
Tompkins.....	1	.....	3	20	.....	.....	1	.....
Ulster.....	4	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	36
Warren.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington..	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	1	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	353	13,890	27	2,765	135	2,029	244	10,016

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Continued.

COUNTY.	HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.		LIME AND CEMENT.		LIQUORS, MALT.		LUMBER, PLANING-MILL PRODUCTS.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.
Albany.....	29	4,463	.....	.....	11	374	12	322
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	89
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	9	357
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	9	72
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	46	3	57
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	1	45	4	32	17	384
Chemung.....	3	623	.....	.....	3	39	9	421
Chenango.....	1	48	1	.....	1	3	5	40
Clinton.....	.....	.....	1	43	1	4	1	64
Columbia.....	12	1,833	.....	.....	3	75	2	30
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	73
Delaware.....	1	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Dutchess.....	1	66	1	10	2	11	4	47
Erie.....	1	11	10	395	20	565	34	1,847
Faxon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	83
Fulton.....	7	475	4	9	3	9	3	30
Genesee.....	.....	.....	5	90	1	2	5	243
Greene.....	3	513	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	14	3,163	6	20	.....	.....	3	45
Jefferson.....	1	11	3	6	.....	6	15	177
Kings.....	35	1,408	5	47	35	1,519	50	2,076
Lewis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	19
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	9
Madison.....	1	2	3	7	.....	.....	1	60
Monroe.....	2	149	3	15	13	398	21	369
Montgomery.....	32	4,053	.....	.....	3	19	5	81
Nassau.....	.....	.....	1	38	1	1	2	16
New York.....	23	860	3	325	42	2,981	62	1,313
Niagara.....	.....	.....	3	14	4	37	25	690
Oneida.....	24	2,828	1	12	12	148	11	254
Onondaga.....	8	546	15	302	10	256	10	229
Ontario.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	39	7	31
Orange.....	.....	.....	4	124	2	19	4	55
Orleans.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	2	1	1
Oswego.....	3	728	.....	.....	5	33	11	113
Otsego.....	3	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Queens.....	1	7	2	148	7	213	13	224
Rensselaer.....	11	1,449	.....	.....	9	298	5	129
Richmond.....	.....	.....	1	301	5	210	1	50
Rockland.....	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	7	24	1	11	15	287
Saratoga.....	14	1,991	3	6	.....	.....	5	115
Schenectady.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	11	2	64
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....	2	18
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	1	130	2	133	1	15	13	452
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	9	95
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	126
Ulster.....	2	259	9	1,375	3	37	9	81
Warren.....	.....	.....	4	727	1	10	4	74
Washington.....	4	166	3	43	1	14	5	98
Wayne.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	6	58
Westchester.....	.....	.....	5	97	2	42	19	385
Wyoming.....	3	793	.....	.....	2	6	1	36
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	30
Total.....	242	27,191	117	4,526	225	7,544	509	12,056

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Continued.

COUNTY.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS.		PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS.		PAVING AND PAVING MATERIALS.		POTTERY, TERRA COTTA AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage-earners.
Albany.....	2	68	19	20	11	248	2	58
Allegany.....			1		1	3	2	78
Broome.....			13	97	1	20		
Cattaraugus.....			1					
Cayuga.....	1	58	1		2	25	1	3
Chautauqua.....	1	20	4	10			2	107
Chemung.....			2	1			1	5
Chemung.....			3	53				
Clinton.....					3	51		
Columbia.....			4	17				
Cortland.....			3	2	3	31		
Delaware.....								
Dutchess.....			6	24	1			
Erie.....	1	115	45	454	19	666	3	100
Essex.....								
Franklin.....			1					
Fulton.....	1	41	1	1	3	31		
Genesee.....			6	75	1	3	1	4
Greene.....			2	20	2			
Hamilton.....								
Herkimer.....	4	76	1	20				
Jefferson.....			4	7	2	11		
Kings.....	7	323	42	695	14	459	11	497
Lewis.....								
Livingston.....			1	3	1			
Madison.....					1	4	1	48
Monroe.....	4	290	31	89	19	697	4	176
Montgomery.....	1	53	1					
Nassau.....	1	5	1					
New York.....	86	4,674	133	778	21	1,148	2	30
Niagara.....			3	12	4	37		
Oneida.....			3	6	7	512	1	
Orondaga.....			10	5	9	846	5	513
Ontario.....					6	199		
Orange.....			4	8				
Orleans.....			1		2	29		
Oswego.....					1	3		
Otsego.....			2					
Putnam.....								
Queens.....	2	515	3	25	3	54	2	186
Rensselaer.....	2	86	2		1	10	2	63
Richmond.....			2	6	2	153	2	229
Rockland.....			1	1	5	564		
St. Lawrence.....			5	34	2	4	1	
Saratoga.....	1		3	103	1	5		
Schenectady.....	1		3	19	5	65	2	65
Schoharie.....								
Schoyler.....								
Seneca.....	1	90	1					
Steuben.....					1	7	1	125
Suffolk.....							1	
Sullivan.....								
Tioga.....	1	4	1		2	7		
Tompkins.....			1	13				
Ulster.....			7	25	1	51		
Warren.....			1				1	20
Washington.....			2	1			1	6
Wayne.....			2	2			1	17
Westchester.....	1	9	8	199	10	392	2	40
Wyoming.....			1		1	7		
Yates.....								
	118	6,427	392	2,825	168	6,383	52	2,370

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Continued.

COUNTY.	PRINTING, BOOK AND JOB.		SADDLERY AND HARNESS.		SILK AND SILK GOODS.		STONE DRESSING (MARBLE AND MONUMENTS).	
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.
Albany.....	35	714	33	37	.....	.....	23	118
Allegany.....	1	.....	19	10	.....	.....	4	6
Broome.....	12	18	17	23	.....	.....	8	61
Cattaraugus.....	5	2	19	12	.....	.....	3	26
Cayuga.....	8	19	20	46	1	44	6	41
Chautauqua.....	16	55	19	11	.....	.....	9	35
Chemung.....	11	22	9	13	2	263	7	44
Chenango.....	3	.....	14	7	1	166	6	40
Clinton.....	4	11	10	2	.....	.....	6	3
Columbia.....	4	4	12	4	.....	.....	5	16
Cortland.....	2	1	7	5	.....	.....	4	8
Delaware.....	.....	.....	13	7	1	130	25	58
Dutchess.....	8	64	14	10	1	84	11	146
Erie.....	87	1,088	70	265	.....	.....	31	548
Essex.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	2	1
Franklin.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....	.....	4	6
Fulton.....	4	10	7	13	.....	.....	6	24
Genesee.....	2	8	13	3	.....	.....	5	179
Greene.....	.....	.....	10	13	.....	.....	11	23
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	2	4	10	2	.....	.....	3	4
Jefferson.....	4	48	23	14	1	123	12	52
Kings.....	139	818	116	135	10	555	88	1,325
Lewis.....	2	3	14	10	.....	.....	2	3
Livingston.....	.....	.....	13	10	.....	.....	2	25
Madison.....	1	4	10	5	1	146	6	14
Monroe.....	52	358	44	97	.....	.....	14	304
Montgomery.....	3	9	10	11	1	57	6	122
Nassau.....	.....	.....	12	15	.....	.....	2	3
New York.....	844	11,406	211	614	50	3,751	124	3,021
Niagara.....	11	44	14	13	.....	.....	9	33
Oneida.....	18	117	27	96	1	230	29	113
Onondaga.....	31	199	28	40	.....	.....	17	67
Ontario.....	2	36	15	9	.....	.....	3	8
Orange.....	6	10	25	18	4	266	15	46
Orleans.....	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....	24	684
Oswego.....	7	69	19	21	.....	.....	9	41
Otsego.....	3	2	18	9	1	45	8	19
Putnam.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	40
Queens.....	4	5	26	22	6	604	59	445
Rensselaer.....	19	81	25	44	.....	.....	11	40
Richmond.....	9	26	11	9	2	57	4	18
Rockland.....	3	.....	8	1	4	166	6	165
St. Lawrence.....	3	1	27	11	.....	.....	18	304
Saratoga.....	5	9	10	14	.....	.....	7	6
Schenectady.....	6	10	5	5	.....	.....	5	64
Schoharie.....	1	3	9	5	.....	.....	6	32
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	1	8
Seneca.....	1	.....	8	9	.....	.....	3	11
Steuben.....	4	4	20	45	3	245	9	15
Suffolk.....	1	.....	19	17	.....	.....	10	30
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	25	166
Tioga.....	1	1	8	21	.....	.....	5	22
Tompkins.....	3	30	10	7	.....	.....	6	15
Ulster.....	5	5	17	12	.....	.....	82	341
Warren.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....	.....	4	19
Washington.....	4	4	14	2	1	231	5	16
Wayne.....	3	1	19	66	.....	.....	9	16
Westchester.....	8	264	28	29	1	30	21	119
Wyoming.....	1	.....	16	8	.....	.....	7	125
Yates.....	2	1	8	6	.....	.....	2	7
	1,408	15,588	1,254	1,975	92	7,193	855	9,291

Table XV—Distribution of Leading Industries by Counties—Concluded.

COUNTY.	TINSMITHING, COPPERSMITHING, ETC.		TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.		WOOLEN GOODS.		WORSTED GOODS.	
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage- earners.
Albany.....	22	25	83	332	2	286	.....	.....
Allegany.....	7	6	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	19	37	61	1,386	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	17	41	9	13	2	8	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	21	48	28	46	2	329	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	17	15	17	42	1	1	4	2,093
Chemung.....	10	82	30	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	15	11	13	32	2	40	.....	.....
Clinton.....	2	1	7	45	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	5	10	6	21	1	442	.....	.....
Cortland.....	9	13	7	21	1	12	.....	.....
Delaware.....	13	14	3	8	1	5	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	23	34	19	63	1	27	.....	.....
Eric.....	124	575	193	355	1	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	8	12	6	8	3	81	.....	.....
Fulton.....	8	8	7	25	2	5	.....	.....
Genesee.....	6	19	8	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	10	8	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	17	55	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	23	37	11	30	1	1	.....	.....
Kings.....	293	2,795	556	1,124	1	497	.....	.....
Lewis.....	11	6	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	13	20	16	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	18	30	10	130	1	30	.....	.....
Monroe.....	64	224	91	748	2	167	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	14	65	20	44	1	13	.....	.....
Nassau.....	11	16	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	494	2,986	1,212	19,401	8	351	.....	.....
Niagara.....	13	17	18	36	1	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	41	152	58	191	3	180	1	635
Onondaga.....	62	148	101	391	3	478	.....	.....
Ontario.....	15	321	11	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	32	65	18	28	4	294	1	164
Orleans.....	11	17	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	18	37	9	31	4	88	1	695
Otsego.....	16	20	9	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	19	229	56	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	32	89	54	283	1	29	.....	.....
Richmond.....	15	54	17	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	6	20	10	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	36	40	14	30	4	25	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	3	3	15	111	1	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	5	7	11	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	12	11	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	3	18	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	7	9	5	20	2	504	.....	.....
Steuben.....	21	37	33	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	26	86	16	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	9	17	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	7	37	8	52	1	16	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	7	22	16	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	8	17	21	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	6	6	11	25	3	42	.....	.....
Washington.....	8	10	8	8	2	17	.....	.....
Wayne.....	18	70	20	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	44	220	37	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	15	12	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	2	.....	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,818	8,999	3,055	26,188	65	3,968	7	3,587

INDEX.

	PAGE.
A	
Abrasives.....	320
Acids.....	218-222
Acresage of farms in each county.....	326-339
Agricultural implements, distribution of industry in New York.....	598-601
growth of industry.....	113-114, 125
Agriculture of New York, text.....	27-50
tables (III-VIII).....	334-351
persons engaged in branches of.....	330
Alcohol, product of New York.....	158
Animals, domestic, on farms.....	36-40, 326-339
Apparatus, electrical, growth of manufacture.....	111-113, 125
Apparel, manufacture of, 1850-1900.....	88-98
Apples, canned, product of New York.....	132
grown in each county.....	343-349
Apricot trees in each county.....	348-349
Apricots, canned, product of New York.....	132
Architectural and ornamental iron work, 1880-1900.....	108-124
Area of New York.....	27-28
by counties.....	328-329
Artificial feathers and flowers, manufacture of.....	96, 97
Asheries.....	226-228, 234
Awnings, manufacture of.....	98

B	
Bacon, product of New York.....	137
Bagging, manufacture of.....	264-268, 270
Bags, manufacture of.....	98
paper, manufacture of.....	9, 162
Baking powder, production of.....	284
Bakery products, growth of manufacture.....	146-148, 160
distribution of industry in New York.....	648
Banking in New York and United States.....	2
Banks, savings, of New York and foreign countries.....	11
Banners, manufacture of.....	98
Bar iron, production of.....	105
Barley, acresage and production of.....	334, 344
Barley meal, product of New York.....	129, 159
Baskets, manufacture of.....	215
Beans, canned.....	132
grown in each county.....	346-347
Bedsteads, manufacture of.....	209-211
Beef packing, growth of industry.....	135-137, 159
Bees, value of, on farms.....	336-339
Beltting, manufacture of.....	300
Beverages, growth of manufacture.....	155-158, 160
Blackberries, canned.....	132
Blacksmithing.....	116, 126
Blankbook making, growth of.....	177-179, 184
Blast furnaces.....	102-107, 123

	PAGE.
Blinds, sash and doors, growth of manufacture	193-202, 215
Blue fish, catch of New York	323-324
Billiard tables, manufacture of	216
Biscuits, manufacture of	146-148
Boat building, growth of industry	114-116, 126
Boilers, steam, production of	108
Bolts, production of	123
Bookbinding, growth of industry	177-179, 184
distribution of industry by counties	648
Books, growth of production of	164-177, 184
Boots, growth of manufacture of	277-280, 300
Boot and shoe industry, distribution of	598-603
Bottles, production of	317
Bottling	160
Boxes, fancy, paper and wooden packing, distribution of industry by counties	648
paper, manufacture of	162-163, 184
Brandy, production of	185
Brass castings	120
Bread, growth of manufacture	146-148, 160
distribution of industry by counties	648
Breweries, distribution of	653
Brick, distribution of industry by counties	649
growth of industry	65, 304-310, 320
Bricklaying, growth of	188, 191
Bridges, production of	119, 124
Britannia ware, production of	120
Bronze goods, production of	120
Brooms, production of	215
Brushes, production of	215
Buckwheat, acreage and production of, 1867-1901	334-335
grown in each county	344-345
flour, production of	129, 150
Building industry, growth of	185-191
operations in four leading cities	186
Buildings, farm, value of	336-339
Butter, manufacture of	137-146, 160
production of, in each county	340-343, 610-615
Buttons, growth of manufacture of	294, 296-300
Butchering, growth of industry	135-137, 159

C

Cabinet making, growth of	209-211, 216
Canals in New York	14, 15, 16
Candles, manufacture of	226-228, 234
Candy, distribution of the industry by counties	649
growth of manufacture of	148-149, 160
Canes, manufacture of	98
Canning, distribution of industry by counties	651
growth of industry	130-133, 159
Capital, statistics of	52, 76, 80, 336, 354-647
criticism of statistics of	77
Caps, growth of manufacture of	94-95, 97
Cards, cutting and designing	162
Card machines	125
Carpentering, in New York cities	187
growth of	187, 191
Carpet, distribution of industry by counties	649
growth of manufacture of	247, 250-252, 269

	PAGE
Carriages and wagons, distribution of industry.....	602-609
growth of industry.....	116-118, 126
Car shop industry, distribution of.....	608-611
Cars and railway construction shops, growth of industry.....	118-119, 126
Carts, manufacture of.....	116-118
Caskets, manufacture of.....	216
Castings, brass, production of.....	120
iron, growth of manufacture.....	107-111
Cement, growth of manufacture of.....	310-312, 320
distribution of industry by counties.....	653
Cereals, acreage and production of, 1867-1901.....	334-335
raised in New York.....	42-43
Chain cables, manufacture of.....	102
Chairs, manufacture of.....	209-211
Charcoal, production of.....	215
Cheese, butter and condensed milk industry, distribution of.....	610-615
growth of manufacture of.....	137-146, 160
produced on farms.....	340-343
Chemicals, distribution of industry by counties.....	614, 649
growth of manufacture of.....	217-235
Cherries, canned.....	132
Cherry trees in each county.....	348-349
Chewing tobacco, growth of manufacture.....	151-154, 160
Chocolate, production of.....	133, 150
Cider, production of.....	160, 350
Cigars and cigarettes, distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	656
growth of manufacture.....	161-154, 160
Cities, of New York, manufactures of.....	57-59, 358-363
Clams, production of.....	323-324
Clay products, growth of manufacture of.....	302-320
Cleaning and dyeing in 1900.....	98
Clearing-house transactions of American cities.....	2
Climate of New York.....	11-12
Clocks, manufacture of.....	93-94, 97, 121
Cloth, domestic manufacture of, 1821-1855.....	248
manufacture of.....	236-270
Clothing industry, growth of.....	88-98
Coaches, manufacture of.....	116-118, 126
Coast fisheries in 1901.....	323
Cocoa products.....	159
Coffee, roasting and grinding, growth of industry.....	135, 159
Collars and cuffs, manufacture of.....	92-93
Cologne spirits.....	158
Colonial period, manufactures of New York during.....	62-69
Colors, production of.....	226
Combs, manufacture of.....	301
Commerce of New York.....	1, 8-9, 26
Confectionery, distribution of industry by counties.....	649
growth of manufacture.....	148-149, 160
Conifers, cut of, in 1900.....	195
Contracting and building, growth of.....	185-191
Contract work, value of, done for New York factories.....	55, 354-647
Conveyances, growth of manufacture.....	99-126
Cooperage industry, distribution of, by counties.....	649
product.....	215
Copper products.....	120
Coppersmithing, distribution of industry by counties.....	656
growth of.....	101, 121
Cordage and twine industry, distribution of, by counties.....	650

	PAGE.
Corn, produced in each county.....	344-345
acreage and production of, in 1867-1901.....	334-335
canned.....	132
meal, production of.....	129, 159
Corsets, manufacture of.....	93-94, 97
Cosmetics, growth of industry.....	226-228, 234
Cotton industry, distribution of, by counties.....	650
manufactures, growth of.....	244, 261-262, 269
Counties of New York, agriculture in.....	49
area of.....	328-329
manufacturing in.....	57, 60, 354-357, 627, 648-656
population of, 1790-1900.....	328-329
Cows, number on farms in each county.....	340, 343
Crackers, growth of manufacture.....	146-148
Cream, produced and sold in each county.....	340-343
Creameries, development of.....	137-146
Credit and banking.....	2
Crops, farm, in New York.....	40-44
by counties.....	344-347
Cuffs, manufacture of.....	91, 93, 97
Carriers, operations of.....	271-276, 300
Cutlery, production of.....	124
Cycles, production of.....	126

D

Dairy industry, distribution of.....	340-343, 610-615
Dairy products, growth of manufacture of.....	36, 137-146, 160
Dairying in the counties of New York..	49
Decorating, growth of industry.....	189, 191
Distilled liquors, growth of manufacture.....	157-158, 160
Distillation of wood.....	221
Domestic animals on farms.....	36-38
Domestic and personal service, persons engaged in branches of.....	27, 330
Doors, sash and blinds, growth of manufacture.....	193-202, 215
Drain pipe, production of.....	304-310, 320
Dressmaking, growth of.....	93-94, 97
Drugs, growth of manufacture of.....	218-222
Dutch settlements in New York.....	63-65
Dyeing and cleaning in 1900.....	98
Dyeing and finishing industry, distribution of, by counties.....	650
textiles, growth of industry.....	244, 263, 270
Dyestuffs, production of.....	234

E

Eggs, number produced, by counties.....	342-343
Elastic goods, growth of manufacture.....	296-299, 301
Electrical apparatus industry, distribution of, by counties.....	651
and supplies, growth of manufacture.....	111-113, 125
Electrical construction and repairs.....	191
Electricity for illumination, growth of manufacture.....	228-233, 235
Electroplating.....	121
Electrotyping, growth of industry.....	179-182, 184
Engines, fire, production of.....	125
growth of manufacture.....	108-109
Enameling.....	121
Engraving, growth of industry.....	179-182, 184
Envelopes, manufacture of.....	162
Exports of New York.....	1
Extracts, flavoring, production of.....	159

F	PAGE
Factories, location of, in New York State.....	598-656
number of, by counties and towns.....	354-647
number of, in counties and towns devoted to specified industries.....	382-526
in operation in New York in 1900.....	50-51
Fancy leather goods, manufacture of.....	290-292, 300
Farm crops.....	40-42
by counties.....	344-347
Farm implements, manufacture of.....	113-114
Farm labor, wages of, 1866-1902.....	33
Farm products, value of.....	34
Farms in New York.....	21, 27-50
Feathers, artificial, manufacture of.....	96, 97
Felt goods, production of, 1850-1900.....	247, 250, 269
Felt hats, manufacture of.....	94-95, 97
Fertilisers, manufacture of.....	137, 235
Fiber wood, production of, in 1900.....	207
Finance and banking in New York city.....	2
Finishing textiles, growth of industry.....	263-264, 270
Firearms, production of.....	124
Fire clay products, distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	654
growth of manufacture of.....	304-310, 320
Fire engines, production of.....	125
Fireworks, manufacture of.....	235
Fish canning.....	159
Fisheries of New York.....	321-326
Flavoring extracts, production of.....	159
Flax, growth of manufacture.....	244, 264-268, 270
Floriculture in New York.....	48
Flour and grist mill industry, distribution of.....	618-625
products, growth of manufacture.....	128-129, 159
Flour mills, introduced in New York.....	64
Flowers, artificial, manufacture of.....	96-97
value of, by counties.....	350-351
Food products, growth of manufacture.....	127-148, 159
Forage raised.....	42
Foreign commerce of New York compared with other countries.....	8-9, 10
Forest products, value of, by counties.....	350-351
Forges and bloomeries, production of.....	102-106, 123
Fort Orange.....	63
Foundries, brass, product of.....	120
iron, product of.....	125
Foundry and machine shop products, distribution of, by counties.....	651
production of, 1850-1900.....	108
Fringe, production of.....	269
Fruit and vegetable canning industry, distribution of, by counties.....	651
Fruits, canned and preserved, growth of industry.....	130-133, 159
raised, 1890-1900.....	46-47
by counties.....	348-351
Fur goods, growth of industry.....	292-293, 300
Fur hats, manufacture of.....	94-95, 97
Furnishing goods, men's, growth of manufacture.....	91-93
Furniture and cabinetmaking industry, distribution of, by counties.....	651
Furniture, growth of industry.....	209-211, 216

G

Galvanising industry.....	121
Games, production of.....	184
Gas fitting, growth of industry.....	190
Gas fixtures, production of.....	120-121

	PAGE.
Gas, growth of manufacture of	228, 233, 235
meters, production of	124
stoves, production of	124
Geological formation of New York	11-12
Gin, production of	158
Glass, distribution of industry, by counties	652
growth of manufacture of	302-320
Gloves, distribution of industry, by counties	652
growth of manufacture of	280-286, 300
Glue, production of	234
Gold, manufactures of	100, 120
Government establishments, manufactures of, in New York, in 1900	51
Grape vines in each county	350-351
Grinding and roasting of coffee and spices	135, 159
Grist mill, distribution of	618-625
introduction in New York	64
products, growth of manufacture	128-130, 159
Gumbo, canned	132
Gutta-percha goods, manufacture of	296-299, 301

H

Hams, production of	137
Hand trades	50-51
Hardware, production of	123
Hard woods cut in 1900	195, 201
Harness, distribution of manufacture of, by counties	655
growth of industry	286-289, 300
Hats and caps, growth of manufacture	66, 94-95
Hay and forage grown	42
Hay grown in each county	344-345
Heating apparatus, production of	124
Hemlock cut in 1900	201
Hemp, growth of manufacture of	244, 264-268, 270
Hides, number used in tanneries	283
production of	137
Hominy, production of	129, 159
Hones, production of	320
Honey produced in each county	342-343
Hoop skirts, manufacture of	93-94, 97
Hops raised, 1849-1899	45
grown in each county	346-347
Hose, manufacture of	300
Hosiery and knit goods, distribution of industry by counties	653
growth of manufacture	244, 253-256, 269
House furnishing goods, production of	121
Household manufactures in early New York	64-65

I

Ice, manufactured	161
Illuminants, growth of manufacture in New York	217-235
Implements, agricultural, manufacture of	113-114
farm, value of	336-339
Income of wage-earners in New York	53-55
from farms in New York	34-35
India-rubber goods, growth of manufacture of	296-299, 301
Industrial growth of New York, 1810-1850	72-75
conditions, statistics of, in New York, 1850-1900	75-80

	PAGE.
Industries, leading, of New York in 1850.....	84-87
location of, in New York.....	598-656
manufactures of New York State by.....	364-382
of New York, rank of, in 1900.....	82-84
in which New York leads.....	6-7
Ink, production of.....	234
Instruments, professional and scientific, production of.....	122
Inventiveness of New Yorkers.....	2, 8;10
Iron castings and machinery, growth of manufacture.....	107-111
mines, production of.....	123
oxide*, production of.....	226
and steel industry, distribution of.....	624-625
growth of manufacture of.....	101-114, 123
work, architectural and ornamental, production of.....	108

J

Japanning, value of.....	121
Japans, production of.....	226
Jars, production of.....	317
Jewelry, gold, silver and plated ware, growth of manufacture of.....	100, 120
Job printing, growth of industry.....	164-177, 184
Jute, growth of manufacture.....	244, 264-268, 270

K

Knit goods, growth of manufacture.....	244, 253-256, 269
--	-------------------

L

Labor, condition of, in New York.....	16
farm, expenditure for.....	336-339
wages of, 1866-1902.....	33
Lace goods, manufacture of.....	96, 97
Laces, manufacture of.....	259
Lakes of New York.....	14-15
Lamp black, production of.....	226
Lamp fixtures, production of.....	120
Lamps, production of.....	122
Land, farm, value of.....	336-339
Lard, refined, production of.....	137
Lead, white, and oxides of, production.....	226
pipe, production of.....	121
Leather goods, growth of manufacture of.....	271-301
industry, distribution of.....	624-627
production of.....	276
Lime, growth of manufacture.....	310-312, 320
industry, distribution of, by counties.....	653
Linen goods, manufacture of.....	264-268
Linseed oil, production of.....	234
Liquors, growth of manufacture in New York.....	127, 155-158, 160
malt, distribution of, manufacture of, by counties.....	653
Lithographing, growth of.....	179-182, 184
Live stock in New York.....	36
Locksmithing.....	124
Locomotives, growth of, manufacture of.....	109
Logging industry.....	193-202, 215
Looking glasses, production of.....	216
Lumber, growth of industry.....	65, 193-202, 215
industry, distribution of.....	626-631
distribution of planing-mill industry, by counties.....	653

	M	PAGE.
Machine shop products, growth of industry	108-111	
Machinery, farm, value of	336-339	
growth of manufacture	99-126	
Machines, agricultural, manufacture of	113-114	
Machines used in New York woolen industry, 1860-1900	246	
Magazines, circulation of New York, 1810-1900	174	
Mail matter in New York and foreign countries	2, 9, 11	
Malt liquors, distribution of, manufacture by counties	653	
growth of manufacture of	155-158, 160	
Malt, production of	160	
Manufactures, migration to suburban districts	58-60	
in leading counties of New York	57, 60	
of New York by industries	364-381	
of New York by counties	354-357	
of New York by cities and villages	358-363	
of New York compared with those of European countries	7-8	
in New York city	60-61	
in 1900, rank of New York and other States	4-7	
Manufacturing, persons engaged in	331-333	
Mantels, production of	320	
Maple sugar produced in each county	346-347	
Marble dressing, growth of industry	304, 320	
Masonry, brick and stone, growth of industry	188, 191	
Materials, cost of, in United States and New York	55	
Matches, manufacture of	235	
Mathematical instruments, production of	122	
Mattresses, production of	124	
Measure of importance of an industry	81-82	
Meat packing, growth of industry	135-137, 159	
Mechanical pursuits, persons engaged in	331-333	
Mechanic trades, growth of, in New York	185-191	
Medicines, growth of manufacture	218-222	
Melodeons, manufacture of	212-214, 216	
Menhaden, catch of, in New York	323-324	
Men's clothing, growth of manufacture of	88-91	
Men's furnishing goods, growth of manufacture of	97, 91-93	
Metals, machinery and conveyances, growth of manufacture of	99-126	
Metallic goods, growth of manufacture of	99-101	
Metal working industry	67-68, 120-123	
Meters, gas, production of	124	
Milk, condensed, growth of manufacture of	137-146, 160	
produced and sold in each county	340-343	
Milling, growth of industry	64, 128-130, 159	
Mills, sawing and planing, growth of	64, 193-202, 215	
Mill stones, production of	320	
Mineral waters, production of	160	
Mineral wealth of New York	15	
Mines of New York	15	
Mirror frames, production of	216	
Mirrors, production of	317	
Mittens, leather, growth of manufacture	280-286, 300	
Molasses, growth of manufacture	133-135, 159	
Monuments, production of	304, 320	
Morocco, manufacture of	271-277, 300	
Motive power	13, 53	
Motors, water, production	108	
Mowers, manufacture of	113-114	
Music, growth of publications of	164-177, 184	

	PAGE.
Musical instruments, growth of manufacture	212-214, 216
distribution of, manufacture of pianos, by counties.....	654
Mutton, product of New York.....	136

N

Nails, manufacture of.....	102, 123
Natural resources of New York.....	11-16
Needlework in 1900.....	98
Net value as a measure of importance of industry.....	81-82
New York city, banking and finance in	2
building operations, 1899.....	186
commerce of.....	1
early manufacture.....	62-63
manufactures in	59-61, 564-8
News paper, quantity manufactured in 1900	208
Newspapers, circulation of, 1810-1900.....	174
growth of industry	164-177, 184
Niagara Falls, power of.....	13
Nursery products of each county	348-351
stock, 1849-1899.....	47-48
Nuts, value of, raised in each county.....	350-351

O

Oats, acreage and production of, 1867-1901.....	334-335
produced in each county	344-345
Occupations in New York	2, 20-22, 24-25, 330-333
Offal	129, 159
Oil, illuminating, growth of manufacture	228-233, 235
Oil-cloth, manufacture of.....	270
Oil stoves, production of.....	124
Oils, growth of manufacture of.....	217-235
Okra, canned.....	132
Oleomargarine oil, production of	137
Omnibuses, manufacture of.....	118-119
Optical goods, manufacture of.....	122
Organs, growth of manufacture	212-214, 216
Ornamental iron work	108, 124
Ownership of New York factories	82
Oxides of lead, production of.....	226
Oyster canning	159
Oysters, production of.....	322-324

P

Packing boxes, distribution of industry by counties	648
Painting, growth of industry.....	189, 191
Paints, growth of manufacture of.....	223-226, 234
Paper, growth of manufacture	203-208, 215
bags, and boxes, manufacture of.....	162-164, 184
box industry, distribution of, by counties.....	648
goods, growth of manufacture.....	162-184
patterns, manufacture of.....	162
wall, growth of industry.....	182-184
and wood pulp industry, distribution of	630-633
Paperhanging.....	189, 191
Patents.....	2, 10
Patent medicines and compounds, distribution of manufacture by counties.....	654
growth of manufacture.....	218-222, 234
Patterns, paper, manufacture of.....	162

	PAGE.
Paving industry, distribution of, by counties.....	654
Paving materials, production of.....	320
Peaches, canned, product of New York.....	132
Peach trees in each county.....	348-349
Pearl buttons, growth of manufacture.....	294-296, 300
Pears, canned, product of New York.....	132
Pear trees in each county.....	348-349
Pease, canned, product of New York.....	132
Penal institutions, manufacture of, in 1900.....	51
Pencils, gold, growth of industry.....	100-101
Pens, gold, growth of industry.....	100-101
Perfumery, growth of industry.....	226-228, 234
Periodicals, circulation of, in New York, 1810-1900.....	174
growth of production.....	164-177, 184
Petroleum, growth of manufactures of.....	229-233, 235
Photography, in New York.....	184
Photographic apparatus, production of.....	122
materials, production of.....	234
Photo-engraving, growth of.....	179-182, 184
Pianos, growth of manufacture.....	212-214, 216
distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	654
Pickles, growth of manufacture.....	130-133, 159
Picture frames, production of.....	216
Pig iron, production of.....	105
Pipe, production of.....	123
Planing mills, growth of.....	193-202, 215,
distribution of, by counties.....	653
Plants, value of, in each county.....	350-351
Plaster, growth of industry.....	310-312, 320
Plated ware, growth of manufacture.....	100-101, 120
Plows, manufacture of.....	113-114
Plums, canned, product of New York.....	132
Plumbing, growth of industry.....	190-191
Plumbers' supplies, production of.....	120
Plum trees in each county.....	348-349
Pipe, drain, production of.....	304-310, 320
Pocket books, growth of manufacture.....	290-292, 300
Population, growth of, in New York.....	16-20, 76, 79
and rank of New York, 1790-1900.....	17
rural and urban, of New York.....	18
of cities of over 25,000, 1830-1900.....	18
of foreign countries and of New York.....	9-10
of each county, 1790-1900.....	328-329
Pork packing, growth of industry.....	135-137, 159
Postal receipts in United States and New York.....	2
Potatoes produced in each county.....	346-347
raised, 1850-1900.....	44
Pottery, distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	654
growth of manufacture of.....	304-310, 320
Poultry, value of, on farms.....	336-339, 342-343
Power, motive, in factories.....	13, 53
Preserving fruits, growth of industry.....	130-133, 159
Presses, printing, development of.....	167-172
printing, growth of manufacture of.....	109-110
Printing, growth of industry.....	162-184
in the leading cities.....	177
and publishing industry, distribution of.....	634-641
book and job, distribution by counties.....	655

	PAGE.
Prisons, manufactures of.....	51
Products, farm, value of.....	336-339
criticism of statistics of.....	78
value of manufactured, by counties and towns.....	354-647
value of, in New York, industries by counties and towns.....	528-597
Professional service, persons engaged in.....	330
Property, real and personal, in New York.....	1, 23
Publishing industry, distribution of.....	634-641
growth of industry.....	164-177, 184
Pulp industry, distribution of.....	630-633
growth of manufacture.....	203-208, 215
Pumpkins, canned, product of New York.....	133
Pursuits of persons in New York state and New York city.....	330-333

Q

Quarries, product of.....	304, 320
---------------------------	----------

R

Railroad cars, manufacture.....	118-119
Railway construction shops.....	119, 126
Raspberries, canned, product of New York.....	132
Real property, valuation of.....	1, 23
Refining of sugar and molasses, growth of.....	133-135, 159
Reflectors, production of.....	122
Refrigerators, manufacture of.....	209-211
Registering machines, production of.....	124
Resources of New York.....	11-16
Ribbons manufactured in 1900.....	259
Rivers of New York.....	14-15
Roasting and grinding of coffee and spices.....	135, 159
Rock salt, production of.....	150
Rolling mills, production of.....	102-7, 123
Roofing, industry of.....	191
Rope, growth of manufacture of.....	264-268
Rubber goods, growth of manufacture of.....	296-299, 301
Rug industry, distribution of, by counties.....	649
growth of.....	250-252, 269
Rye, grown in each county.....	344-345
acreage and production of, 1867-1901.....	334-335
flour, growth of manufacture of.....	129, 159

S

Saddlery, distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	655
growth of industry.....	286-289, 300
Safes, production of.....	123
Sails, production of.....	98
Salt, growth of manufacture of.....	149-150, 160
Sash, doors and blinds, growth of manufacture of.....	193-202, 215
Sauces, growth of manufacture of.....	130-133, 159
Sausage, production of.....	137, 159
Savings banks of New York and foreign countries.....	11
Saw-mills, growth of industry.....	64, 193-202, 215
Sewing machines, production of.....	124
Sheet-iron, production of.....	121
working, growth of.....	101
Shingles, production of.....	195
Ship and boat building, growth of.....	65, 114-116, 126
Shipping at American ports.....	1

	PAGE.
Shirts, manufacture of.....	91-93, 97
Shoe industry, distribution of.....	698-603
Shoes, growth of manufacture.....	277-280, 300
Shot, production of.....	121
Show cases, production of.....	216
Silk goods, distribution of industry by counties.....	655
goods, growth of manufacture.....	244, 257-260, 269
hats, manufacture of.....	94, 95, 97
Silverware, growth of manufacture of.....	100-101, 120
Skin dressers, operations of.....	271-277, 300
Skins, number used in New York tanneries.....	283
Slaughtering, distribution of industry.....	640-643
growth of industry.....	135-137, 159
Slippers, growth of manufacture.....	277-280, 300
Smoking tobacco, growth of manufacture.....	151-154, 160
Snuff, manufacture of.....	151-154, 160
Soap, growth of industry.....	226-228, 234
Soda fiber, production of.....	208
Soda, manufacture of.....	221
Soda-water apparatus, production of.....	121
Soda waters, production of.....	160
Soils in New York.....	11-12
Spice, grinding, growth of industry.....	135, 159
Spruce cut in 1900.....	201
Stamped ware, production of.....	121
Starch, production of.....	123, 159
Statistical tables, list of.....	327
Steam fitting, growth of industry.....	190-191
Steam fittings, production of.....	124
Steam engines, production of.....	108
Steel industry, distribution of.....	624-625
Steel and iron, blooms and hammered bar, production of.....	102-107, 123
Stereotyping, growth of industry.....	170-172, 181, 184
Stone dressing, distribution of industry by counties.....	655
growth of industry.....	303, 304, 320
Stone products, growth of manufacture of.....	302-320
Stoves, growth of manufacture of.....	108, 110, 124
Strawberries, canned, product of New York.....	132
Straw board, growth of manufacture of.....	203-208, 215
Straw hats, manufacture of.....	94-95, 97
Streams of New York.....	14-15
Street cars, manufacture of.....	118-119
Stucco work and plastering.....	191
Succotash, canned, product of New York.....	132
Sugar beets sold in each county.....	346-347
Sugar, refining, growth of industry.....	133-135, 159
Sulphite fiber, production of.....	208
Supplies, electrical, manufacture of.....	111-113
Surgical instruments, production of.....	122
Sweet potatoes, canned, product of New York.....	132

T

Tables, list of statistical.....	327
Tailoring in New York.....	88-98
Tanneries in New York.....	65, 271-277, 300, 624-627
Telegraph instruments, manufacture of.....	111-113
Telephones, manufacture of.....	111-113
Tents, production of.....	98
Tenure of farms.....	32-33, 336-339

	PAGE.
Terra cotta, distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	654
growth of manufacture of.....	304-310, 320
Textile industry, distribution of:.....	642-647
growth of.....	236-270
Thread, manufacture of.....	264-268
Tile industry, distribution of, by counties.....	649
growth of.....	304-310, 320
Timber, growth of industry.....	193-202, 215
Tin foil, production of.....	121
Tin and sheet-iron working, growth of.....	101
Tinsmithing, distribution of industry by counties.....	656
Tobacco, growth of manufacture.....	127-162
distribution of industry by counties.....	656
raised in each county.....	346-347
raised in 1849-1899.....	45
Tomatoes, canned, product of New York.....	132
Tombstones, production of.....	304, 320
Tonnage to and from American ports.....	1
Tools, production of.....	124
Toys, production of.....	184
Trades, mechanical, product of.....	364-382
Trade of New York.....	1, 8-9, 26
Trade, persons engaged in, in New York state and New York city.....	26, 330-333
Transportation, persons engaged in.....	26, 330
Trunks, growth of manufacture of.....	289-290, 300
Turpentine, production of.....	215
Twine industry, distribution of, by counties.....	650
Twine, manufacture of.....	264-268, 270
Type, production of.....	184
Type setting, growth of industry.....	172-173
Typewriters, growth of manufacture of... ..	110-111, 124

U

Umbrellas, production of.....	98
Undertakers' goods, production of.....	216
Upholstering, growth of industry.....	209-211, 216
Upholstering materials, production of.....	269
Urban manufactures in New York state.....	358-364

V

Valises, growth of manufacture of.....	289-290, 300
Value, net, as a measure of importance of industry.....	81-82
Valuation of property in New York.....	1, 23
Varnishes, growth of manufacture of.....	223-226, 234
Veal, product of New York.....	136
Vegetable extracts, production of.....	159
Vegetables, canned and preserved, growth of industry.....	130-133, 159
raised in 1849-99.....	43-44
Ventilators, production of.....	124
Villages of New York, manufactures of.....	358-363
Vinegar, production of.....	160

W

Wage-earners in New York factories.....	53, 54, 77
number in New York counties and towns.....	354-647
Wages, amount of, paid in counties and towns.....	354-647
of factory employees.....	53-55
of farm labor, 1866-1902.....	33
paid on farms in New York.....	336-339

	PAGE.
Wagon industry, distribution of.....	602-609
Wagons, manufacture of.....	116-118, 126
Wall paper, growth of industry.....	182-184
Watch cases, production of.....	120
making, growth of industry.....	100-101, 120
Water motors, production of.....	108
power of Niagara Falls.....	13
ways of New York.....	14, 16
Wealth of New York and foreign countries.....	1, 9, 11, 23-24
Wearing apparel, manufacture of.....	88-98
Wheat, acreage and production of, 1867-1901.....	334-335
grown in each county.....	344-345
flour, growth of manufacture of.....	128-130, 159
Wheelwrighting.....	116, 126
Whetstones, production of.....	320
Whiting, growth of industry.....	310, 312, 320
White lead, production of.....	226
White pine cut in 1900.....	201
Whiskey, production of.....	158
Willow ware, production of.....	215
Wind-mills, introduction of.....	64
Window glass, growth of manufacture.....	313-320
shades, manufacture of.....	270
Wine, production of.....	160
Wire work, production of.....	124
Women's clothing, growth of manufacture of.....	93-94
Wooden packing boxes, production of.....	215
Wood articles manufactured from.....	216
distillation.....	221
pulp, growth of manufacture.....	203-208, 215
Wool, product of New York.....	137
produced on farms in each county.....	342-343
hats, manufacture of.....	94-95, 97, 247
Woolen goods, distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	656
goods, growth of manufacture of.....	244-252, 269
Work-shops, operating in 1900.....	50-51
Worsted goods, distribution of manufacture of, by counties.....	656
manufactured in New York.....	247-248
Wrapping paper, growth of industry.....	203-208, 215
Writing paper, growth of industry.....	203-208, 215
Wrought-iron, manufacture of.....	102

Y

Yeast powder, production of.....	234
----------------------------------	-----



